













# ACT NO. II OF 1924.

PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th  
February, 1924.)

## THE CANTONMENTS ACT.

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14. In the said Act for the words " Commanding Officer of the cantonment ", wherever they occur, the words " Officer Commanding the station " shall be substituted.

Substituted  
 title " Officer  
 Commanding  
 the station "

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An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the administration of cantonments.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the administration of cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

## CHAPTER I.

### PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Cantonments Act, 1924.

Short title,  
extent and  
commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan.

(3) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that this Act, or any provisions thereof which he may specify, shall come into force on such date as he may appoint in this behalf.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

- (i) "Assistant Health Officer" means the medical officer appointed by the ~~Officer Commanding the District~~ to be the Assistant Health Officer for a cantonment;
- (ii) "Board" means a Cantonment Board constituted under this Act;
- (iii) "brigade area" means one of the brigade areas, whether occupied by a brigade or not, into which India is for military purposes for the time being divided, and includes for all or any of the purposes of this Act any area which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be a brigade area for such purpose or purposes;
- (iv) "building" means any house, hut, outhouse, shed, stable or other roofed structure, for whatever purpose or of whatever material constructed, or any part thereof, and includes a well, but does not include a tent or other portable and temporary shelter;

Officer  
Commanding  
the District  
the Comm  
Act xxv



- (v) "Cantonment Authority" means a Board or, in the case of a cantonment where a Board has not been constituted or has ceased to exist, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment;
- (vi) "casual election" means an election held to fill a casual vacancy;
- (vii) "casual vacancy" means a vacancy occurring otherwise than by efflux of time in the office of an elected member of a Board;
- (viii) "Command" means one of the Commands into which India is for military purposes for the time being divided, and includes any area which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be a Command for all or any of the purposes of this Act;
- (ix) "Commanding Officer of the cantonment" means the military officer for the time being in command of the forces in a cantonment, or, if that officer is the Officer Commanding the District, the military officer who would be in command of those forces in the absence of the Officer Commanding the District;
- (x) "dairy" includes any farm, cattle-shed, milk-store, milk-shop or other place from which milk is supplied or in which milk is kept for purposes of sale or is manufactured for sale into butter, ghee, cheese or curds, and, in relation to a dairyman who does not occupy any premises for the sale of milk, includes any place in which he keeps the vessels used by him for the storage or sale of milk;
- (xi) "dairyman" includes the keeper of a cow, buffalo, goat, ass or other animal, the milk of which is offered or is intended to be offered for sale for human consumption, and any purveyor of milk and any occupier of a dairy;
- (xii) "Executive Engineer" means the Public Works officer of that grade, or the ~~Military Works officer~~ of the corresponding grade, having charge of the military works in a cantonment, and includes the officer of whatever grade in immediate executive engineering charge of a cantonment;

free of the  
military engineer  
services  
(VII 125).

- (xiii) "Executive Officer" means the person appointed under this Act to be the Executive Officer of a cantonment;
- (xiv) "Health Officer" means the senior executive medical officer in military employ on duty in a cantonment;
- (xv) "hill cantonment" means any cantonment declared by the Local Government, by notification in the local official Gazette, to be a hill cantonment for the purposes of this Act;
- (xvi) "hut" means any building, no material portion of which above the plinth level is constructed of masonry or of squared timber framing or of iron framing;
- (xvii) "infectious or contagious disease" means cholera, leprosy, enteric, fever, small-pox, tuberculosis, diphtheria, plague, influenza, venereal disease, and any other epidemic, endemic or infectious disease which the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare to be an infectious or contagious disease for the purposes of this Act;
- (xviii) "inhabitant", in relation to a cantonment, or local area, means any person ordinarily residing or carrying on business or owning or occupying immoveable property therein, and in case of a dispute means any person declared by the District Magistrate to be an inhabitant;
- (xix) "intoxicating drug" means opium, ganja, bhang, charas and any preparation or admixture thereof, and includes any other intoxicating substance, or liquid which the Local Government, ~~with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,~~ may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare to be an intoxicating drug for the purposes of this Act;
- (xx) "market" includes any place where persons assemble for the purpose of selling meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, live-stock or any other article of food;

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(xxt) "military officer" means—

(a) a person who, being an officer within the meaning of the Army Act or the Indian Army Act, 1911, or the Air Force Act, is commissioned <sup>44 & 45  
Vict. c. 58  
VIII of 1911</sup> and in pay as an officer doing military or air force duty with His Majesty's military or air forces, or is an officer doing such duty in any arm, branch or part of those forces; or

(b) a person doing military or air force duty as a warrant officer with either of those forces or with any arm, branch, or part thereof, whether he is or is not an officer within the meaning of the Army Act or the Indian Army Act, 1911, <sup>44 & 45  
Vict. c. 58.  
VIII of 1911.</sup> or the Air Force Act;

(xxii) "nuisance" includes any act, omission, place or thing which causes or is likely to cause injury, danger, annoyance or offence to the sense of sight, smell or hearing, or which is or may be dangerous to life or injurious to health or property;

(xxiii) "occupier" includes an owner in occupation of, or otherwise using, his own land or building;

(xxiv) "Officer Commanding the District" means the Officer Commanding any one of the districts into which India is for military purposes for the time being divided, or any brigade area which does not form part of any such district, or any area which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be such a district for all or any of the purposes of this Act;

(xxv) "ordinary election" means an election held to fill a vacancy in the office of an elected member of a Board arising by efflux of time;

(xxvi) "owner" includes any person who is receiving or is entitled to receive the rent of any building or land whether on his own account or on behalf of himself and others or an agent or trustee, or who would so receive the rent or be entitled to receive it if the building or land were let to a tenant;

(xxvii) "party wall" means a wall forming part of a building and used or constructed to be used for the sup-

port or separation of adjoining buildings belonging to different owners, or constructed or adapted to be occupied by different persons;

- (xxviii) "private market" means a market which is not maintained by a Cantonment Authority and which is licensed by a Cantonment Authority under the provisions of this Act;
- (xxix) "private slaughter-house" means a slaughter-house which is not maintained by a Cantonment Authority and which is licensed by a Cantonment Authority under the provisions of this Act;
- (xxx) "public market" means a market maintained by a Cantonment Authority;
- (xxxi) "public place" means any place which is open to the use and enjoyment of the public, whether it is actually used or enjoyed by the public or not;
- (xxxii) "public slaughter-house" means a slaughter-house maintained by a Cantonment Authority;
- (xxxiii) "shed" means a slight or temporary structure for shade or shelter;
- (xxxiv) "slaughter-house" means any place ordinarily used for the slaughter of animals for the purpose of selling the flesh thereof for human consumption;
- (xxxv) "soldier" means a person who is a soldier or airman within the meaning of the Army Act or the Air Force Act, or is subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911, and who is not a military officer;
- (xxxvi) "spirituous liquor" means any fermented liquor, any wine, or any alcoholic liquid obtained by distillation or the sap of any kind of palm tree, and includes any other liquid containing alcohol which the Local Government, ~~with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council~~, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare to be a spirituous liquor for the purposes of this Act;
- (xxxvii) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space in a cantonment, whether a thoroughfare or not and whether built upon or not, over which the public have a

right-of-way and also the road-way or footway over any bridge or causeway;

(xxxviii) "vehicle" means a wheeled conveyance of any description which is capable of being used on a street and includes a motor-car, motor lorry, motor omnibus, cart, locomotive, tram-car, hand-cart, tricycle, bicycle, tricycle and rickshaw; and

(xxxix) "water-works" includes all lakes, tanks, streams, cisterns, springs, pumps, wells, reservoirs, aqueducts, water-trucks, sluices, mains, pipes, culverts, hydrants, stand-pipes, and conduits, and all machinery, lands, buildings, bridges and things used for, or intended for the purpose of, supplying water to a cantonment.

## CHAPTER II.

### DEFINITION AND DELIMITATION OF CANTONMENTS.

Definition of  
cantonments

3. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare any place or places in any part of His Majesty's regular forces or regular air force is quartered or which, being in the vicinity of any such place or places, is or are required for the service of such forces to be a cantonment for the purposes of this Act and of all other enactments for the time being in force, and with the like sanction, may, by a like notification, declare that any cantonment shall cease to be a cantonment.

(2) The Local Government, with the like sanction, may, by a like notification, define the limits of any cantonment for the aforesaid purposes.

Alteration of  
limit of  
cantonments.

4. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare its intention to include within a cantonment any local area situated in the immediate vicinity thereof or to exclude from a cantonment any local area comprised therein.

(2) Any inhabitant of a cantonment or local area in respect of which a notification has been published under sub-

# ACT No. XXVI OF 1927.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the  
22nd September, 1927.)

An Act further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1924, for  
certain purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Canton-  
ments Act, 1924, for the purposes hereinafter appear-  
ing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Cantonments (Amendment) Act, 1927.

2. In sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the word "im-  
mediate" shall be omitted. Amendment of  
section 4, Act  
II of 1924.

3. To sub-section (1) of section 20 of the said Act the following proviso shall be added, namely:— Amendment of  
section 20, Act  
II of 1924.

"Provided that when a military officer holding the office  
of President ceases to be the Officer Commanding  
the Station merely by reason of a temporary absence  
from the station on duty or on station leave, or dur-  
ing the transfer of his headquarters to a hill station,  
he shall not vacate the office of President."

4. For sub-section (1) of section 24 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely:— Amendment of  
section 24, Act  
II of 1924.

"(1) The Local Government may remove from a Board  
any member thereof who—

(a) becomes subject to any of the disqualifications  
specified in sub-section (2) of section 27, or in  
sub-section (2) of section 28; or

(b) has absented himself for more than three consecu-  
tive months from the meetings of the Board  
and is unable to explain such absence to the  
satisfaction of the Board; or

(c) has knowingly contravened the provisions of  
section 32; or

(d) being

Y

(d) being a legal practitioner, acts or appears on behalf of any other person against the Board in any legal proceeding or against the Secretary of State in Council in any such proceeding relating to any matter in which the Board is or has been concerned, or acts or appears on behalf of any person in any criminal proceeding instituted by or on behalf of the Board against such person."

Substitution of  
new section for  
section 35, Act  
II of 1924

5. For section 35 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Consequences of  
removal

" 35. (1) A member removed under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 34 shall, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for re-election or re-nomination.

(2) A member removed under clause (c) or clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 34 shall not be eligible for re-election or nomination for the period during which, but for such removal, he would have continued in office.

(3) A member removed under sub-section (2) of section 34 shall not be eligible for re-election or nomination until the expiry of three years from the date of his removal."

Amendment of  
section 60, Act  
II of 1924.

6. To section 60 of the said Act the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

" Provided that, where the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council is required to the imposition of any tax in a municipality, such sanction shall also be required to its imposition in a cantonment."

Amendment of  
section 65, Act  
II of 1924

7. In sub-section (1) of section 65, after the word " tax ", where it appears for the second time, the word " assessed " shall be inserted.

Amendment of  
section 66, Act  
II of 1924.

8. In section 66, after the word " tax ", the word " assessed " shall be inserted.

Amendment of  
section 75, Act  
II of 1924

9. In section 75 of the said Act, for the words " the tax payable thereon " the words " any tax assessed on the annual value thereof " shall be substituted.

10. In

10. In section 76 of the said Act, for the words "the tax payable thereon" the words "any tax assessed on the annual value thereof and payable" shall be substituted. Amendment of section 76, Act 11 of 1924.

11. In section 77 of the said Act,—

(a) for the words "the tax payable in respect of that year on the whole building", the words "any tax assessed on the annual value of the whole building and payable in respect of that year" shall be substituted; and Amendment of section 77, Act 11 of 1924.

(b) in the proviso, for the words "Provided that no such remission" the words "No remission or refund under section 75, section 76, or section 77" shall be substituted, and

the proviso, as so amended, shall be numbered as section 77A.

12. For sub-section (3) of section 107 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely:— Amendment of section 107, Act 11 of 1924.

"(3) A Cantonment Authority may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, invest any portion of its cantonment fund in securities of the Government of India or in such other securities, including fixed deposits in banks, as the Local Government may approve in this behalf, and may dispose of such investments or vary them for others of a like nature."

13. In clause (hh) of sub-section (2) of section 280 of the said Act, for the words "of taxes may be made in respect" the words "may be made of taxes assessed on the annual value" shall be substituted. Amendment of section 280, Act 11 of 1924.



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section (1) may, within six weeks from the date of the notification, submit in writing to the Local Government through the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, an objection to the notification, and the Local Government shall take such objection into consideration.

(3) On the expiry of six weeks from the date of the notification, the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, after considering the objections, if any, which have been submitted under sub-section (2), by notification in the local official Gazette, include the local area in respect of which the notification was published under sub-section (1), or any part thereof, in the cantonment or, as the case may be, exclude such area or any part thereof from the cantonment.

5. When, by a notification under section 4, any local area is included in a cantonment, such area shall thereupon become subject to this Act and to all other enactments for the time being in force throughout the cantonment and to all notifications, rules, regulations, bye-laws, orders and directions issued or made thereunder.

*The effect of including area in cantonment.*

6. (1) When, by a notification under section 3, any cantonment ceases to be a cantonment and the local area comprised therein is immediately placed under the control of a local authority, the balance of the cantonment fund and other property vesting in the Cantonment Authority shall vest in such local authority, and the liabilities of the Cantonment Authority shall be transferred to such local authority.

*Disposal of cantonment fund when area ceases to be a cantonment.*

(2) When, in like manner any cantonment ceases to be a cantonment and the local area comprised therein is not immediately placed under the control of a local authority, the balance of the cantonment fund and other property vesting in the Cantonment Authority shall vest in His Majesty, and the liabilities of the Cantonment Authority shall be transferred to the Secretary of State in Council.

7. (1) When, by a notification under section 4, any local area forming part of a cantonment ceases to be under the control of a particular Cantonment Authority and is immediately placed under the control of some other local authority, such portion of the cantonment fund and other property vesting in the Cantonment Authority, and such portion of the liabilities of the Cantonment Authority, as the Governor

*Disposal of cantonment fund when area ceases to be included in a cantonment.*

General in Council may, by general or special order, direct, shall be transferred to that other local authority.

(2) When, in like manner, any local area forming part of a cantonment ceases to be under the control of a particular Cantonment Authority and is not immediately placed under the control of some other local authority, such portion of the cantonment fund and other property vesting in the Cantonment Authority shall vest in His Majesty, and such portion of the liabilities of the Cantonment Authority shall be transferred to the Secretary of State in Council, as the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, direct.

Application of  
funds and pro-  
perty trans-  
ferred under  
sections 6 and  
7.

8. Any cantonment fund or portion of a cantonment fund or other property of a Cantonment Authority vesting in His Majesty under the provisions of section 6 or section 7 shall be applied in the first place to satisfy any liabilities of the Cantonment Authority transferred under such provisions to the Secretary of State in Council, and in the second place for the benefit of the inhabitants of the local area which has ceased to be a cantonment or, as the case may be, part of a cantonment.

Limitation of  
operation of  
Act

9. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, exclude from the operation of any part of this Act the whole or any part of a cantonment, or direct that any provision of this Act shall, in the case of any cantonment specified in the notification in which there is no Board, apply with such modifications as may be so specified.

## CHAPTER III.

### CANTONMENT AUTHORITIES AND CANTONMENT BOARDS.

#### *Cantonment Authorities.*

Cantonment  
Authority and  
Executive  
Officer.

10. (1) For every cantonment beyond the limits of a Presidency-town there shall be a Cantonment Authority and an Executive Officer.

(2) Where a cantonment is situated within the limits of a Presidency-town, the functions assigned to any authority by or under this Act shall, subject to the provisions of any other law for the time being in force, be discharged by such author-

ity as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

11. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, order in respect of any cantonment that a Cantonment Board shall be constituted therein, and may, by a like notification, order that any Board so constituted shall cease to exist.

Governor General in Council to decide whether Cantonment Board shall be constituted.

12. (1) Every Board shall, by the name of the Board of the place by reference to which the cantonment is known, be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal with power to acquire and hold property both moveable and immoveable and to contract and shall, by the said name, sue and be sued.

Incorporation of Cantonment Authority.

(2) In the case of any cantonment where there is no Board, the Cantonment Authority shall be a corporation sole by the name of the Cantonment Authority of the place by reference to which the cantonment is known, and as such Cantonment Authority shall have perpetual succession and an official seal with power to acquire and hold property both moveable and immoveable and to contract and shall, by the said name, sue and be sued.

13. The Executive Officer of every cantonment shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council or by such person as the Governor General in Council may authorise in this behalf, and, in a cantonment where there is a Board, shall be the Secretary, but shall not be a member, thereof:

Appointment of Executive Officer

Provided that, in the case of any cantonment where there is a Board, the Governor General in Council may direct that the Executive Officer may be appointed by the Board subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council may impose.

14. (1) Every Board shall consist of the following members, namely:—

Constitution of Cantonment Board

- (a) the Commanding Officer of the cantonment;
- (b) a Magistrate of the first class nominated by the District Magistrate;
- (c) the Health Officer;
- (d) the Executive Engineer;

- (e) such military officers not exceeding four in number as may be nominated ~~by the Commanding Officer~~ <sup>by</sup> of the cantonment by order in writing:

Provided that the Commanding Officer of the cantonment may, if he thinks fit, with the sanction of the Officer Commanding the ~~District~~ <sup>in the</sup>, nominate in place of any military officer whom he is empowered to nominate under this clause any person, whether in the service of the Government or not, who is ordinarily resident in the cantonment or in the vicinity thereof, to represent any interest or community not otherwise represented on the Board;

- (f) such number of members elected under this Act as is equal to the number of members ~~appointed~~ <sup>appointed or nomi-</sup> nated by or under clauses (b) to (e):

Provided that, in the case of any cantonment—

- (a) in which the total civil population is, according to the latest census, less than two thousand five hundred in number, or

- (b) which is situate in the North-West Frontier Province or in British Baluchistan,

the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that the provisions of clauses (e) and (f) shall not apply and may, with the concurrence of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, by a like notification, nominate as members of the Board not more than three persons who are resident in the cantonment or in the vicinity thereof and who either own land or house property in the cantonment or carry on business therein.

(2) Every election, nomination ~~or appointment~~ of a member of a Board and every vacancy in the membership thereof shall be notified by the Local Government in the local official Gazette.

15. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this section, the term of office of a member of a Board shall be three years and shall commence from the date of the notification of his election or nomination under sub-section (2) of section 14, or from the date on which the vacancy has occurred in which he is elected or nominated, whichever date is later.

(2) The term of office of an *ex-officio* member of a Board shall continue so long as he holds the office in virtue of which he is such a member.

(3) The term of office of a member elected to fill a casual vacancy shall commence from the date of election, and shall continue so long only as the member in whose place he is elected would have been entitled to hold office if the vacancy had not occurred.

(4) An outgoing member shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, continue in office until the election or nomination of his successor is notified under sub-section (2) of section 14.

(5) Any outgoing member may, if qualified, be re-elected or re-nominated.

16. (1) Vacancies arising by efflux of time in the office of an elected member of a Board shall be filled by an ordinary election to be held on such date as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct. Filling of vacancies.

(2) A casual vacancy shall be filled by a casual election the date of which shall be fixed by the Local Government by notification in the local official Gazette, and shall be, as soon as may be, after the occurrence of the vacancy:

Provided that no casual election shall be held to fill a vacancy occurring within three months of any date on which the vacancy will occur by efflux of time, but such vacancy shall be filled at the next ordinary election.

17. (1) If from any cause at an ordinary election no member is elected, or if the elected member is unwilling to serve on the Board, the outgoing member shall, if qualified and willing to serve, be deemed to have been re-elected. Vacancies in special cases.

(2) If in any such case the outgoing member is not qualified or is not willing to serve, or if at a casual election no member is elected, the vacancy shall be filled by nomination by the Local Government with the concurrence of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command.

(3) The term of office of a member nominated or deemed to have been re-elected under this section shall expire at the time at which it would have expired if he had been elected at the ordinary or casual election, as the case may be.

18. (1) Every person who is by virtue of his office, or who is nominated or elected to be, a member of a Board shall, Oath or affirmation.

before taking his seat, make at a meeting of the Board an oath or affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown in the following form, namely:—

“ I, A. B., having <sup>become</sup> ~~been elected~~ <sup>been nominated</sup> a member of this Board, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, his heirs and successors, and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter.”

(2) If any such person fails to make the oath or affirmation within such time as the Local Government considers reasonable, the Local Government shall, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare his seat to be vacant.

Resignation.

19. (1) Any nominated or elected member of a Board who wishes to resign his office may forward his resignation in writing through the President of the Board to the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, who shall forward it for orders to the Local Government.

(2) If the Local Government accepts the resignation, such acceptance shall be communicated to the Board, and thereupon the seat of the member resigning shall become vacant.

President and Vice President.

20. (1) The Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall be the President of the Board.

(2) There shall be a Vice-President of every Board elected from among the members at a meeting thereof:

Provided that, where the Board includes elected members, the Vice-President shall be elected by those members only from among their number.

Term of office of Vice-President

21. (1) The term of office of a Vice-President shall be—

- (a) in the case of a person who is not in the service of the Government, three years or the residue of his term of office as a member, whichever is less, or
- (b) in the case of a person in the service of the Government, the residue of the term of his office as a member.

(2) A Vice-President may resign his office by notice in writing to the President and, on the resignation being accepted by the Board, the office shall become vacant.

22. (1) It shall be the duty of the President of every Board— Duties of President

- (a) unless prevented by reasonable cause, to convene and preside at all meetings of the Board and to regulate the conduct of business thereat;
- (b) to exercise supervision and control over the financial and executive administration of the Board;
- (c) to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers specifically imposed or conferred on the President by or under this Act; and
- (d) subject to any restrictions, limitations and conditions imposed by this Act, to exercise executive power for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act and to be directly responsible for the fulfilment of the purposes of this Act.

(2) The President may, by order in writing, empower the Vice-President to exercise all or any of the powers and duties referred to in clause (c) of sub-section (1) other than any power, duty or function which he is by resolution of the Board expressly forbidden to delegate.

(3) The exercise or discharge of any powers, duties or functions delegated by the President under this section shall be subject to such restrictions, limitations and conditions, if any, as may be laid down by the President and to the control of, and to revision by, the President.

(4) Every order made under sub-section (2) shall forthwith be communicated to the Board and to the Officer Commanding the District. *in chief, the Command (Ad. XXXV)*

23. It shall be the duty of the Vice-President of every Board— Duties of Vice-President.

- (a) in the absence of the President and unless prevented by reasonable cause, to preside at meetings of the Board and when so presiding to exercise the authority of the President under sub-section (1) of section 22;
- (b) during the incapacity or temporary absence of the President or pending his appointment or succession, to perform any other duty and exercise any other power of the President; and



- (c) to exercise any power and perform any duty of the President which may be delegated to him under sub-section (2) of section 22.

Duties of the  
Executive  
Officer.

24. The Executive Officer shall perform all the duties imposed upon him by or under this Act, and shall be responsible for the custody of all the records of the Cantonment Authority, and shall arrange for the performance of such duties relative to the proceedings of the Board or of any Committee of the Board or of any Committee of Arbitration constituted under this Act, as those bodies may respectively impose on him, and shall comply with every requisition of the Cantonment Authority on any matter pertaining to the administration of the cantonment.

Special power  
of the Execu-  
tive Officer.

25. The Executive Officer may, in cases of emergency, direct the execution of any work or the doing of any act which would ordinarily require the sanction of the Cantonment Authority and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing such work or doing such act shall be paid from the cantonment fund:

Provided that—

- (a) where there is a Board, he shall not act under this section without the previous sanction of the President or, in his absence, of the Vice-President;
- (b) he shall not act under this section in contravention of any order of the Cantonment Authority prohibiting the execution of any particular work or the doing of any particular act; and
- (c) he shall report forthwith the action taken under this section and the reasons therefor to the Cantonment Authority.

### *Elections.*

Electoral rolls.

26. (1) Where a Board is to be constituted in any cantonment, otherwise than in accordance with the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 14, the Cantonment Authority shall prepare and publish an electoral roll showing the names of persons qualified to vote at elections to the Board. Such roll shall be prepared, revised and finally published in such

manner and on such date in each year as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

(2) Every person whose name appears in the final electoral roll shall, so long as the roll remains in force, be entitled to vote at an election to the Board, and no other person shall be so entitled.

(3) When a cantonment has been divided into wards, or the inhabitants into classes, the electoral roll shall be divided into separate lists for each ward or class, as the case may be.

(4) If a new electoral roll is not published in any year on the date prescribed, the Local Government may direct that the old electoral roll shall continue in operation until the new roll is published.

27. (1) The following persons shall, if not otherwise disqualified, be entitled to be enrolled as electors, namely:—

Qualification of electors.

(a) every person who in any year has, on or before such date as may be fixed by the Local Government in this behalf by notification in the local official Gazette (hereinafter in this section referred to as the aforesaid date), been assessed directly and on his own account to taxes under this Act (other than octroi, toll or terminal tax), the aggregate value whereof is not less than such amount as the Local Government may by rule prescribe, and who on the aforesaid date is not in arrears in the payment of any such tax;

(b) every person who has for a period of not less than twelve months immediately preceding the aforesaid date resided in the cantonment and on the aforesaid date—

(i) is the owner or the mortgagee in possession or the lessee of any building or land in the cantonment, of an annual value calculated in such manner and of not less than such amount, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe; or

(ii) is carrying on any business in the cantonment from which he derives an annual income calculated in such manner, and of not less than such amount, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe; or

- (iii) is a graduate of any University established by law in British India; or
- (iv) is a retired or pensioned officer, whether commissioned or non-commissioned, of His Majesty's forces;
- (c) every person who has, during a period of not less than twelve months immediately preceding the aforesaid date, resided in the cantonment and has during that period been assessed to income-tax.
- (2) A person, notwithstanding that he is otherwise qualified, shall not be entitled to be enrolled as an elector if he on the aforesaid date—
- (i) is not a British subject, or
- (ii) is less than 21 years of age, or
- (iii) has been adjudged by a competent Court to be of unsound mind, or
- (iv) is an undischarged insolvent, or
- (v) has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or to transportation or has been ordered to find security for good behaviour under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or has been sentenced by a Criminal Court for any offence under Chapter IXA of the Indian Penal Code: V of 1898. XLV of 1860.

Provided that the Local Government may, by order in writing, remove any disqualification incurred by a person under clause (v).

(3) If any person having been enrolled as an elector in any electoral roll subsequently becomes subject to any of the disqualifications referred to in clauses (i), (iii), (iv) and (v) of sub-section (2), his name shall be removed from the electoral roll unless, in the case referred to in clause (v), the disqualification is removed by the Local Government.

Qualification  
for being a  
member of the  
Board

28. (1) Save as hereinafter provided, every person, not being a military officer or soldier, whose name is entered on the electoral roll of a cantonment shall be qualified for election as a member of the Board in that cantonment.

(2) No person shall be qualified for election or nomination as a member of a Board, if he—

(a) has been dismissed from Government service and is debarred from re-employment therein, or is a dismissed servant of the Cantonment Authority;

→ "a stipendiary Magistrate or"

- (b) is debarred from practising as a legal practitioner by order of any competent authority;
- (c) holds any place of profit in the gift or at the disposal of the Board, or is a ~~stipendiary Magistrate or~~ police officer, or is the servant or employer of a member of the Board; or
- (d) is interested in a subsisting contract made with, or in work being done for, the Board except as a shareholder (other than a director) in an incorporated company; or
- (e) is disqualified under any other provision of this Act:

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Provided that—

- (i) any of the disqualifications referred to in clauses (a) and (b) may be removed by an order of the Local Government in this behalf, and
- (ii) a person shall not be deemed to have any interest in such a contract or work as is referred to in clause (d) by reason only of his having a share or interest in—
  - (a) any lease or sale or purchase of immoveable property or any agreement for the same; or
  - (b) any agreement for the loan of money or any security for the payment of money only; or
  - (c) any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Board is inserted; or
  - (d) the sale to the Board of any articles in which he regularly trades or the purchase from the Board of any articles, to a value in either case not exceeding Rs. 1,500 in the aggregate in any year during the period of the contract or work.

29. For the purposes of sections 26, 27 and 28—

Interpretation.

- (a) "person" means an individual human being, and
- (b) a person shall be deemed to pay a tax directly if he pays the tax either himself or through a legally appointed agent.

30. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Local Government may make rules conferring on the Joint families, &c.

- (iii) is a graduate of any University established by law in British India; or
- (iv) is a retired or pensioned officer, whether commissioned or non-commissioned, of His Majesty's forces;
- (c) every person who has, during a period of not less than twelve months immediately preceding the aforesaid date, resided in the cantonment and has during that period been assessed to income-tax.
- (2) A person, notwithstanding that he is otherwise qualified, shall not be entitled to be enrolled as an elector if he on the aforesaid date—
  - (i) is not a British subject, or
  - (ii) is less than 21 years of age, or
  - (iii) has been adjudged by a competent Court to be of unsound mind, or
  - (iv) is an undischarged insolvent, or
  - (v) has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or to transportation or has been ordered to find security for good behaviour under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or has been sentenced by a Criminal Court for any offence under Chapter IXA of the Indian Penal Code: V of 1898. XLV of 1860.

Provided that the Local Government may, by order in writing, remove any disqualification incurred by a person under clause (v).

(3) If any person having been enrolled as an elector in any electoral roll subsequently becomes subject to any of the disqualifications referred to in clauses (i), (iii), (iv) and (v) of sub-section (2), his name shall be removed from the electoral roll unless, in the case referred to in clause (v), the disqualification is removed by the Local Government.

Qualification  
for being a  
member of the  
Board

28. (1) Save as hereinafter provided, every person, not being a military officer or soldier, whose name is entered on the electoral roll of a cantonment shall be qualified for election as a member of the Board in that cantonment.

(2) No person shall be qualified for election or nomination as a member of a Board, if he—

- (a) has been dismissed from Government service and is debarred from re-employment therein, or is a dismissed servant of the Cantonment Authority;

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"a stipendiary Magistrate or"

q 25.

- (b) is debarred from practising as a legal practitioner by order of any competent authority;
- (c) holds any place of profit in the gift or at the disposal of the Board, or is a ~~stipendiary Magistrate or~~ 21 police officer, or is the servant or employer of a member of the Board; or
- (d) is interested in a subsisting contract made with, or in work being done for, the Board except as a shareholder (other than a director) in an incorporated company; or
- (e) is disqualified under any other provision of this Act:

Provided that—

- (i) any of the disqualifications referred to in clauses (a) and (b) may be removed by an order of the Local Government in this behalf, and
- (ii) a person shall not be deemed to have any interest in such a contract or work as is referred to in clause (d) by reason only of his having a share or interest in—
  - (a) any lease or sale or purchase of immoveable property or any agreement for the same; or
  - (b) any agreement for the loan of money or any security for the payment of money only; or
  - (c) any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Board is inserted; or
  - (d) the sale to the Board of any articles in which he regularly trades or the purchase from the Board of any articles, to a value in either case not exceeding Rs. 1,500 in the aggregate in any year during the period of the contract or work.

29. For the purposes of sections 26, 27 and 28—

Interpretation.

- (a) "person" means an individual human being, and
- (b) a person shall be deemed to pay a tax directly if he pays the tax either himself or through a legally appointed agent.

30. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, <sup>Joint families, &c.</sup> the Local Government may make rules conferring on the

manager or representative of an undivided family or of any company or firm or other association or body or on any trustee of any land a right to be enrolled as an elector or to be nominated as a candidate at elections to a Board.

Power to  
make rules  
regulating  
elections.

31. The Local Government may, either generally or specially for any cantonment or group of cantonments, after previous publication, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate all or any of the following matters for the purpose of the holding of elections under this Act, namely:—

- (a) the division of a cantonment into wards, or of the inhabitants of a cantonment into classes, or both;
- (b) the determination of the number of members to be elected by each ward or class of persons;
- (c) the method by which the annual value of buildings and lands shall be calculated for the purposes of section 27;
- (d) the preparation, revision and final publication of electoral rolls;
- (e) the registration of electors, the nomination of candidates, the time and manner of holding elections and the method by which votes shall be recorded;
- (f) the authority by which and the manner in which disputes relating to electoral rolls or arising out of elections shall be decided, and the powers and duties of such authority and the circumstances in which such authority may declare a casual vacancy to have been created or any candidate to have been elected;
- (g) any other matter relating to elections or election disputes in respect of which the Local Government is empowered to make rules under this Chapter or in respect of which this Act makes no provision or makes insufficient provision and provision is, in the opinion of the Local Government, necessary.

#### Members.

Member not to  
vote on matter  
in which he is  
interested

32. No member of a Board shall vote at a meeting of the Board on any question relating to his own conduct or on any matter, other than a matter affecting generally the inhabitants of the cantonment, which affects his own pecuniary in-

terest or the valuation of any property in respect of which he is directly or indirectly interested, or of any property of or for which he is a manager or agent

33. Every member of a Board shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to the Board if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct while such member; and a suit for compensation for the same may be instituted against him either by the Board or by the Secretary of State for India in Council. Liability of members

34. (1) The Local Government may remove from a Board any member thereof who— Removal of members.

- (a) has absented himself for more than three consecutive months from the meetings of the Board and is unable to explain such absence to the satisfaction of the Board; or
- (b) is an undischarged insolvent; or
- (c) is adjudged by a competent Court to be of unsound mind, or is deaf and dumb or a leper; or
- (d) has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or to transportation, or has been ordered to furnish security for his good behaviour under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or has been sentenced by a Criminal Court for any offence under Chapter IXA of the Indian Penal Code; or
- (e) is interested in a subsisting contract made with, or in work being done for, the Board in such a manner as to be disqualified under section 28 for election or nomination as a member; or
- (f) has knowingly contravened the provisions of section 32; or
- (g) being a legal practitioner, acts or appears on behalf of any other person against the Board in any legal proceeding or against the Secretary of State in Council in any such proceeding relating to any matter in which the Board is or has been concerned, or acts or appears on behalf of any person in any criminal proceeding instituted by or on behalf of the Board against such person.

1898.

of 1860

Substit. Sec Act XXXVI 27 27 at page 20 of the Act.



(2) The Local Government may remove from a Board any member who, in the opinion of the Local Government, has so flagrantly abused in any manner his position as a member of the Board as to render his continuance as a member detrimental to the public interests.

(3) No member shall be removed from a Board under this section unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against his removal.

35. (1) A member removed under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 34 shall, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for re-election or nomination.

(2) A member removed under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 34 shall not be eligible for re-election or nomination until he has obtained his discharge.

(3) A member removed under sub-section (2) of section 34 shall not be eligible for re-election or nomination until the expiry of three years from the date of his removal.

(4) A member removed under any other provision of section 34 shall not be eligible for re-election or nomination until he is declared so eligible by the Local Government by notification in the local official Gazette.

#### Servants.

36. (1) No person who has directly or indirectly by himself or his partner any share or interest in a contract with, by or on behalf of a Cantonment Authority or in any employment under, by or on behalf of a Cantonment Authority, otherwise than as a servant of the Cantonment Authority, shall become or remain a servant of such Cantonment Authority.

(2) A servant of a Cantonment Authority who knowingly acquires or continues to have directly or indirectly by himself or his partner any share or interest in a contract with, by or on behalf of the Cantonment Authority or, in any employment under, by or on behalf of, the Cantonment Authority, otherwise than as a servant of the Cantonment Authority, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code.

(3) Nothing in this section shall apply to any share or interest in any contract with, by or on behalf of, or employment under, by or on behalf of a Cantonment Authority if the same is a share in a company contracting with, or em-

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Disqualification  
of person as  
servant of  
Cantonment  
Authority.

ployed by, or on behalf of, the Cantonment Authority or is a share or interest acquired or retained with the permission of the Officer Commanding the District in any lease or sale *in charge*

5. After section 36 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

*Insertion of new section 36A in Act II of 1924.*

"36A. Every officer or servant, permanent or temporary, of a Cantonment Authority shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and in the definition of 'Legal remuneration' in section 161 of that Code the

*Cantonment servant to be deemed a public servant.*

word 'Government' shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to include a Cantonment Authority."

adjoined in like manner.

38. Subject to any regulation made by the Board under this Chapter, any business may be transacted at any meeting:

*Business to be transacted*

Provided that no business relating to the imposition, abolition or modification of any tax shall be transacted at a meeting unless notice of the same and of the date fixed therefor has been sent to each member not less than seven days before that date.

39. (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a meeting of a Board shall be five or one-half of the number of members of the Board actually holding office at the time, whichever is the greater number.

*Quorum.*

(2) If a quorum is not present, the President shall adjourn the meeting and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting if there had been a quorum present thereat shall be brought before, and may be transacted at, an adjourned meeting, whether there is a quorum present or not.

40. In the absence of both the President and the Vice-President from any meeting, the members present shall elect one from among their own number to preside

*Providing officer*

41. (1) Minutes of the proceedings of each meeting shall be recorded in a book and shall be signed by the President before the close of the meeting, and shall, at such times and

*Minutes.*

in such place as may be fixed by the Board, be open to inspection free of charge by any inhabitant of the cantonment.

(2) Copies of the minutes shall, as soon as possible after each meeting, be forwarded for information to the Officer Commanding the District, the Officer Commanding the brigade area, and the District Magistrate.

Meetings to be public.

42. Every meeting of a Board shall be open to the public unless in any case the President, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes, otherwise directs.

Method of deciding questions.

43. (1) All questions coming before a meeting shall be decided by the majority of the votes of the members present and voting.

(2) In the case of an equality of votes, the President shall have a second or casting vote.

(3) The dissent of any member from any decision of the Board shall, if the member so requests, be entered in the minutes, together with a short statement of the grounds for such dissent.

Power to make regulations.

44. (1) A Board may make regulations consistent with this Act and with the rules made thereunder to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the time and place of its meetings;
- (b) the manner in which notice of the meeting shall be given;
- (c) the conduct of proceedings at meetings and the adjournment of meetings;
- (d) the custody of the common seal of the Board and the purposes for which it shall be used; and
- (e) the appointment of committees for any purpose and the determination of all matters relating to the constitution and procedure of such committees, and the delegation to such committees, subject to any conditions which the Board thinks fit to impose, of any of the powers or duties of the Board under this Act other than a power to make regulations or bye-laws.

(2) No regulation made under clause (e) of sub-section (1) shall take effect until it has been approved by the Local Government.

(3) No regulation made under this section shall take effect until it has been published in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

45. (1) A Cantonment Authority may--

Joint action  
with other  
local authorities

(a) join with any other local authority--

- (i) in appointing a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested and in appointing a chairman of such committee
- (ii) in delegating to such committee power to frame terms binding on the Cantonment Authority and such other local authority as to the construction and future maintenance of any joint work or to exercise any power which might be exercised by either of the said authorities; and
- (iii) in making rules for regulating the proceedings of any such committee relating to the purposes for which it has been appointed; or

(b) with the previous sanction of the Local Government, enter into an agreement with any other local authority regarding the levy of any tax or toll whereby the said tax or toll respectively leviable by the authorities so contracting may be levied together instead of separately within the limits of the aggregate area comprising the areas subject to the control of the said authorities.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between any authorities acting together under this section, the decision thereon of the Local Government or of an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf shall be final.

(3) When any agreement such as is referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) has been entered into, then--

(a) where the agreement relates to an octroi or terminal tax or toll, the other local authority with which the Cantonment Authority has made such agreement shall have the same powers to establish octroi limits and octroi stations and places for the collection of the terminal tax and terminal toll within the cantonment, as it has within the area ordinarily subject to its control;

- (b) such other local authority shall have the same power of collecting such tax or toll in the cantonment, and the provisions of any enactment in force relating to the levy of such tax or toll by such other local authority shall apply in the same manner, as if the cantonment were comprised within the area ordinarily subject to its control; and
- (c) the total of the collection of such tax and toll made in the cantonment and in the area ordinarily subject to the control of such other local authority and the costs thereby incurred shall be divided between the cantonment fund and the fund subject to the control of such other local authority, in such proportion as may have been determined by the agreement.

## Control.

Power of  
Government  
to require pro-  
duction of  
documents.

46. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may at any time require a Cantonment Authority—

- (a) to produce any record, correspondence, plan or other document in its possession or under its control;
- (b) to furnish any return, plan, estimate, statement, account or statistics relating to its proceedings, duties or works;
- (c) to furnish or obtain and furnish any report.

Inspection.

47. The ~~Officer Commanding the District~~ may depute any person in the service of the Government to inspect or examine any department of the office of, or any service or work undertaken by, or thing belonging to, a Cantonment Authority, and to report thereon, and the Cantonment Authority and its officers and servants shall be bound to afford the person so deputed access at all reasonable times to the premises and property of the Cantonment Authority and to all records, accounts and other documents the inspection of which he may consider necessary to enable him to discharge his duties.

Powers of  
Officer  
Commanding  
the District.

48. The ~~Officer Commanding the District~~ may, by order in writing,—

- (a) call for any book or document in the possession or under the control of the Cantonment Authority;

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\*. Substitute "G. G. in Council or the Officer Commanding-in-chief, the Command."

XXXV 7, 192

- (b) require the Cantonment Authority to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to its proceedings, duties or works as he thinks fit.

49. If, on receipt of any information or report obtained

Power to require execution of work, etc.

*Concurrence of the Officer Commanding the District is of opinion—*

- (a) that any duty imposed on a Cantonment Authority by or under this Act has not been performed or has been performed in an imperfect, inefficient or unsuitable manner, or

- (b) that adequate financial provision has not been made for the performance of any such duty,

he may, *after consultation with* ~~with the concurrence of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, and of the Local Government,~~ direct the Cantonment Authority, within such period as he thinks fit, to make arrangements to his satisfaction for the proper performance of the duty, or, as the case may be, to make financial provision to his satisfaction for the performance of the duty:

*Provided that, unless in the opinion of the Officer Commanding the District, the immediate execution of such order is necessary, he shall, before making any direction under this section, give the Cantonment Authority an opportunity of showing cause why such direction should not be made.*

50. If, within the period fixed by a direction made under section 49, any action the taking of which has been directed under that section has not been duly taken, the ~~Officer Commanding the District~~ may make arrangements for the taking of such action, and may direct that all expenses connected therewith shall be defrayed out of the cantonment fund.

Power to provide for enforcement of direction under section 49.

51. (1) If the President dissents from any decision of the Board, which he considers prejudicial to the health, welfare or discipline of the troops in the cantonment, he may, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes, by order in writing, direct the suspension of action thereon for any period not exceeding one month and, if he does so, shall forthwith refer the matter to the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, through the Officer Commanding the District, who may make such recommendations thereon as he thinks fit.

Power to override decision of Board

*the reference being made, since in cases where the Officer Commanding the District, or himself, the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, for the purposes of this Act, of his own*

(2) If the District Magistrate considers any decision of a Cantonment Authority to be prejudicial to the public health, safety or convenience, he may, after giving notice in writing of his intention to the Cantonment Authority, refer the matter to the Local Government; and, pending the disposal of the reference to the Local Government, no action shall be taken on the decision.

(3) If any Magistrate who is a member of a Board, being present at a meeting, dissents from any decision which he considers prejudicial to the public health, safety or convenience, he may, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes and after giving notice in writing of his intention to the President, report the matter to the District Magistrate; and the President shall, on receipt of such notice, direct the suspension of action on the decision for a period sufficient to allow of a communication being made to the District Magistrate and of his taking proceedings as provided by sub-section (2).

52. (1) The Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, may at any time on a recommendation made to him in this behalf by the Officer Commanding the District—~~—~~\*

(a) direct that any matter or any specific proposal other than one which has been referred to the Local Government under sub-section (2) of section 51 be considered or re-considered by the Cantonment Authority; or

(b) direct the suspension, for such period as may be stated in the order, of action on any decision of a Cantonment Authority, other than a decision which has been referred to him under sub-section (1) of section 51, and thereafter cancel the suspension or direct that the decision shall not be carried into effect or that it shall be carried into effect with such modifications as he may specify.

(2) When any decision of a Board has been referred to him under sub-section (1) of section 51, the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, may, by order in writing,—

(a) cancel the order given by the President directing the suspension of action; or

(b) extend the duration of the order for such period as he thinks fit; or

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\* or where the Officer Commanding the District & himself  
the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command for the  
purpose of this Act of his own motion:  
Enacted (Act 8 of 1924)

- (c) direct that the decision be carried into effect by the Board with such modifications as he may specify.

53. When any decision of a Cantonment Authority has been referred to the Local Government under sub-section (2) of section 51, the Local Government may, after consulting the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, by order in writing,—

Powers of Local Government on a reference made under section 51.

- (a) direct that no action be taken on the decision; or  
 (b) direct that the decision be carried into effect either without modification or with such modifications as it may specify.

54. (1) If, in the opinion of the Local Government, any Board is not competent to perform or persistently makes default in the performance of the duties imposed on it by or under this Act or otherwise by law, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, together with the statement of the reasons therefor, in the local official Gazette, declare the Board to be incompetent or in default or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for such period as may be specified in the order:—

Supersession of Board

Provided that no Board shall be superseded unless a reasonable opportunity has been given to it to shew cause against the supersession.

(2) When a Board is superseded by an order under sub-section (1)—

- (a) all members of the Board shall, on such date as may be specified in the order, vacate their offices as such members but without prejudice to their eligibility for election or nomination under clause (c);  
 (b) during the supersession of the Board, all powers and duties conferred and imposed upon the Board by or under this Act or otherwise by law shall be exercised and performed by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment subject to such reservation, if any, as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf; and  
 (c) before the expiry of the period of supersession elections shall be held and nominations made for the purpose of reconstituting the Board.



*Validity of Proceedings.*

Validity of  
proceedings,  
etc.

55. (1) No act or proceeding of a Board or of any committee of a Board shall be invalid by reason only of the existence of a vacancy in the Board or committee.

(2) No disqualification or defect in the election, nomination or appointment of a person acting as the President or a member of a Board or of any such committee shall vitiate any act or proceeding of the Board or committee if the majority of the persons present at the time of the act being done or the proceeding being taken were duly qualified members thereof.

(3) Any document or minutes which purport to be the record of the proceedings of a Board or of any committee of a Board shall, if made and signed substantially in the manner prescribed for the making and signing of the record of such proceedings, be presumed to be a correct record of the proceedings of a duly convened meeting, held by a duly constituted Board or committee, as the case may be, whereof all the members were duly qualified.

## CHAPTER IV.

## SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS AND INTOXICATING DRUGS.

Unauthorised  
sale of  
spirituous liquor  
or intoxicating  
drug.

56. If within a cantonment, or within such limits adjoining a cantonment as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, define, any person not subject to military or air-force law or any person subject to military or air-force law otherwise than as a military officer or a soldier knowingly barter, sells or supplies, or offers or attempts to barter, sell or supply, any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug to or for the use of any soldier or follower or soldier's wife or minor child without the written permission of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment or of some person authorised by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to grant such permission, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

Unauthorised  
possession of  
spirituous  
liquor.

57. If within a cantonment, or within any limits defined under section 56,—

- (a) any person subject to military or air-force law otherwise than as a military officer or a soldier, or
- (b) the wife or servant of any such person or of a soldier,

has in his or her possession, except on behalf of the Government or for the private use of a military officer, more than one quart of any spirituous liquor, other than fermented malt-liquor, without the written permission of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment or of some person authorised by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to grant such permission, he or she shall be punishable, in the case of a first offence, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

58. (1) Any police officer or excise officer may, without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person whom he finds committing an offence under section 56 or section 57, and may seize and detain any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug in respect of which such an offence has been committed and any vessels or coverings in which the liquor or drug is contained.

Arrest of persons and seizure and confiscation of things for offences against the two last foregoing sections.

(2) Where a person accused of an offence under section 56 has been previously convicted of an offence under that section, an officer in charge of a police station may, with the written permission of a Magistrate, seize and detain any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug within the cantonment or within any limits defined under that section which, at the time of the alleged commission of the subsequent offence, belonged to, or was in the possession of, such person.

(3) The Court convicting a person of an offence under section 56 or section 57 may order the confiscation of the whole or any part of anything seized under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2).

(4) Subject to the provisions of Chapter XLIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, anything seized under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) and not confiscated under sub-section (3) shall be restored to the person from whom it was taken.

59. The foregoing provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to the sale or supply of any article in good faith for medicinal purposes by a medical practitioner, chemist or druggist authorised in this behalf by a general or special order of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

Saving of article sold or supplied for medicinal purposes.

## CHAPTER V.

## TAXATION.

*Imposition of Taxation.*General power  
of taxation

60. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, impose in any cantonment any tax which, under any enactment in force on the date of the notification, may be imposed in any municipality within the province.

Framing of  
preliminary  
proposals.

61. (1) When the Local Government proposes to impose any tax under section 60, it shall, by notification in the local official Gazette, and in such other manner as is in its opinion best suited for the purpose, give notice of its intention

(2) Every notification issued under sub-section (1) shall specify—

- (a) the tax which it is proposed to impose;
- (b) the persons or classes of persons to be made liable and the description of the property or other taxable thing or circumstance in respect of which they are to be made liable; and
- (c) the rate at which the tax is to be levied.

Objections.

62. Any inhabitant of the cantonment may, within thirty days from the date of the notification under section 61, submit to the Local Government an objection in writing to all or any of the proposals framed therein, and the Local Government shall take any objection so submitted into consideration.

Consideration  
of objections  
and imposition  
of tax.

63. After the expiry of thirty days from the date of the notification and after considering all objections submitted thereto under section 62, the Local Government may impose the tax either in the original form or, if any such objection has been so submitted, in that form or in such modified form as it thinks fit.

Definition of  
"annual value."

64. For the purposes of this Chapter, "annual value" means—

- (a) in the case of railway stations, hotels, colleges, schools, hospitals, factories and any other buildings which

a Cantonment Authority decides to assess under this clause, one-twentieth of the sum obtained by adding the estimated present cost of erecting the building to the estimated value of the land appertaining thereto, and

- (b) in the case of a building or land not assessed under clause (a), the gross annual rent for which such building (exclusive of furniture or machinery therein) or such land is actually let or, where the building or land is not let or in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority is let for a sum less than its fair letting value, might reasonably be expected to let from year to year:

Provided that, where the annual value of any building is, by reason of exceptional circumstances, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, excessive if calculated in the aforesaid manner, the Cantonment Authority may fix the annual value at any less amount which appears to it to be just.

65. (1) Save as otherwise expressly provided in the notification imposing the tax, every tax <sup>Incidence of taxation.</sup> on the annual value of buildings or lands or of both shall be leviable primarily upon the actual occupier of the property upon which the said tax is assessed, if he is the owner of the buildings or lands or holds them on a building or other lease from the Secretary of State in Council or from the Cantonment Authority or on a building lease from any person. *assessed (XXVI 22)*

(2) In any other case, the tax shall be primarily leviable as follows, namely:—

- (a) if the property is let, upon the lessor;
- (b) if the property is sub-let, upon the superior lessor;
- (c) if the property is unlet, upon the person in whom the right to let the same vests.

(3) On failure to recover any sum due on account of such tax from the person primarily liable, there may be recovered from the occupier of any part of the buildings or lands in respect of which the tax is due such portion of the sum due as bears to the whole amount due the same ratio which the rent annually payable by such occupier bears to the aggregate amount of rent so payable in respect of the whole of the

said buildings or lands, or to the aggregate amount of the letting value thereof, if any, stated in the authenticated assessment list.

(4) An occupier who makes any payment for which he is not primarily liable under this section shall, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, be entitled to be reimbursed by the person primarily liable for the payment, and, if so entitled, may deduct the amount so paid from the amount of any rent from time to time becoming due from him to such person.

*Assessment List* (XXVI 27).  
*assessed*

Assessment list.

66. When a tax on the annual value of buildings or lands or both is imposed, the Cantonment Authority shall cause an assessment list of all buildings or lands in the cantonment, or of both, as the case may be, to be prepared in such form as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

Publication of  
assessment list.

67. When the assessment list has been prepared, the Cantonment Authority shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the list or a copy thereof may be inspected, and every person claiming to be the owner, lessee or occupier of any property included in the list, and any authorised agent of such person, shall be at liberty to inspect the list and to make extracts therefrom free of charge.

Revision of  
assessment list

68. (1) The Cantonment Authority shall, at the same time, give public notice of a date, not less than one month thereafter, when it will proceed to consider the valuations and assessments entered in the assessment list, and, in all cases in which any property is for the first time assessed or the assessment is increased, it shall also give written notice thereof to the owner and to any lessee or occupier of the property.

(2) Any objection to a valuation or assessment shall be made in writing to the Cantonment Authority before the date fixed in the notice, and shall state in what respect the valuation or assessment is disputed, and all objections so made shall be recorded in a register to be kept for the purpose by the Cantonment Authority.

(3) The objections shall be inquired into and investigated, and the persons making them shall be allowed an opportunity of being heard either in person or by authorised agent, by

an Assessment Committee appointed by the Cantonment Authority.

(4) The Assessment Committee shall consist of not less than three persons, and, where there is a Board, it shall not be necessary to appoint to the Assessment Committee any member thereof.

69. (1) When all objections made under section 68 have been disposed of, and the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the assessment list shall be authenticated by the signature of the members of the Assessment Committee who shall, at the same time, certify that they have considered all objections duly made and have amended the list so far as is required by their decisions on such objections Authentication  
of assessment  
list

(2) The assessment list so authenticated shall be deposited in the office of the Cantonment Authority, and shall there be open, free of charge, during office hours to all owners, lessees and occupiers of property comprised therein or the authorised agents of such persons, and a public notice that it is so open shall forthwith be published.

70. Subject to such alterations as may thereafter be made in the assessment list under the provisions of this Chapter and to the result of any appeal made thereunder, the entries in the assessment list authenticated and deposited as provided in section 69 shall be accepted as conclusive evidence— Evidential  
value of  
assessment list

(i) for the purpose of assessing any tax imposed under this Act, of the annual value or other valuation of all buildings and lands to which such entries respectively refer, and

(ii) for the purposes of any tax imposed on buildings or lands, of the amount of each such tax leviable thereon during the year to which such list relates.

71. (1) The Cantonment Authority may, at any time, amend the assessment list by inserting the name of any person whose name ought to have been or ought to be inserted, or by inserting any property which ought to have been or ought to be inserted, or by altering the assessment on any property which has been erroneously valued or assessed through fraud, accident or mistake, whether on the part of the Cantonment Authority or of the Assessment Committee or of the assessee, or, in the case of a tax payable by an occupier, by a change Amendment of  
assessment list

has been given to the Cantonment Authority, and no remission or refund shall take effect in respect of any period commencing more than fifteen days before the delivery of such notice.

What buildings, etc., are to be deemed vacant.

78. (1) For the purposes of sections 76 and 77 no building, tenement or land shall be deemed vacant if maintained as a pleasure resort or town or country house, or be deemed unproductive of rent if let to a tenant who has a continuing right of occupation thereof, whether he is in actual occupation or not.

(2) The burden of proving all facts entitling any person to claim relief under section 75, or section 76, or section 77, shall be upon him.

Notice to be given of every occupation of vacant building or house.

79. (1) The owner of any building, tenement or land in respect of which a remission or refund of tax has been given under section 76 or section 77 shall give notice of the re-occupation of such building or land within fifteen days of such re-occupation.

(2) Any owner failing to give the notice required by subsection (1) shall be punishable with fine which shall not be less than twice the amount of the tax payable on such building, tenement or land in respect of the period during which it has been re-occupied and which may extend to fifty rupees, or to ten times the amount of the said tax, whichever sum is greater.

#### *Charge on Immoveable Property.*

Tax on buildings and land to be a charge thereon.

80. A tax assessed on the annual value of any building or land shall, subject to the prior payment of the land-revenue, if any, due to the Government thereon, be a first charge upon the building or land.

#### *Octroi, Terminal Tax, and Toll.*

Inspection of imported goods, etc.

81. Every person bringing or receiving any goods, vehicles or animals within the limits of any cantonment in which octroi or terminal tax or toll is leviable, shall, when so required by an officer duly authorised by the Cantonment Authority in this behalf, so far as may be necessary for ascertaining the amount of tax chargeable—

(a) permit that officer to inspect, examine or weigh such goods, vehicles or animals; and

- (b) communicate to that officer any information, and exhibit to him any bill, invoice or document of a like nature, which such person may possess relating to such goods, vehicles or animals.

82. (1) Any person who takes or attempts to take past any octroi station or any other place appointed within a cantonment for the collection of octroi, terminal tax or toll any goods, vehicles or animals, on account of which octroi, terminal tax or toll is leviable and thereby evades, or attempts to evade, the payment of such octroi, terminal tax or toll, and any person who abets any such evasion or attempt at evasion, shall be punishable with fine which may extend either to ten times the value of such octroi, terminal tax or toll, or to fifty rupees, whichever is greater, and which shall not be less than twice the value of such octroi, terminal tax or toll, as the case may be. Evasion of octroi or terminal tax.

(2) In case of non-payment of any octroi or terminal tax or toll on demand, the officer empowered to collect the same may seize any goods, vehicles or animals on which the octroi, terminal tax or toll is chargeable or any part or number thereof which is of sufficient value to satisfy the demand.

(3) The Cantonment Authority, after the lapse of five days from the seizure, and after the issue of a notice in writing to the person in whose possession the goods, vehicles or animals were at the time of seizure, fixing the time and place of sale, may cause the property so seized, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold by auction to satisfy the demand and any expenses occasioned by the seizure, custody and sale thereof, unless the demand and expenses are in the meantime paid:

Provided that the Executive Officer may, in any case, order that any article of a perishable nature which cannot be kept for five days without serious risk of damage, or which cannot be kept save at a cost which, together with the amount of octroi, terminal tax or toll, is likely to exceed its value, shall be sold after the lapse of such shorter time as he may, having regard to the nature of the article, think proper.

(4) If, at any time before the sale has begun, the person whose property has been seized tenders to the Executive Officer the amount of all expenses incurred and of the octroi, terminal tax or toll, the Executive Officer shall release the property seized.



(5) The surplus, if any, of the sale-proceeds shall be credited to the cantonment fund, and shall, on application made to the Cantonment Authority within one year after the sale, be paid to the person in whose possession the property was at the time of seizure, and, if no such application is made, shall be the property of the Cantonment Authority.

Lease of octroi,  
terminal tax  
or toll.

83. It shall be lawful for the Cantonment Authority, with the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the District, to lease the collection of any octroi, terminal tax or toll for any period not exceeding one year; and the lessee and all persons employed by him in the management and collection of the octroi, terminal tax or toll shall, in respect thereof,—

- (a) be bound by any orders made by the Cantonment Authority for their guidance;
- (b) have such powers exercisable by officers or servants of the Cantonment Authority under this Act as the Cantonment Authority may confer upon them; and
- (c) be entitled to the same remedies and be subject to the same responsibilities as if they were employed by the Cantonment Authority for the management and collection of the octroi, terminal tax or toll, as the case may be:

Provided that no article distrained may be sold except under the orders of the Cantonment Authority.

### Appeals.

Appeals against  
assessment.

84. (1) An appeal against the assessment or levy of, or against the refusal to refund, any tax under this Act shall lie to the District Magistrate or to such other officer as may be empowered by the Local Government in this behalf:

Provided that, where there is a Board and the person to whom the appeal would ordinarily lie is, or was when the tax was imposed, a member of the Board, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division, or, in a province where there are no Commissioners, to the District Judge.

(2) If, on the hearing of an appeal under this section, any question as to the liability to, or the principle of assessment of, a tax arises on which the officer hearing the appeal entertains reasonable doubt, he may, either of his own motion or

on the application of the appellant, draw up a statement of the facts of the case and the point on which doubt is entertained, and refer the statement with his own opinion on the point for the decision of the High Court.

of 1908

(3) On a reference being made under sub-section (2), the subsequent proceedings in the case shall be, as nearly as may be, in conformity with the rules relating to references to the High Court contained in Order XLVI of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

85. In every appeal the costs shall be in the discretion of the officer hearing the appeal. Costs of appeal.

86. If the Cantonment Authority fails to pay any costs awarded to an appellant within ten days after the date of the order for payment thereof, the officer awarding the costs may order the person having the custody of the balance of the cantonment fund to pay the amount. Recovery of costs from Cantonment Authority.

87. No appeal shall be heard or determined under this Chapter unless— Conditions of right to appeal.

- (a) the appeal is, in the case of a tax assessed on the annual value of buildings or lands or both, brought within thirty days next after the date of the authentication of the assessment list under section 69 (exclusive of the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the relevant entries therein), or, as the case may be, within thirty days of the date on which an amendment is finally made under section 71, and, in the case of any other tax, within thirty days next after the date of the receipt of the notice of assessment or of alteration of assessment or, if no notice has been given, within thirty days next after the date of the presentation of the first bill in respect thereof:

Provided that an appeal may be admitted after the expiration of the period prescribed therefor by this section if the appellant satisfies the Court before whom the appeal is preferred that he had sufficient cause for not preferring it within that period;

- (b) the amount, if any, in dispute in the appeal has been deposited by the appellant in the office of the Cantonment Authority.

Finality of  
appellate  
orders.

88. The order of an appellate authority confirming, setting aside or modifying an order in respect of any valuation or assessment or liability to assessment or taxation shall be final:

Provided that it shall be lawful for the appellate authority, upon application or on its own motion, to review any order passed by it in appeal if application in this behalf is made within three months from the date of the original order.

*Payment and Recovery of Taxes.*

Time and  
manner of  
payment of  
taxes.

89. Save as otherwise expressly provided under this Act, any tax imposed under the provisions of this Act shall be payable on such dates and in such instalments, if any, as the Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, direct.

Presentation  
of bill

90. (1) When any tax has become due, the Executive Officer shall cause to be presented to the person liable for the payment thereof a bill for the amount due.

(2) Every such bill shall specify the particulars of the tax and the period for which the charge is made.

Notice of  
demand.

91. (1) If the amount of the tax for which any bill has been presented is not paid to the Cantonment Authority within thirty days from the presentation thereof, the Executive Officer may cause to be served upon the person liable for the payment of the same a notice of demand in the form set forth in Schedule I.

(2) For every notice of demand which the Executive Officer causes to be served on any person under this section, a fee of such amount, not exceeding one rupee, as shall in each case be fixed by the Executive Officer, shall be payable by the said person and shall be included in the costs of recovery.

Recovery of  
tax.

92. (1) If the person liable for the payment of any tax does not, within thirty days from the service of the notice of demand, pay the amount due, or show sufficient cause for non-payment of the same to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer, such sum, with all costs of recovery, may be recovered under a warrant, issued in the form set forth in Schedule II, by distress and sale of the moveable property of the defaulter:

Provided that the Executive Officer shall not recover any sum the liability for which has been remitted on appeal under this Chapter.

(2) Every warrant issued under this section shall be signed by the Executive Officer.

93. (1) It shall be lawful for any servant of the Cantonment Authority to whom a warrant issued under section 92 is addressed to distrain, wherever it may be found, any moveable property of the person therein named as defaulter, subject to the following conditions, exceptions and exemptions, namely:—

(a) the following property shall not be distrained:—

- (i) the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of the defaulter, his wife and children,
- (ii) tools of artisans,
- (iii) books of account, or
- (iv) when the defaulter is an agriculturist, his implements of husbandry, seed-grain, and such cattle as may be necessary to enable the defaulter to earn his livelihood;

(b) the distress shall not be excessive, that is to say, the property distrained shall be as nearly as possible equal in value to the amount recoverable under the warrant, and if any property has been distrained which, in the opinion of the Executive Officer, should not have been distrained, it shall forthwith be returned.

(2) The person charged with the execution of a warrant of distress shall forthwith make an inventory of the property which he seizes under such warrant, and shall, at the same time, give a written notice in the form set forth in Schedule III to the person in possession thereof at the time of seizure that the said property will be sold as therein mentioned.

94. (1) When the property seized is subject to speedy and natural decay, or when the expense of keeping it in custody is, when added to the amount to be recovered, likely to exceed its value, the Executive Officer shall give notice to the person in whose possession the property was at the time of seizure that it will be sold at once, and shall sell it accordingly by public auction unless the amount mentioned in the warrant is forthwith paid.

(2) If the warrant is not in the meantime suspended by the Executive Officer, or discharged, the property seized shall.

Disposal of  
distrained  
property.

after the expiry of the period named in the notice served under sub-section (2) of section 93, be sold by public auction by order of the Executive Officer.

(3) The surplus of the sale-proceeds, if any, shall forthwith be credited to the cantonment fund, and notice of such credit shall be given at the same time to the person from whose possession the property was taken, and, if the same is claimed by written application to the Cantonment Authority within one year from the date of the notice, a refund thereof shall be made to such person. Any surplus not claimed within one year as aforesaid shall be the property of the Cantonment Authority.

(4) For every distraint made under this Chapter a fee of such amount, not exceeding one rupee, as shall in each case be fixed by the Executive Officer shall be charged, and the said fee shall be included in the costs of recovery.

95. (1) If the Executive Officer has reason to believe that any person from whom any sum is due on account of any tax is about to remove from the cantonment, he may direct the immediate payment by such person of the sum so due or about to become due, and cause a bill for the same to be served on such person.

(2) If, on the service of such bill, such person does not forthwith pay the sum so due or about to become due, the amount shall be leviable by distress and sale in the manner hereinbefore provided in this Chapter, except that it shall not be necessary to serve upon the defaulter any notice of demand and the warrant for distress and sale may be issued and executed without any delay.

96. Instead of proceeding against a defaulter by distress and sale as hereinbefore provided in this Chapter, or after a defaulter has been so proceeded against unsuccessfully or with only partial success, any sum due or the balance of any sum due, as the case may be, from such defaulter on account of a tax may be recovered from him by a suit in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

#### *Special Provisions relating to Taxation.*

97. Every Cantonment Authority shall be deemed to be a Municipal Committee for the purposes of the Municipal Taxation Act, 1881.

Recovery from  
a person about  
to leave can-  
tonment

Power to  
institute suit  
for recovery.

Power to pro-  
hibit or exempt  
from taxation

98. A Cantonment Authority may make special provision for the cleansing of any factory, hotel, club or group of buildings or lands used for any one purpose and under one management, and may fix a special rate and the dates and other conditions for periodical payment thereof, which shall be determined by a written agreement with the person liable for the payment of the conservancy or scavenging tax in respect of such factory, hotel, club or group of buildings or lands:

Power to make special provision for conservancy in certain cases.

Provided that, in fixing the amount, proper regard shall be had to the probable cost to the Cantonment Authority of the services to be rendered.

99. (1) When, in pursuance of section 98, a Cantonment Authority has fixed a special rate for the cleansing of any factory, hotel, club or group of buildings or lands, such premises shall be exempted from the payment of any conservancy or scavenging tax imposed in the cantonment.

Exemption in the case of buildings.

(2) The following buildings and lands shall be exempt from any tax on property, namely:—

- (a) places set apart for public worship and either actually so used or used for no other purpose;
- (b) buildings used for educational purposes and public libraries, play-grounds and dharmshalas which are open to the public and from which no income is derived;
- (c) hospitals and dispensaries maintained wholly by charitable contributions;
- (d) burning and burial grounds, not being the property of Government or a Cantonment Authority, which

7. After section 99 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“99A. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt, either wholly or in part from the payment of any tax imposed under this Act, any person or class of persons or any property or goods or class of, property or goods belonging to the Secretary of State for India in Council.”

or any portion of a tax imposed under this Act, any person who is in its opinion by reason of poverty unable to pay the same.

Insertion of new section 99A in Act II of 1924

General power of exemption

Composition.

101. (1) A Cantonment Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding ~~the District~~, allow any person to compound for any tax. *in Chief, the Command*

(2) Every sum due by reason of the composition of a tax ~~(xxx)~~ under sub-section (1) shall be recoverable as if it were a tax.

Irrecoverable debts.

102. A Cantonment Authority may write-off any sum due on account of any tax or of the costs of recovering any tax if such sum is, in its opinion, irrecoverable.

Obligation to disclose liability.

103. (1) The Executive Officer may, by written notice, call upon any inhabitant of the cantonment to furnish such information as may be necessary for the purpose of ascertaining—

- (a) whether such inhabitant is liable to pay any tax imposed under this Act;
- (b) at what amount he should be assessed; or
- (c) the annual value of the building or land which he occupies and the name and address of the owner or lessee thereof.

(2) If any person, when called upon under sub-section (1) to furnish information, neglects to furnish it or furnishes information which is not true to the best of his knowledge or belief, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Immaterial error not to affect liability.

104. No assessment and no charge or demand on account of any tax or fee shall be impeached or affected by reason only of any mistake in the name of any person liable to pay such tax or fee, or in the description of any property or thing, or any mistake in the amount of the assessment, charge or demand, if the directions contained in this Act and the rules and bye-laws made thereunder have in substance and effect been complied with; but any person who sustains any special damage by reason of any such mistake shall be entitled to recover compensation for the same by suit in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Distress not to be invalid by reason of immaterial defect.

105. No distress levied under this Chapter shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account only of any defect of form in the notice of demand, warrant of distress or other proceeding relating thereto; nor shall any such person be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards

committed by him; but any person who sustains any special damage by reason of any such irregularity shall be entitled to recover compensation for the same by suit in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

## CHAPTER VI.

### CANTONMENT FUND AND PROPERTY.

#### *Cantonment Fund.*

106. There shall be formed for every cantonment a cantonment fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof the following sums, namely:—

- (a) the balance, if any, of the cantonment fund formed for the cantonment under the Cantonments Act, 1910,
- (b) all sums received by or on behalf of the Cantonment Authority, and
- (c) subject to any deductions made under section 545 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or under any other law for the time being in force, or under any order of the Local Government, all fines recovered from persons convicted of offences committed within the cantonment—
  - (i) under this Act or any rule or bye-law made thereunder, or
  - (ii) under section 34 of the Police Act, 1861, or under any corresponding enactment for the time being in force, or
  - (iii) under Chapter XIII or Chapter XIV of the Indian Penal Code, or
  - (iv) under section 156 of the Army Act, or
  - (v) under the provisions of any enactment wherein or whereunder provision is made for a fine being credited to the cantonment fund, or
  - (vi) under any other enactment for the time being in force in respect of which the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, direct that fines realised thereunder shall be credited to the cantonment fund.



Custody of  
cantonment  
fund

107. (1) Where in or near a cantonment there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury, or a branch of the Imperial Bank of India, the cantonment fund shall be kept in such treasury, sub-treasury or bank, as the case may be.

(2) Where there is no such treasury, sub-treasury or bank, the cantonment fund may be deposited with any bank to which the Government treasury business has been entrusted, and, in the absence of such a bank, with any banker or person acting as a banker who has given such security for the safe custody of the fund and the payment on demand of the funds so deposited as the Local Government may in each case direct.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), a Cantonment Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, place in fixed deposit with the Imperial Bank of India any surplus funds in its hands which may not be required for immediate use, or may invest the same in securities of the Government of India or of the Local Government or in such other securities as the Local Government may approve in this behalf and may vary such investments for others of a like nature, and may dispose of such securities as may be necessary.

(4) The income resulting from any fixed deposit or from any such security as is referred to in sub-section (3) or from the proceeds of the sale of any such security shall be credited to the cantonment fund.

### Property.

Property.

108. Subject to any special reservation made by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, all property of the nature hereinafter in this section specified which has been acquired or provided or is maintained by a Cantonment Authority shall vest in and belong to that Cantonment Authority, and shall be under its direction, management and control, that is to say,—

- (a) all markets, slaughter-houses, manure and nightsoil depôts, and buildings of every description;
- (b) all water-works for the supply, storage or distribution of water for public purposes and all bridges, buildings, engines, materials, and things connected therewith or appertaining thereto;

- (c) all sewers, drains, culverts and water-courses, and all works, materials and things appertaining thereto;
- (d) all dust, dirt, dung, ashes, refuse, animal matter, filth and rubbish of every kind, and dead bodies of animals collected by the Cantonment Authority from the streets, houses, privies, sewers, cess-pools or elsewhere, or deposited in places appointed by the Cantonment Authority for such purpose;
- (e) all lamps and lamp-posts and apparatus connected therewith or appertaining thereto;
- (f) all land or other property transferred to the Cantonment Authority by His Majesty, or by gift, purchase or otherwise for local public purposes; and
- (g) all streets and the pavements, stones and other materials thereof, and also all trees, erections, materials, implements, and things existing on or appertaining to streets.

109. The cantonment fund and all property vested in a Cantonment Authority shall be applied for the purposes, whether express or implied, for which, by or under this Act or any other law for the time being in force, powers are conferred or duties or obligations are imposed upon the Cantonment Authority:

*Application of  
cantonment  
fund and prop-  
erty.*

Provided that the Cantonment Authority shall not incur any expenditure for acquiring or renting land beyond the limits of the cantonment or for constructing any work beyond such limits except—

- (a) with the sanction of the Local Government, and
- (b) on such terms and conditions as the Local Government may impose:

Provided, further,—that priority shall be given in the order hereinafter set forth to the following liabilities and obligations of a Cantonment Authority, that is to say,—

- (a) to the liabilities and obligations arising from a trust legally imposed upon or accepted by the Cantonment Authority;
- (b) to the repayment of, and the payment of interest on, any loan incurred under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914;

- (c) to the payment of establishment charges;
- (d) to the payment of such expenses on account of pauper lunatics sent from the cantonment to public lunatic asylums and mental hospitals as the Local Government directs the Cantonment Authority to pay; and
- (e) to the payment of any sum the payment of which is expressly required by the provisions of this Act or any rule or bye-law made thereunder.

Acquisition of  
Immoveable  
property.

**110.** When there is any hindrance to the permanent or temporary acquisition upon payment of any land required by a Cantonment Authority for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may, at the request of the Cantonment Authority, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and, on payment by the Cantonment Authority of the compensation awarded under that Act and of the charges incurred by the Government in connection with the proceedings, the land shall vest in the Cantonment Authority. 1 of 1894.

Power to make  
rules regarding  
cantonment  
fund and  
property

**111.** The Governor General in Council may make rules consistent with this Act to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the conditions on which property may be acquired by Cantonment Authorities or on which property vested in a Cantonment Authority may be transferred by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or other wise; and
- (b) any other matter relating to the cantonment fund or cantonment property in respect of which no provision or insufficient provision is made by or under this Act, and provision is, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, necessary.

## CHAPTER VII.

### CONTRACTS.

Contracts by  
whom to be  
executed.

**112.** Subject to the provisions of this Chapter, every Cantonment Authority shall be competent to enter into and perform any contract necessary for the purposes of this Act.

Sanction.

**113. (1) Every contract—**

- (a) for which budget provision does not exist, or
- (b) which involves a value or amount exceeding one hundred rupees,

shall require the sanction of the Cantonment Authority.

(2) Every contract other than a contract such as is referred to in sub-section (1) shall be sanctioned by the Cantonment Authority or by the Executive Officer on behalf of the Cantonment Authority.

Execution of contracts.

**114. (1)** Every contract made by or on behalf of a Cantonment Authority, the value or amount of which exceeds fifty rupees, shall be in writing, and every such contract shall, where there is a Board, be signed by two members, of whom the President or the Vice-President shall be one, and be countersigned by the Executive Officer and be sealed with the common seal of the Board, or, where there is no Board, be signed by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment and be sealed with the official seal of the Cantonment Authority:

Provided that, where there is a Board, the Executive Officer may in a case of urgency, with the previous sanction of the President of the Board, execute on behalf of the Board any contract the value or amount of which does not exceed two hundred rupees.

(2) Where an Executive Officer executes a contract on behalf of a Board under sub-section (1), he shall submit a report of his action and of the reasons therefor to the Board at its next meeting.

**115.** If any contract is executed by or on behalf of a Cantonment Authority otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of this Chapter, it shall not be binding on the Cantonment Authority.

Contracts improperly executed not to be binding on a Cantonment Authority.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### DUTIES AND DISCRETIONARY FUNCTIONS OF CANTONMENT AUTHORITIES.

**116.** It shall be the duty of every Cantonment Authority, so far as the funds at its disposal permit, to make reasonable provision within the cantonment for—

Duties of Cantonment Authority

- (a) lighting streets and other public places;

- (b) watering streets and other public places;
- (c) cleansing streets, public places and drains, abating nuisances and removing noxious vegetation;
- (d) regulating offensive, dangerous or obnoxious trades, callings and practices;
- (e) removing, on the ground of public safety, health or convenience, undesirable obstructions and projections in streets and other public places;
- (f) securing or removing dangerous buildings and places;
- (g) acquiring, maintaining, changing and regulating places for the disposal of the dead;
- (h) constructing, altering and maintaining streets, culverts, markets, slaughter-houses, latrines, privies, urinals, drains, drainage works and sewerage works;
- (i) planting and maintaining trees on roadsides and other public places;
- (j) providing or arranging for a sufficient supply of pure and wholesome water, where such supply does not exist, guarding from pollution water used for human consumption, and preventing polluted water from being so used;
- (k) registering births and deaths;
- (l) establishing and maintaining a system of public vaccination;
- (m) establishing and maintaining or supporting public hospitals and dispensaries, and providing public medical relief;
- (n) establishing and maintaining primary schools;
- (o) rendering assistance in extinguishing fires, and protecting life and property when fires occur;
- (p) maintaining and developing the value of property vested in, or entrusted to the management of, the Cantonment Authority; and
- (q) fulfilling any other obligation imposed upon it by or under this Act or any other law for the time being in force,

6. After section 116 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

" 116A. A Cantonment Authority may, subject to any conditions imposed by the Governor General in Council, manage any property entrusted to its management by the Governor General in Council on such terms as to the sharing of rents and profits accruing from such property as may be determined by rule made under section 280 "

Insertion of new section 116A in Act II of 1924.

Power to manage property.

116-A added

64

cdh  
211 225.

1924.]

*Cantonments.*

117. A Cantonment Authority may, within the cantonment, make provision for—

Discretionary  
functions of  
Cantonment  
Authority.

- (a) laying out in areas, whether previously built upon or not, new streets, and acquiring land for that purpose and for the construction of buildings, and compounds of buildings, to abut on such streets;
- (b) constructing, establishing or maintaining public parks, gardens, offices, dairies, bathing or washing places, drinking fountains, tanks, wells and other works of public utility;
- (c) reclaiming unhealthy localities;
- (d) furthering educational objects by measures other than the establishment and maintenance of primary schools;
- (e) taking a census and granting rewards for information which may tend to secure the correct registration of vital statistics;
- (f) making a survey;
- (g) giving relief on the occurrence of local epidemics by the establishment or maintenance of relief works or otherwise;
- (h) securing or assisting to secure suitable places for the carrying on of any offensive, dangerous or obnoxious trade, calling or occupation;
- (i) establishing and maintaining a farm or other place for the disposal of sewage;
- (j) constructing, subsidising or guaranteeing tramways or other means of locomotion, and electric lighting or electric power works;
- (k) adopting any measure, other than a measure specified

Insertion of  
new section  
117A in Act II  
of 1924

8. After section 117 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Power of  
expenditure  
for educational  
purposes out-  
side the can-  
tonment

“ 117A. A Cantonment Authority may make provision for educational objects outside the cantonment if it is satisfied that the interests of the residents of the cantonment will be served thereby.”

ment fund.

Sec. 117-A added vide Act <sup>65</sup> XXXV  
Slip attached.

## CHAPTER IX.

## PUBLIC SAFETY AND SUPPRESSION OF NUISANCES.

*General Nuisances.*

## 118. (1) Whoever—

Penalty for  
causing  
nuisances.

- (a) in any street or other public place within a cantonment,—
  - (i) is drunk and disorderly or drunk and incapable of taking care of himself; or
  - (ii) uses any threatening, abusive or insulting words, or behaves in a threatening or insulting manner with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace is likely to be occasioned; or
  - (iii) eases himself, or wilfully or indecently exposes his person; or
  - (iv) loiters, or begs importunately, for alms; or
  - (v) exposes or exhibits, with the object of exciting charity, any deformity or disease or any offensive sore or wound; or
  - (vi) carries meat exposed to public view; or
  - (vii) is found gaming; or
  - (viii) pickets animals, or collects carts; or
  - (ix) being engaged in the removal of night-soil or other offensive matter or rubbish, wilfully or negligently permits any portion thereof to spill or fall, or neglects to sweep away or otherwise effectually to remove any portion thereof which may spill or fall in such street or place; or
  - (x) without proper authority affixes upon any building, monument, post, wall, fence, tree or other thing, any bill, notice or other document; or
  - (xi) without proper authority defaces or writes upon or otherwise marks any building, monument, post, wall, fence, tree or other thing; or

- (xii) without proper authority removes, destroys, defaces or otherwise obliterates any notice or other document put up or exhibited under this Act; or
- (xiii) without proper authority displaces, damages, or makes any alteration in, or otherwise interferes with, the pavement, gutter, stormwater-drain, flags or other materials of any such street, or any lamp, bracket, direction-post, hydrant or water-pipe maintained by the Cantonment Authority in any such street or public place, or extinguishes a public light; or
- (xiv) carries any corpse not decently covered or without taking due precautions to prevent risk of infection or injury to the public health or annoyance to passers by or to persons dwelling in the neighbourhood; or
- (xv) carries night-soil or other offensive matter or rubbish at any hour prohibited by the Cantonment Authority by public notice, or in any pattern of cart or receptacle which has not been approved for the purpose by the Cantonment Authority, or fails to close such cart or receptacle when in use; or
- (b) carries night-soil or other offensive matter or rubbish along any route in contravention of any prohibition made in this behalf by the Cantonment Authority by public notice; or
- (c) deposits, or causes or permits to be deposited, earth or materials of any description, or any offensive matter or rubbish, in any place not intended for the purpose in any street or other public place or waste or unoccupied land under the management of the Cantonment Authority; or
- (d) having charge of a corpse fails to bury, burn or otherwise lawfully dispose of the same within twenty-four hours after death; or
- (e) makes any grave or buries or burns any corpse in any place not set apart for such purpose; or
- (f) keeps or uses, or knowingly permits to be kept or used, any place as a common gaming house, or assists



in conducting the business of any common gaming house; or

- (g) at any time or place at which the same has been prohibited by the Cantonment Authority by public or special notice, beats a drum or tom-tom, or blows a horn or trumpet, or beats any utensil, or sounds any brass or other instrument, or plays any music; or
- (h) disturbs the public peace or order by singing, screaming or shouting; or
- (i) lets loose any animal so as to cause, or negligently allows any animal to cause, injury, danger, alarm or annoyance to any person; or
- (j) being the occupier of any building or land in or upon which an animal dies, neglects within three hours of the death of the animal, or, if the death occurs at night, within three hours after sunrise, either—
  - (i) to report the occurrence to the Executive Officer or to an officer, if any, appointed by him in this behalf with a view to securing the removal and disposal of the carcase by the public conservancy establishment, or
  - (ii) to remove and dispose of the carcase in accordance with any general directions given by the Cantonment Authority by public notice or any special directions given by the Executive Officer on receipt of such report as aforesaid; or
- (k) save with the written permission of the Cantonment Authority and in such manner as it may authorise, stores or uses night-soil, manure, rubbish or any other substance emitting an offensive smell; or
- (l) uses or permits to be used as a latrine any place not intended for that purpose;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(2) Whoever does not take reasonable means to prevent any child under the age of twelve years being in his charge from casing himself in any street or other public place within the cantonment shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees.

(3) The owner or keeper of any animal found picketed or straying without a keeper in a street or other public place in a cantonment shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

(4) Any animal found picketed as aforesaid may be removed by any officer or servant of the Cantonment Authority or by any police officer to a pound as if the animal had been found straying.

### *Dogs.*

119. (1) A Cantonment Authority may make bye-laws to provide for the registration of all dogs kept within the cantonment. Registration and control of dogs.

(2) Such bye-laws shall—

- (a) require the registration, by the Officer Commanding each military unit, of all dogs kept in the lines occupied by that unit;
- (b) require that every registered dog shall wear a collar to which shall be attached a metal token to be issued by the registration authority, and fix the fee payable for the issue thereof;
- (c) require that any dog which has not been registered or which is not wearing such token shall, if found in any public place, be detained at a place set apart for the purpose; and
- (d) fix the fee which shall be charged for such detention and provide that any such dog shall be liable to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of unless it is claimed and the fee in respect thereof is paid within one week;

and may provide for such other matters as the Cantonment Authority thinks fit.

(3) A Cantonment Authority may—

- (a) cause to be destroyed, or to be confined for such period as that Authority may direct, any dog or other animal which is, or is reasonably suspected to be, suffering from rabies, or which has been bitten by any dog or other animal suffering or suspected to be suffering from rabies;

(b) by public notice direct that, after such date as may be specified in the notice, dogs which are without collars or without marks distinguishing them as private property and are found straying on the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of their owners, if any, may be destroyed, and cause them to be destroyed accordingly.

(4) No damages shall be payable in respect of any dog or other animal destroyed or otherwise disposed of under this section.

(5) Whoever, being the owner or person in charge of any dog, neglects to restrain it so that it shall not be at large in any street without being muzzled and without being secured by a chain lead in any case in which—

(a) he knows that the dog is likely to annoy or intimidate any person, or

(b) the Cantonment Authority has, by public notice during the prevalence of rabies, directed that dogs shall not be at large without muzzles and chain leads,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(6) Whoever in a cantonment—

(a) allows any ferocious dog which belongs to him or is in his charge to be at large without being muzzled, or

(b) sets on or urges any dog or other animal to attack, worry or intimidate any person, or

(c) knowing or having reason to believe that any dog or animal belonging to him or in his charge has been bitten by an animal suffering or reasonably suspected to be suffering from rabies, neglects to give immediate information of the fact to the Executive Officer or gives information which is false,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees:

#### *Traffic.*

120. Whoever in driving, leading or propelling a vehicle along a street fails, except in a case of actual necessity,—

(a) to keep to the left when passing a vehicle coming from the opposite direction, or

(b) to keep to the right when passing a vehicle going in the same direction as himself, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

*Prevention of Fire, etc.*

121. (1) A Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, direct that within such limits in the cantonment as may be specified in the notice, the roofs and external walls of huts or other buildings shall not, without the permission in writing of the Cantonment Authority, be made or renewed of grass, mats, leaves or other inflammable materials, and may, by notice in writing, require any person who has disobeyed any such direction as aforesaid to remove or alter the roofs or walls so made or renewed.

Use of inflammable material for building purposes.

(2) A Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner of any building in the cantonment which has an external roof or wall made of any such material as aforesaid to remove such roof or wall within such time as may be specified in the notice, notwithstanding that a public notice under sub-section (1) has not been issued or that such roof or wall was made with the consent of the Cantonment Authority or before the issue of such public notice:

Provided that, in the case of any such roof or wall in existence before the issue of such a public notice or made with the consent of the Cantonment Authority, that authority shall make compensation, not exceeding the original cost of constructing the roof or wall, for any damage caused by the removal.

122. A Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, prohibit in any case where such prohibition appears to it to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, the stacking or collecting of wood, dry grass, straw or other inflammable materials, or the placing of mats or thatched huts or the lighting of fires in any place in the cantonment, or within any limits therein, which may be specified in the notice.

Stacking or collecting inflammable materials

123. No person shall set a naked light on or near any building in any street or other public place in a cantonment in such manner as to cause danger of fire:

Care of naked light

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit the use, subject to the permission in writing of the

Cantonment Authority, of lights for purposes of illumination on the occasion of a festival or public or private entertainment.

Regulation of  
cinematograph  
and dramatic performance.

124. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Cinematograph Act, 1918, no exhibition of pictures or other optical effects by means of a cinematograph or other like apparatus for the purpose of which inflammable films are used, and no public dramatic performance or pantomime, shall be given in any cantonment elsewhere than in premises for which a licence has been granted by the Cantonment Authority under this section. 11 of 191

(2) If the owner of a cinematograph or other apparatus uses the apparatus or allows it to be used, or if any person takes any part in any public dramatic performance or pantomime, in contravention of the provisions of this section, or if the occupier of any premises allows them to be used in contravention of the provisions of this section or of any condition of any licence granted under this section, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each day after the first during which the offence continues.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit the giving of any exhibition or any dramatic performance or pantomime in any theatre or institute which is the property of Government where the exhibition, performance or pantomime is held with the permission and under the control of the military authorities.

Discharging  
firework,  
fire-arms, etc.

125. Whoever in a cantonment discharges any fire-arm or lets off fire-works or fire-balloons, or engages in any game in such manner as to cause or to be likely to cause danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood or risk of injury to property shall be liable to fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Power to  
require building,  
wall, etc.  
to be repaired  
etc.

126. Where in a cantonment any building, or wall, or any thing affixed thereto, or any well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression, or excavation, or any bank or tree, is, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, for want of sufficient repairs, protection or enclosure, dangerous to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same in such manner

as it thinks necessary; and, if the danger is, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, imminent, it shall forthwith take such steps as it thinks necessary to avert the same.

127. A Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or part owner, or person claiming to be the owner or part owner, of any building or land in the cantonment, or the lessee or the person claiming to be the lessee of any such land, which, by reason of disuse or disputed ownership or other cause, has remained unoccupied and has become the resort of idle and disorderly persons or of persons who have no ostensible means of subsistence or cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves, or is used for gaming or immoral purposes, or otherwise occasions or is likely to occasion a nuisance, to secure and enclose the same within such time as may be specified in the notice.

Enclosure of waste land used for improper purposes.

## CHAPTER X.

### SANITATION AND THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DISEASE.

#### *Sanitary Authorities.*

128. The following officers shall, for the purposes of sanitation, have control over, and be responsible for maintaining in a sanitary condition, those parts of a cantonment, respectively, which are specified in the case of each, that is to say:—

Responsibility for sanitation

- (a) the Commanding Officer of the cantonment—all buildings and lands which are occupied or used for military purposes;
- (b) the Officer Commanding the air forces in the cantonment—all buildings and lands which are occupied or used for air-force purposes;
- (c) the head of any civil department or railway administration occupying as such any part of the cantonment—all buildings and lands in his charge as head of that department or administration.

129. (1) The Health Officer shall exercise a general sanitary supervision over the whole cantonment, and shall submit monthly to the Cantonment Authority a report as to

General duties of Health Officer.

the sanitary condition of the cantonment, together with such recommendations in connection therewith as he thinks fit.

(2) The Assistant Health Officer shall perform such duties in connection with the sanitation of the cantonment as are, subject to the control of the Cantonment Authority, allotted to him by the Health Officer.

### *Conservancy and Sanitation.*

Public latrines,  
urinals, and  
conservancy  
establishments.

130. All public latrines and urinals provided or maintained by a Cantonment Authority shall be so constructed as to provide separate compartments for each sex and not to be a nuisance, and shall be provided with all necessary conservancy establishments, and shall regularly be cleansed and kept in proper order.

Power of  
Cantonment  
Authority to  
undertake  
private con-  
servancy  
arrangements.

131. (1) On the application or with the consent of the occupier of any building or land, or, where the occupier of any building or land fails to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority for the matters referred to in this section, without such consent, and after giving notice in writing to the occupier, a Cantonment Authority may undertake the house scavenging of any building or land in the cantonment for such period as it thinks fit on such terms as it may prescribe in this behalf.

(2) Where the Cantonment Authority has undertaken the duties referred to in this section, all matter removed in the performance of such duties shall be the property of that Authority.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "house scavenging" means the removal of filth or rubbish or other offensive matter from a privy, latrine, urinal, drain, cesspool, or other common receptacle for such matter.

Deposit and  
disposal of  
rubbish, etc.

132. (1) Every Cantonment Authority shall provide or appoint, in proper and convenient situations, public receptacles, depôts or places for the temporary deposit or disposal of household rubbish, offensive matter, carcases of dead animals and sewage.

(2) The Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, issue directions as to the time at which, the manner in which, and the conditions subject to which, any matter referred to in sub-section (1) may be removed along a street or may be deposited or otherwise disposed of.

(3) All matter deposited in receptacles, depôts or places provided or appointed under this section shall be the property of the Cantonment Authority.

133. The Executive Officer of any cantonment may, by notice in writing,—

Cesspools,  
receptacles for  
filth, etc.

(a) require any person having the control whether as owner, lessee or occupier of any land or building in the cantonment—

- (i) to close any cesspool appertaining to the land or building which is, in the opinion of the Executive Officer, a nuisance, or
- (ii) to keep in a clean condition, in such manner as may be prescribed by the notice, any receptacle for filth or sewage accumulating on the land or in the building, or
- (iii) to prevent the water of any private latrine, urinal, sink or bath-room, or any other offensive matter, from soaking, draining or flowing, or being put, from the land or building upon any street or other public place, or into any water-course or into any drain not intended for the purpose; or
- (iv) to collect and deposit for removal by the conservancy establishment of the Cantonment Authority, within such time and in such receptacle or place, situate at not more than one hundred feet from the nearest boundary of the premises, as may be specified in the notice, any offensive matter or rubbish which such person has allowed to accumulate or remain under, in or on such building or land; or

(b) require any person to desist from making or altering any drain leading into a public drain; or

(c) require any person having the control of a drain in the cantonment to cleanse, purify, repair or alter the same, or otherwise put it in good order, within such time as may be specified in the notice.

134. (1) Where any well, tank, cistern, reservoir, receptacle, or other place in the cantonment where water is stored or accumulates, whether within any private enclosure or not,

Filling up of  
tank, etc.



is in such a condition as to create a nuisance or, in the opinion of the Health Officer, or the Assistant Health Officer, is likely to be a breeding place for mosquitoes, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier thereof within such period as may be specified in the notice, to fill up or cover the well, cistern, reservoir, receptacle, or to fill up the tank, or to drain off or remove the water, as the case may be.

(2) The Cantonment Authority may, if it thinks fit, require the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the Cantonment to meet the whole or any portion of the expenses incurred in complying with a requisition under sub-section (1).

Provision of latrines, etc.

135. A Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or lessee of any building or land in a cantonment to provide, in such manner as may be specified in the notice, any latrine, urinal, cesspool, dust-bin, or receptacle for filth, sewage, or rubbish, or any other receptacle as aforesaid, should, in its opinion, be provided for the building or land.

Sanitation in factories, etc.

136. Every person employing, whether on behalf of the Government or otherwise, more than ten workmen or labourers, and every person managing or having control of a factory, school, theatre or other place of public resort, in a cantonment, shall give notice of the fact to the Cantonment Authority, and shall provide such latrines and urinals, and shall employ a sufficient number of sweepers, as the Cantonment Authority may require, and shall cause the latrines and urinals to be kept clean and in proper order:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply in relation to a factory to which the Indian Factories Act, 1911, applies.

Private latrines.

137. A Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or other person having the control of any private latrine, or, urinal in the cantonment, not to put the same to public use; or

- (a) require the owner or other person having the control of any private latrine, or, urinal in the cantonment, not to put the same to public use; or
- (b) where any plan for the construction of private latrine or urinals has been approved by the Cantonment Authority, and copies thereof may be obtained on payment of charge on application,—

- (i) require any person repairing or constructing a private latrine or urinal not to allow the

to be used until it has been inspected by or under the direction of the Health Officer and approved by him as conforming with such plan; or

- (ii) require any person having control of any private latrine or urinal to re-build or alter the same in accordance with such plan; or
- (c) require the owner or other person having the control of any such private latrine or urinal which, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, constitutes a nuisance, to remove the latrine or urinal; or
- (d) require any person having the control whether as owner, lessee or occupier of any land or building in the cantonment—
  - (i) to have any latrines provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or
  - (ii) to cleanse in such manner as the Cantonment Authority may specify in the notice any latrine or urinal belonging to the land or building;
- (e) require any person being the owner and having the control of any drain in the cantonment to provide, within ten days from the service of the notice, such covering as may be specified in the notice.

138. (1) Where it appears to a Cantonment Authority that any block of buildings in the cantonment is in an unhealthy condition by reason of the manner in which the buildings are crowded together, or of the narrowness or closeness of the street, or of the want of proper drainage or ventilation, or of the impracticability of cleansing the buildings or other similar cause, it may cause the block to be inspected by a committee consisting of—

Removal of  
congested  
buildings.

- (a) the Health Officer,
- (b) the Civil Surgeon of the district or, if his services are not available, some other medical officer of the Government,
- (c) the Executive Engineer or a person deputed by the Executive Engineer in this behalf, and

(d) where there is a Board, two non-official members thereof.

(2) The committee shall make a report in writing to the Cantonment Authority regarding the sanitary condition of the block, and, if it considers that the condition thereof is likely to cause risk of disease to the inhabitants of the building or of the neighbourhood or otherwise to endanger the public health, it shall clearly indicate on a plan verified by the Executive Engineer or the person deputed by him to serve on the committee, the buildings which should in its opinion wholly or in part be removed in order to abate the unhealthy condition of the block.

(3) If, upon receipt of such report, the Cantonment Authority is of opinion that all or any buildings indicated should be removed, it may, by notice in writing, require the owners thereof to remove them:

Provided that the Cantonment Authority shall make compensation to the owners for any buildings so removed which may have been erected under proper authority:

Provided, further, that the Cantonment Authority may, if it considers it equitable in the circumstances so to do, pay to the owners such sum as it thinks fit as compensation for any buildings so removed which have not been erected under proper authority.

(4) For the purposes of this section "buildings" includes enclosure walls and fences appertaining to buildings.

139. (1) Where it appears to a Cantonment Authority that any building or part of a building in the cantonment which is used as a dwelling house is so overcrowded as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, it may, after such inquiry as it thinks fit, by notice in writing require the owner or occupier of the building or part thereof, as the case may be, within such time not being less than one month as may be specified in the notice, to abate the overcrowding of the same by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants, or other inmates to such number as may be specified in the notice.

(2) Any person who fails, without reasonable cause, to comply with a requisition made upon him under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to an additional

Overcrowding  
of dwelling  
houses.

fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the failure has continued.

140. (1) Where any building in a cantonment is so ill-constructed or dilapidated as to be, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, in an insanitary state, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, within such time as may be specified in the notice, to execute such repairs or to make such alterations as it thinks necessary for, the purpose of removing such defects.

Power to require repair or alteration of building.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be conspicuously posted on the building to which it relates.

(3) A notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have been complied with if the owner of the building to which it relates has, instead of executing the repairs or making the alterations directed by the notice, removed the building.

141. (1) The Executive Officer may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of any building or land in the cantonment, which appears to him to be in a filthy or insanitary state, within twenty-four hours to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state, in such manner as may be specified in the notice.

Power to require land or building to be cleansed

(2) If, within three months from the date of the service of a notice under sub-section (1), any building or land in respect of which the notice was issued is again in a filthy or insanitary state, the owner, lessee or occupier, as the case may be, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

142. If a Cantonment Authority is satisfied that any building or part of a building in the cantonment which is intended for or used as a dwelling place is unfit for human habitation, it may cause a notice to be posted on some conspicuous part of the building prohibiting the owner or occupier thereof from using the building or room for human habitation, or allowing it to be so used, until it has been rendered fit for such use to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority.

Power to order disuse of house.

143. A Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee, or occupier of any land in the cantonment to clear away and remove any thick or noxious vegetation or undergrowth which appears to it to be injurious to health or offensive to persons residing in the neighbourhood.

Removal of noxious vegetation

Agriculture and  
irrigation

144. Where, in the opinion of a Cantonment Authority, the cultivation in the cantonment of any description of crop or the use therein of any kind of manure or the irrigation of any land therein in any specified manner is likely to be injurious to the health of persons dwelling in the neighbourhood, the Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, prohibit such cultivation, use or irrigation after such date as may be specified in the notice, or may, by a like notice, direct that it shall be carried out subject to such conditions as the Cantonment Authority thinks fit:

Provided that if, when a notice is issued under this section, any land to which it relates has been lawfully prepared for cultivation or any crop is sown therein or is standing thereon, the Cantonment Authority shall, if it directs that the notice is to take effect on a date earlier than that by which the crop would ordinarily be sown or reaped, as the case may be, make compensation to all persons interested in the land or crop for the loss, if any, incurred by them respectively by reason of compliance with the notice.

#### *Burial and Burning Grounds.*

Power to call  
for information  
regarding burial  
and burning  
grounds.

145. A Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or person in charge of any burial or burning ground in the cantonment to supply such information as may be specified in the notice concerning the condition, management or position of such ground.

Permission for  
use of new  
burial or burn-  
ing ground.

146. (1) No place in a cantonment which has not been used as a burial or burning ground before the commencement of this Act shall be so used without the permission in writing of the Cantonment Authority.

(2) Such permission may be granted subject to any conditions which the Cantonment Authority thinks fit to impose for the purpose of preventing annoyance to, or danger to the health of, persons residing in the neighbourhood.

Power to  
require closing  
of burial or  
burning ground

147. (1) Where a Cantonment Authority, after making or causing to be made local inquiry, is of opinion that any burial or burning ground in the cantonment has become offensive to, or dangerous to the health of, persons living in the neighbourhood, it may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, by notice in writing, require the owner or person

in charge of such ground to close the same from such date as may be specified in the notice.

(2) Where the Local Government sanctions the issue of any notice under sub-section (1), it shall declare the conditions on which the burial or burning ground may be re-opened, and a copy of such declaration shall be annexed to the notice.

(3) Where the Local Government sanctions the issue of any such notice, it shall require a new burial or burning ground to be provided at the expense of the cantonment fund, or, if the community concerned is willing to provide a new burial or burning ground, the Local Government shall require a grant to be made from the cantonment fund towards the cost of the same.

(4) No corpse shall be buried or burnt in any burial or burning ground in respect of which a notice issued under this section is for the time being in force

148. The provisions of sections 145, 146 and 147 shall not apply in the case of any burial ground which is for the time being managed by or on behalf of the Government.

Exemption from operation of sections 145 to 147.

149. A Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, prescribe routes in the cantonment by which alone corpses may be removed to burial or burning grounds.

Removal of corpses.

### *Prevention of Infectious or Contagious Diseases.*

150. Whoever, being in charge of, or in attendance, whether as a medical practitioner or otherwise, upon any person in a cantonment whom he knows or has reason to believe to be suffering from a contagious or infectious disease, or being the owner, lessee or occupier of any building in a cantonment in which he knows that any such person is so suffering, shall, if he fails to give information, or if he gives false information, to the Cantonment Authority respecting the existence of such disease, be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees:

Obligation to give information of infectious or contagious diseases.

Provided that no person shall be punishable under this section for failure to give information if he had reasonable cause to believe that the information had already been duly given:

Provided further, that this section shall not apply in the case of venereal disease where the person suffering therefrom

is under specific and adequate medical treatment and is, by reason of his habits and conditions of life and residence unlikely to spread the disease.

Special measures in case of outbreak of infectious or epidemic diseases.

151. (1) In the event of a cantonment being visited or threatened by an outbreak of any infectious or contagious disease among the inhabitants thereof or of any epidemic disease among any animals therein, the Officer Commanding ~~the District~~, if he thinks that the provisions of this Act or of any law for the time being in force in the cantonment are insufficient for the purpose, may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government,—

(a) take such special measures, and

(b) by public notice, make such temporary regulations to be observed by the public or by any class or section of the public,

as he thinks necessary to prevent the outbreak or the spread of the disease:

Provided that, where in the opinion of the Officer Commanding ~~the District~~ immediate measures are necessary, he may take action without such sanction as aforesaid and, if he does so, shall forthwith report such action to the Local Government.

(2) Whoever commits a breach of any temporary regulation made under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

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152. Where it is certified to the Executive Officer by a medical practitioner that the outbreak or spread of any infectious or contagious disease in the cantonment is, in the opinion of such medical practitioner, attributable to the milk supplied by any dairyman, the Executive Officer may, by notice in writing, require the dairyman, within such time as may be specified in the notice, to furnish him with a full and complete list of the names and addresses of all his customers within the cantonment, or to give him such information as will enable him to trace the persons to whom the dairyman has sold milk.

153. Where it is certified to the Executive Officer by the Health Officer that it is desirable, with a view to prevent the spread of any infectious or contagious disease in the cantonment, that the Health Officer should be furnished with a list

in Chief,  
the Commandant  
(XXXV 7/24)

in Chief,  
the Commandant  
(XXXV 9/24)

Power to require names of dairyman's customers

Power to require names of a washerman's customers

of the customers of any washerman, the Executive Officer may, by notice in writing, require the washerman, within a time to be specified in the notice, to furnish the Health Officer with a full and complete list of the names and addresses of all owners within the cantonment of clothes and other articles which the washerman washes or has washed during the six weeks immediately preceding the date of the notice.

154. Where, after inspection, the Health Officer is of opinion that any infectious or contagious disease is caused or is likely to arise in the cantonment from the consumption of the milk supplied from a dairy or from the washing of clothes or other articles in any place, or from any process employed by a washerman, he shall report the matter to the Executive Officer.

Report after inspection of dairy or washerman's place of business.

155. Upon receipt of a report submitted by the Health Officer under section 154, the Executive Officer may, by notice in writing,—

Action on report submitted by Health Officer

(a) prohibit the supply of milk from the dairy until the notice has been withdrawn; or

(b) prohibit the washerman from washing clothes or other articles in any such place or by any such process as aforesaid until the notice has been withdrawn or unless he uses such place in such manner, or washes by such process, as the Executive Officer may direct in the notice.

156. The Health Officer may take possession of any milk, clothes or other articles which are or have recently been in the possession of any dairyman on whom a notice has been served under section 152; or of any clothes or other articles which are or have recently been in the possession of any washerman, on whom a notice has been served under section 153, and may subject the same or cause the same to be subjected to such chemical or other process as he may think necessary; and the Cantonment Authority shall pay from the cantonment fund all the costs of the process and shall also pay to the owner of the milk, clothes or their articles such sum as compensation for any loss occasioned by such process as may appear to it to be reasonable.

Examination of milk or washed clothes.

157. Whoever in a cantonment—

(a) uses a public conveyance while suffering from an infectious or contagious disease, or

Contamination of public conveyance



(b) uses a public conveyance for the carriage of a person who is suffering from any such disease, or

(c) uses a public conveyance for the carriage of the corpse of a person who has died from any such disease, -

shall be bound to take proper precautions against the communication of the disease to other persons using or who may thereafter use the conveyance and to notify such use to the owner, driver or person in charge of the conveyance, and further to report without delay to the Executive Officer the number of the conveyance and the name of the person so notified.

Disinfection of  
public  
conveyance.

158. (1) Where any person suffering from, or the corpse of any person who has died from, an infectious or contagious disease has been carried in a public conveyance which ordinarily plies in a cantonment, the driver thereof shall forthwith report the fact to the Executive Officer who shall forthwith cause the conveyance to be disinfected if that has not already been done.

(2) No such conveyance shall be brought again into use until the Executive Officer has granted a certificate stating that it can be used without causing risk of infection.

Penalty for  
failure to  
report.

159. Whoever fails to make to the Executive Officer any report which he is required to make by section 157 or section 158, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Driver of  
conveyance not  
bound to carry  
person suffering  
from infectious  
or contagious  
disease

160. Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, no owner, driver or person in charge of a public conveyance shall be bound to convey or to allow to be conveyed in such conveyance in or in the vicinity of a cantonment any person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease or the corpse of any person who has died from such disease unless and until such person pays or tenders a sum sufficient to cover any loss and expense which would ordinarily be incurred in disinfecting the conveyance.

Disinfection of  
building or  
articles therein.

161. Where a Cantonment Authority is, upon the advice of the Health Officer, of opinion that the cleansing and disinfection of any building or part of a building in the cantonment or of any articles in any such building or part which are likely to retain infection, or the renewal of the flooring of any such building or part of such building, would tend to prevent or check the spread of any infectious or contagious disease,

he may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier to cleanse and disinfect the said building, part or articles, as the case may be, or to renew the said flooring, within such time as may be specified in the notice:

Provided that where, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, the owner or occupier is from poverty or any other cause unable effectually to carry out any such requisition, the Cantonment Authority may, at the expense of the cantonment fund, cleanse and disinfect the building, part or articles, or, as the case may be, renew the flooring.

162. (1) Where the destruction of any hut or shed in a cantonment is, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, necessary to prevent the spread of any infectious or contagious disease, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner to destroy the hut or shed and the materials thereof within such time as may be specified in the notice.

Destruction of infectious hut or shed.

(2) Where the President of a Board or, where there is no Board, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, is satisfied that the destruction of any hut or shed in the cantonment is immediately necessary for the purpose of preventing the spread of any infectious or contagious disease, he may order the owner or occupier of the hut or shed to destroy the same forthwith, or may himself cause it to be destroyed after giving not less than two hours' notice to the owner or occupier thereof.

(3) The Cantonment Authority shall pay compensation to the owner of any hut or shed destroyed under this section.

163. The Cantonment Authority shall provide free of charge temporary shelter or house accommodation for the members of any family in which an infectious or contagious disease has appeared who have been compelled to leave their dwelling by reason of any proceedings taken under section 161 or section 162, and who desire such shelter or accommodation as aforesaid to be provided for them.

Temporary shelter for inmates of disinfecting or destroyed building or shed.

164. (1) Where in a cantonment any building or part of a building is intended to be let in which any person has, within the six weeks immediately preceding, been suffering from an infectious or contagious disease, the person letting the building or part shall before doing so disinfect the same in such manner as the Cantonment Authority may, by public or special notice, direct, together with all articles therein liable to retain infection.

Disinfection of building before letting the same.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the keeper of an hotel, lodging house or sarai shall be deemed to let to any person who is admitted as a guest therein that part of the building in which such person is permitted to reside.

Disposal of  
infected article  
without disin-  
fection.

165. No person shall, without previous disinfection of the same, give, lend, sell, transmit or otherwise dispose of to another person any article or thing which he knows or has reason to believe has been exposed to contamination by any infectious or contagious disease and is likely to be used in, or taken into, a cantonment.

Means of  
disinfection.

166. (1) Every Cantonment Authority shall—

- (a) provide proper places with necessary attendants and apparatus for the disinfection of conveyances, clothing, bedding or other articles which have been exposed to infection;
- (b) cause conveyances, clothing or other articles brought for disinfection to be disinfected either free of charge or on payment of such charges as it may fix.

(2) A Cantonment Authority may notify places at which articles of clothing, bedding, conveyances or other articles which have been exposed to infection shall be washed, and, if it does so, no person shall wash any such thing at any place not so notified without having previously disinfected such thing.

(3) The President of a Board or, where there is no Board, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, may direct the destruction of any clothing, bedding or other article in the cantonment likely to retain infection, and may give such compensation as he thinks fit for any article so destroyed.

Making or  
selling of food,  
etc., or washing  
clothes by in-  
fected person

167. Whoever, while suffering from, or in circumstances in which he is likely to spread, any infectious or contagious disease,—

- (a) makes, carries or offers for sale in a cantonment or takes any part in the business of making, carrying or offering for sale therein any article of food or drink or any medicine or drug for human consumption, or any article of clothing or bedding for personal use or wear, or

(b) takes any part in the business of the washing or carrying of clothes,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

168. When a cantonment is visited or threatened by an outbreak of any infectious or contagious disease, the Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, restrict in such manner or prohibit for such period, as may be specified in the notice, the sale or preparation of any article of food or drink for human consumption specified in the notice or the sale of any flesh of any description of animals so specified.

Power to restrict or prohibit sale of food or drink.

169. (1) If a Cantonment Authority is of opinion that the water in any well, tank or other place is likely, if used for drinking, to engender, or cause the spread of, any disease, it may,—

Control over wells, tanks, etc.

(a) by public notice, prohibit the removal or use of such water for drinking;

(b) by notice in writing, require the owner or person having control of such well, tank or place to take such steps as may be directed by the notice to prevent the public from having access to or using such water; or

(c) take such other steps as it may consider expedient to prevent the outbreak or spread of any such disease.

(2) In the event of a cantonment or any part of a cantonment being visited or threatened by an outbreak of any infectious or contagious disease, the Health Officer or any person authorised by him in this behalf may, without notice and at any time, inspect and disinfect any well, tank or other place from which water is, or is likely to be, taken for the purposes of drinking, and may further take such steps as he thinks fit to ensure the purity of the water or to prevent the use of the same for drinking purposes.

170. Where any person has died in a cantonment from any infectious or contagious disease, the Executive Officer may, by notice in writing,—

Inspected and disposed of.

(a) require any person having charge of the corpse to convey the same to a mortuary, thereafter to be disposed of in accordance with law; or

- (b) prohibit the removal of the corpse from the place where death occurred except for the purpose of being buried or burned or of being conveyed to a mortuary.

*Hospitals and Dispensaries.*

171. (1) A Cantonment Authority may—

- (a) provide and maintain either within or without the cantonment as many hospitals and dispensaries as it thinks fit; or
- (b) make, upon such terms as it thinks fit to impose, a grant-in-aid to any hospital or dispensary, whether within or without the cantonment, not maintained by it.

(2) Every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under sub-section (1) shall have attached to it a ward or wards for the treatment of persons suffering from infectious or contagious diseases.

(3) A medical officer, appointed in such manner as the Local Government may direct, shall be in charge of every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under this section.

172. (1) Every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 171 shall be maintained in accordance with any general or special orders of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government for the conduct of hospitals and dispensaries or in accordance with the said orders modified in such manner as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, thinks fit.

(2) The Cantonment Authority shall cause every such hospital or dispensary to be provided with all requisite drugs, instruments, apparatus, furniture and appliances and with sufficient cots, bedding and clothing for in-patients.

173. At every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 171, the sick poor of the cantonment, and other inhabitants of the cantonment suffering from infectious or contagious diseases, and, with the sanction of the Cantonment Authority, any other sick persons, may receive medical treatment free of cost, and, if treated as in-patients, shall be either dieted gratuitously or, if the medical officer in charge so directs, shall be granted subsistence allowance on such scale as the Cantonment Authority may fix:

Provided that the subsistence allowance shall not be less than the lowest allowance for the time being fixed for the subsistence of judgment debtors by the Local Government under section 57 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

174. Any sick person who is ineligible to receive medical treatment free of cost in any hospital or dispensary under section 173 may be admitted to treatment therein upon such terms as the Cantonment Authority thinks fit. Paying patients.

175. (1) If the Health Officer or the medical officer in charge of a hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 171 has reason to believe that any person living in the cantonment is suffering from an infectious or contagious disease, he may, by notice in writing, call upon such person to attend for examination at any such hospital or dispensary at such time as may be specified in the notice and not to quit it without the permission of the medical officer in charge; and, on the arrival of such person at the hospital or dispensary, the medical officer in charge thereof may examine him for the purpose of satisfying himself whether or not such person is suffering from an infectious or contagious disease: Power to order person to attend hospital or dispensary

Provided that, if, having regard to the nature of the disease or the condition of the person suffering therefrom, or the general environment and circumstances of such person, the Health Officer or medical officer, as the case may be, considers that the attendance of such person at a hospital or dispensary is likely to prove unnecessary or inexpedient, he shall examine such person at such person's own residence

(2) If any person, on examination under sub-section (1), is found to be suffering from an infectious or contagious disease, the Health Officer or medical officer, as the case may be, may cause him to be detained in hospital until he is free from the infection or contagion:

Provided that, if having regard to the nature of the disease or the condition of the person suffering therefrom, or the general environment and circumstances of such person, he considers that the detention of such person at a hospital or dispensary is unnecessary or inexpedient, he shall discharge such person and take such measures or give such directions in the matter as he thinks necessary.

176. (1) If the Health Officer or the medical officer in charge of a hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under Power to exclude from cantonment person

absent refusing to  
attend hospital  
or dispensary.

section 171 reports in writing to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment that any person having received a notice under section 175 has refused or omitted to attend at the hospital or dispensary, specified in the notice, or that such person, having attended the hospital or dispensary, has quitted it without the permission of such medical officer, or that any person has failed to comply with any direction given to him under section 175, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment may, by order in writing, direct such person to remove from the cantonment within twenty-four hours and not to re-enter it without his permission in writing.

(2) No person who has under sub-section (1) been ordered to remove from and not to re-enter a cantonment shall enter any other cantonment in British India without the written permission of the <sup>officer</sup> Commanding ~~Officer of that cantonment.~~  
the station.

### *Control of Traffic for Hygienic Purposes.*

Routes for  
pilgrims and  
others

177. (1) A Cantonment Authority may provide or prescribe suitable routes for the use of persons passing through the cantonment—

- (a) on their way to or from fairs or places of pilgrimage or other places of public resort; or
- (b) during times when an infectious or contagious disease is prevalent;

and may, by public notice, require such persons as aforesaid to use such routes and no others.

(2) All routes provided or prescribed under sub-section (1) shall be clearly and sufficiently indicated by the Cantonment Authority.

### *Special Conditions regarding Essential Services.*

Conditions of  
service of  
sweepers.

178. (1) Whoever, being a sweeper employed by a Cantonment Authority, in the absence of a written contract authorising him so to do and without reasonable cause, resigns his employment or absents himself from his duty without having given one month's notice to the Cantonment Authority, or neglects or refuses to perform his duties, or any of them, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one month.

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that on and from such date as may be specified in the notification, the provisions of this section shall apply in the case of any specified class of servants employed by a Cantonment Authority whose functions intimately concern the public health or safety.

(3) For the purpose of this section, "sweeper" includes any menial servant employed by a Cantonment Authority in the removal or disposal of filth or rubbish.

## CHAPTER XI.

### CONTROL OVER BUILDINGS, STREETS, BOUNDARIES, TREES, ETC

#### *Buildings.*

**170.** (1) Whoever intends to erect or re-erect any building in a cantonment shall give notice in writing of his intention to the Cantonment Authority. Notice of new buildings

(2) For the purposes of this Act, a person shall be deemed to erect or re-erect a building who—

- (a) makes any material alteration or enlargement of any building, or
- (b) converts into a place for human habitation any building not originally constructed for that purpose, or
- (c) converts into more than one place for human habitation a building originally constructed as one such place, or
- (d) converts two or more places of human habitation into a greater number of such places, or
- (e) converts into a stable, cattle-shed or cowhouse any building originally constructed for human habitation, or
- (f) makes any alteration which there is reason to believe is likely to affect prejudicially the stability or safety of any building, or the condition of any building in respect of drainage, sanitation or hygiene, or



- (g) makes any alteration to any building which increases or diminishes the height of, or area covered by, or the cubic capacity of, the building, or which reduces the cubic capacity of any room in the building below the minimum prescribed by any bye-law made under this Act.

Conditions of  
valid notice.

180. (1) A person giving the notice required by section 179 shall specify the purpose for which it is intended to use the building to which such notice relates.

(2) No notice shall be valid until the information required under sub-section (1) and any further information and plans which may be required under bye-laws made under this Act have been furnished to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority along with the notice.

Power of  
Cantonment  
Authority to  
sanction or  
refuse

181. The Cantonment Authority may either refuse to sanction the erection or re-erection, as the case may be, of the building, or may sanction it either absolutely or subject to such directions as it thinks fit to make in writing in respect of all or any the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the free passage or way to be left in front of the building;
- (b) the space to be left about the building to secure free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging and the prevention of fire;
- (c) the ventilation of the building, the minimum cubic area of the rooms and the number and height of the storeys of which the building may consist;
- (d) the provision and position of drains, latrines, urinals, cesspools or other receptacles for filth;
- (e) the level and width of the foundation, the level of the lowest floor and the stability of the structure;
- (f) the line of frontage with neighbouring buildings if the building abuts on a street;
- (g) the means to be provided for egress from the building in case of fire;
- (h) the materials and method of construction to be used for external and party walls for rooms, floors, fire-places and chimneys;
- (i) the height and slope of the roof above the uppermost floor upon which human beings are to live or cooking operations are to be carried on; and

- (1) any other matter affecting the ventilation and sanitation of the buildings;

and the person erecting or re-erecting the building shall obey all such written directions in every particular.

(2) If the Cantonment Authority decides to refuse to sanction the erection or re-erection of the building, it shall communicate in writing the reasons for such refusal to the person by whom the notice was given.

(3) Where the Cantonment Authority neglects or omits, for one month after the receipt of a valid notice, to make and deliver to the person who has given the notice any order of any nature specified in this section, and such person thereafter, by a written communication, sent by registered post to the Cantonment Authority calls the attention of the Cantonment Authority to the neglect or omission, then, if such neglect or omission continues for a further period of fifteen days from the date of such communication, the Cantonment Authority shall be deemed to have given sanction to the erection or re-erection, as the case may be, unconditionally.

(4) The Cantonment Authority may refuse to sanction the erection or re-erection of any building either on grounds affecting the particular building or in pursuance of a general scheme sanctioned by the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, restricting the erection or re-erection of buildings within specified limits for the prevention of overcrowding or in the interests of persons residing within such limits or for any other public purpose.

182. (1) No compensation shall be claimable by any person for any damage or loss which he may sustain in consequence of the refusal of the Cantonment Authority of sanction to the erection of any building or in respect of any direction issued by it under sub-section (1) of section 181. Compensation

(2) The Cantonment Authority shall make compensation to the owner of any building for any actual damage or loss sustained by him in consequence of the prohibition of the re-erection of any building or of its requiring any land belonging to him to be added to the street:

Provided that the Cantonment Authority shall not be liable to make any compensation in respect of the prohibition of the re-erection of any building which for a period of three years

or more immediately preceding such refusal has not been in existence or has been unfit for human habitation.

Lapse of  
sanction.

183. Every sanction for the erection or re-erection of a building given or deemed to have been given by the Cantonment Authority as hereinbefore provided shall be available for one year from the date on which it is given, and, if the building so sanctioned is not begun by the person who has obtained the sanction or some one lawfully claiming under him within that period, it shall not thereafter be begun without fresh sanction obtained in the manner hereinbefore provided.

Illegal erection  
and re-erection

184. Whoever begins, continues or completes the erection or re-erection of a building—

- (a) without having given a valid notice as required by sections 179 and 180, or before the building has been sanctioned or is deemed to have been sanctioned, or
- (b) without complying with any direction made under sub-section (1) of section 181, or
- (c) when sanction has been refused, or has ceased to be available,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Power to stop  
erection or re-  
erection or to  
demolish.

185. A Cantonment Authority may, at any time, by notice in writing, direct the owner, lessee or occupier of any land in the cantonment to stop the erection or re-erection of a building in any case in which the Cantonment Authority considers that such erection or re-erection is an offence under section 184, and may in any such case in like manner direct the alteration or demolition, as it thinks necessary, of the building, or any part thereof, so erected or re-erected:

Provided that the Cantonment Authority may, instead of requiring the alteration or demolition of any such building or part thereof, accept by way of composition such sum as it thinks reasonable.

Power to make  
bye-laws.

186. A Cantonment Authority may make bye-laws prescribing—

- (a) the manner in which notice of the intention to erect or re-erect a building in the cantonment shall be given to the Cantonment Authority and the information and plans to be furnished with the notice;

- (b) the type or description of buildings which may or may not, and the purpose for which a building may or may not, be erected or re-erected in any specified area or areas;
- (c) the minimum cubic capacity of any room or rooms in a building which is to be erected or re-erected; and
- (d) the fees payable on provision by the Cantonment Authority of plans or specifications of the type of buildings which may be erected in the cantonment or any part thereof.

**187. (1)** No owner or occupier of any building in a cantonment shall, without the permission in writing of the Cantonment Authority, add to or place against or in front of the building any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into, or encroaching on, any street or any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein. Projections and obstructions

(2) The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier of any such building to alter or remove any such projection or encroachment as aforesaid:

Provided that, in the case of any projection or encroachment lawfully in existence at the commencement of this Act, the Cantonment Authority shall make compensation for any damage caused by the removal or alteration.

(3) The Cantonment Authority may, by order in writing, give permission to the owners or occupiers of buildings in any particular street to put up open verandahs, balconies or rooms projecting from any upper storey thereof to an extent beyond the line of the plinth or basement wall at such height from the level ground or street as may be specified in the order.

**188.** A Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require any person who has, without its permission in writing, newly erected or re-erected any building over any public sewer, drain, culvert, water-course or water-pipe in the cantonment to pull down or otherwise deal with the same as it thinks fit. Unauthorized buildings over drains, etc.

**189. (1)** A Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or lessee of any building or land in any street, at his own expense and in such manner as the Cantonment Authority thinks fit, to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying rain water from the building or land and for discharging the Drainage and sewer connections.

same or to establish and maintain any other connection or communication between such building or land and any drain or sewer.

(2) For the purpose of efficiently draining any building or land in the cantonment, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or lessee of the building or land—

(a) to pave, with such materials and in such manner as it thinks fit, any courtyard, ally or passage between two or more buildings, or

(b) to keep any such paving in proper repair.

Power to attach  
brackets for  
lamps.

190. A Cantonment Authority may attach to the outside of any building, or to any tree in the cantonment, brackets for lamps in such manner as not to occasion injury thereto or inconvenience.

### Streets.

Temporary  
occupation of  
street, land etc

191. A Cantonment Authority may, by order in writing, permit the temporary occupation of any street, or of any land vested in the Cantonment Authority, for the purpose of depositing any building materials or making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe for the safety or convenience of the public, and may charge a fee for such permission and may in its discretion withdraw such permission.

Closing and  
opening of  
streets.

192. (1) A Cantonment Authority shall not permanently close any street or open any new street without the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding ~~the District~~ *in chief, the C*

(2) A Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, temporarily close any street or any part of a street for repair or for the purpose of carrying out any work connected with drainage, water-supply or lighting or any other work which it is by or under this Act required or permitted to carry out: *(xy)*

Provided that where, owing to any works or repairs or from any other cause, the condition of any street or of any water-works, drain, culvert or premises vested in the Cantonment Authority, is such as to be likely to cause danger to the public, the Cantonment Authority shall—

(a) take all reasonable means for the protection of the adjacent buildings and land and provide reasonable means of access thereto;

- (b) cause sufficient barriers or fences to be erected for the security of life and property, and cause such barriers or fences to be sufficiently lighted from sunset to sunrise.

193. (1) A Cantonment Authority may cause a name to be given to any street and to be affixed on any building in the cantonment in such place as it thinks fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to any such building.

Names of streets and numbers of buildings.

(2) Whoever destroys, pulls down, defaces or alters any such name or number or puts up any name or number differing from that put up by the order of the Cantonment Authority shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

### *Boundaries and Trees*

194. (1) No boundary wall, hedge or fence of any material or description shall be erected in a cantonment without the permission in writing of the Cantonment Authority.

Boundary walls, hedges and fences.

(2) A Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or lessee of any land in the cantonment—

- (a) to remove from the land any boundary wall, hedge or fence which is, in its opinion, unsuitable, unsightly or otherwise objectionable; or
- (b) to construct on the land sufficient boundary walls, hedges or fences of such material, description or dimensions as may be specified in the notice; or
- (c) to maintain the boundary walls, hedges or fences of such lands in good order:

Provided that, in the case of any such boundary wall, hedge or fence which was erected with the consent or under the orders of the Cantonment Authority, or which was in existence at the commencement of this Act, the Cantonment Authority shall make compensation for any damage caused by the removal thereof.

(3) The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of any such land to cut or trim any hedge on the land in such manner and within such time as may be specified in the notice

195. (1) Where, in the opinion of a Cantonment Authority, the felling of any tree of mature growth standing in a

Felling, topping and trimming of trees.

private enclosure in the cantonment is necessary for any reason, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of the land to fell the tree within such time as may be specified in the notice.

(2) A Cantonment Authority may—

(a) cause to be lopped or trimmed any tree standing on land in the cantonment which belongs to the Government; or

(b) by public notice require all owners, lessees or occupiers of land in the cantonment, or by notice in writing require the owner, lessee or occupier of any such land, to lop or trim, in such manner as may be specified in the notice, all or any trees standing on such land or to remove any dead trees from such land.

Digging of  
public land.

196. Whoever, without the permission in writing of the Cantonment Authority, digs up the surface of any open space in the cantonment, which is not private property, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

Improper use  
of land

197. (1) If, in the opinion of a Cantonment Authority, the working of a quarry in the cantonment, or the removal of stone, earth or other material from the soil in any place in the cantonment, is dangerous to persons residing in or frequenting the neighbourhood of such quarry or place, or creates, or is likely to create, a nuisance, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, prohibit the owner, lessee or occupier of such quarry or place or the person responsible for such making or removal, from continuing or permitting the working of such quarry or the moving of such material, or require him to take such steps in the matter as the Cantonment Authority may direct for the purpose of preventing danger or abating the nuisance arising or likely to arise therefrom.

(2) If, in any case referred to in sub-section (1), the Cantonment Authority is of opinion that such a course is necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, it may, by order in writing, require a proper hoarding or fence to be put up for the protection of passers-by.

## CHAPTER XII.

## MARKETS, SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

198. (1) A Cantonment Authority may provide and maintain, either within or without the cantonment, public markets and public slaughter-houses, to such number as it thinks fit, together with stalls, shops, sheds, pens and other buildings or conveniences for the use of persons carrying on trade or business in or frequenting such markets or slaughter-houses, and may provide and maintain in any such market buildings, places, machines, weights, scales and measures for the weighing or measurement of goods sold therein

Public markets  
and slaughter-  
houses.

(2) When such market or slaughter-house is situated beyond cantonment limits, the Cantonment Authority shall have the same power for the inspection and proper regulation of the same as if it were situated within those limits.

(3) The Cantonment Authority may at any time, by public notice, close any public market or public slaughter-house or any part thereof.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise the establishment of a public market or public slaughter-house within the limits of any area administered by any local authority other than the Cantonment Authority without the permission of such local authority or otherwise than on such conditions as such local authority may approve.

199. (1) No person shall, without the general or special permission in writing of the Cantonment Authority, sell or expose for sale any animal or article in any public market.

Use of public  
market.

(2) Any person contravening the provisions of this section, and any animal or article exposed for sale by such person, may be summarily removed from the market by or under the orders of the Executive Officer or any officer or servant of the Cantonment Authority authorised by it in this behalf.

200. A Cantonment Authority may—

- (a) charge for the occupation or use of any stall, shop, standing, shed or pen in a public market, or public slaughter-house, or for the right to expose goods for sale in a public market, or for weighing or measuring goods sold therein, or for the right to slaughter

Levy of stall-  
age, rents and  
fee.



animals in any public slaughter-house, such stallages, rents and fees as it thinks fit; or

*in chief, the*  
*Commander*  
(b) with the sanction of the Officer Commanding ~~the District~~, farm the stallages, rents and fees leviable as aforesaid or any portion thereof for any period not exceeding one year at a time; or

*(xxxv 226)* (c) put up to public auction, or with the sanction of the Officer Commanding ~~the District~~, dispose of by private sale, the privilege of occupying or using any stall, shop, standing, shed or pen in a public market or public slaughter-house for such term and on such conditions as it thinks fit.

Stallages, rents,  
etc., to be  
published

201. A copy of the table of stallages, rents and fees, if any, leviable in any public market or public slaughter-house, and of the bye-laws made under this Act for the purpose of regulating the use of such market or slaughter-house, printed in the English language and in such other language or languages as the Cantonment Authority may direct, shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the market or slaughter-house.

Private markets  
and slaughter-  
houses.

202. (1) No place in a cantonment other than a public market shall be used as a market, and no place in a cantonment other than a public slaughter-house shall be used as a slaughter-house, unless such place has been licensed as a market or slaughter-house, as the case may be, by the Cantonment Authority:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply in the case of a slaughter-house established and maintained by the Government.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed—

(a) to restrict the slaughter of any animal in any place on the occasion of any festival or ceremony, subject to such conditions as to prior or subsequent notice as the Executive Officer with the previous sanction of the District Magistrate may, by public or special notice, impose in this behalf, or

(b) to prevent the Executive Officer, with the sanction of the Cantonment Authority, from setting apart places for the slaughter of animals in accordance with religious custom, when such animals are

slaughtered for consumption by the troops or for the purpose of the sale of the flesh thereof to the troops.

(3) Whoever omits to comply with any condition imposed by the Executive Officer under clause (a) of sub-section (2) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

203. (1) A Cantonment Authority may charge such fees as it thinks fit to impose for the grant of a licence to any person to open a private market or private slaughter-house in the cantonment, and may grant such licence subject to such conditions, consistent with this Act and any bye-laws made thereunder, as it thinks fit to impose.

Conditions of grant of licence for private market or slaughter-house.

(2) The Cantonment Authority may refuse to grant any such licence without giving reasons for such refusal.

204. (1) Any person who keeps open for public use any market or slaughter-house in respect of which a licence is required by or under this Act, without obtaining licence therefor, or while the licence therefor is suspended, or after the same has been cancelled, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

Penalty for keeping market or slaughter-house open without licence, etc.

(2) When a licence to open a private market or private slaughter-house is granted or refused or is suspended or cancelled, the Cantonment Authority shall cause a notice of the grant, refusal, suspension or cancellation to be posted in English, and in such other language or languages as it thinks necessary, in some conspicuous place by or near the entrance to the place to which the notice relates.

205. Whoever, knowing that any market or slaughter-house has been opened to the public without a licence having been obtained therefor when such licence is required by or under this Act, or that the licence granted therefor is for the time being suspended or that it has been cancelled, sells or exposes for sale any article in such market, or slaughters any animal in such slaughter-house, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to

Penalty for using unlicensed market or slaughter-house.

five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

Prohibition and  
restriction of  
use of slaughter-  
houses

206. (1) Where, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, it is necessary on sanitary grounds so to do, it may, by public notice, prohibit for such period, not exceeding one month, as may be specified in the notice, or for such further period, not exceeding one month, as it may specify by a like notice, the use of any private slaughter-house specified in the notice, or the slaughter therein of any animal of any description so specified.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be conspicuously posted in the slaughter-house to which it relates.

Power to  
inspect  
slaughter-  
houses

207. (1) Any servant of a Cantonment Authority, authorised by order in writing in this behalf by the President of the Board, if any, or the Health Officer, may, if he has reason to believe that any animal has been, is being, or is about to be slaughtered in any place in contravention of the provisions of this Chapter, enter into and inspect any such place at any time, whether by day or by night.

(2) Every such order shall specify the place to be entered and the locality in which the same is situated and the period, which shall not exceed seven days, for which the order is to remain in force.

Power to make  
bye-laws

208. A Cantonment Authority may, with the approval of the Local Government, make bye-laws consistent with this Act to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the days on, and the hours during, which any private market or private slaughter-house may be kept open for use;
- (b) the regulation of the design, ventilation and drainage of such markets and slaughter-houses, and the material to be used in the construction thereof;
- (c) the keeping of such markets and slaughter-houses and lands and buildings appertaining thereto in a clean and sanitary condition, the removal of filth and refuse therefrom, and the supply therein of pure water and of a sufficient number of latrines and urinals for the use of persons using or frequenting the same;

- (d) the manner in which animals shall be stalled at a slaughter-house;
- (e) the manner in which animals may be slaughtered;
- (f) the disposal or destruction of animals offered for slaughter which are, from disease or any other cause, unfit for human consumption; and
- (g) the destruction of carcasses which from disease or any other cause are found after slaughter to be unfit for human consumption.

### *Trades and Occupations.*

209. (1) A Cantonment Authority may provide suitable places for the exercise by washermen of their calling, and may require payment of such fees for the use thereof as it thinks fit. Provision of washing places.

(2) Where the Cantonment Authority has provided such places as aforesaid it may, by public notice, prohibit the washing of clothes by washermen at any other place in the cantonment:

Provided that such prohibition shall not be deemed to apply to the washing by a washerman of his own clothes or of the clothes of any other person who is an occupier of the place at which they are washed.

(3) Whoever contravenes any prohibition contained in a notice issued under sub-section (2) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

210. (1) No person of any of the following classes, namely:— Licences required for carrying on of certain occupations.

- (a) butchers and vendors of poultry, game or fish;
- (b) persons keeping pigs for profit, and dealers in the flesh of pigs which have been slaughtered in India;
- (c) persons keeping milch cattle or milch goats for profit;
- (d) persons keeping for profit any animals other than pigs, milch cattle or milch goats;
- (e) dairymen, buttermen and makers and vendors of ghee;
- (f) makers of bread, biscuits or cake, and vendors of bread, biscuits or cake made in India;

- (g) vendors of fruit or vegetables; \*
- (h) manufacturers of aerated or other potable waters or of ice or ice-cream, and vendors of the same;
- (j) vendors of any medicines, drugs or articles of food or drink for human consumption (other than the flesh of pigs, milk, butter, bread, biscuits, cake, fruit, vegetables, aerated or other potable waters or ice or ice-cream) which are of a perishable nature;
- (k) vendors of water to be used for drinking purposes;
- (l) washermen;
- (m) dealers in hay, straw, wood, charcoal or other inflammable material;
- (n) dealers in fire-works, kerosene oil, petroleum or any other inflammable oil or spirit;
- (o) tanners and dyers;
- (p) persons carrying on any trade or occupation from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise;
- (q) vendors of wheat, rice and other grain or of flour; and
- (r) makers and vendors of sugar or sweetmeats;

shall carry on his trade, calling or occupation in any part of a cantonment unless he has applied for and obtained a licence in this behalf from the Cantonment Authority.

(2) A licence granted under sub-section (1) shall be valid for one year, and the grant of such licence shall not be withheld by the Cantonment Authority unless it has reason to believe that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain would be offensive or dangerous to the public.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1),—

- (a) no person who was, at the commencement of this Act, carrying on his trade, calling or occupation in any part of a cantonment shall be bound to apply for a licence for carrying on such trade or occupation in that part until he has received from the Cantonment Authority not less than three months' notice in writing of his obligation to do so, and if the Cantonment Authority refuses to grant him a licence, it shall pay compensation for any loss incurred by reason of such refusal;

- (b) no person shall be required to take out a licence for the sale or storage of petroleum or for the sale or possession for sale of poisons or white arsenic in any case in which he is required to take out a licence for such sale, storage or possession for sale by or under the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, or the Poisons Act, 1919.

(4) The Cantonment Authority may charge for the grant of licences under this section such fees as it may fix with the previous sanction of the Local Government.

211. A licence granted to any person under section 210 shall specify the part of the cantonment in which the licensee may carry on his trade, calling or occupation, and may regulate the hours and manner of transport within the cantonment of any specified articles intended for human consumption, and may contain any other conditions which the Cantonment Authority thinks fit to impose in accordance with by-laws made under this Act.

Conditions which may be attached to licences

### *General Provisions.*

212. If a Cantonment Authority is satisfied that any place used under a licence granted under this Chapter is a nuisance or is likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier thereof to discontinue the use of such place or to effect such alterations, additions, or improvements as will, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous.

Power to vary licence

213. Whoever carries on any trade, calling or occupation for which a licence is required without obtaining a licence therefor or while the licence therefor is suspended or after the same has been cancelled, and whoever, after receiving a notice under section 212, uses or allows to be used any building or place in contravention thereof, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to forty rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

Carrying on trade, etc. without licence or in contravention of section 212.

214. Whoever feeds or allows to be fed on filthy or deleterious substances any animal, which is kept for the purpose

Feeding animals on dirt, etc.

of supplying milk to, or which is intended to be used as food for, the inhabitants of a cantonment or allows it to graze in any place in which grazing has, for sanitary reasons, been prohibited by public notice by the Cantonment Authority, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

*Entry, Inspection and Seizure.*

Powers of entry  
and seizure

215. (1) The President or the Vice-President of a Board, the Executive Officer, the Health Officer, the Assistant Health Officer, or any other officer or servant of a Cantonment Authority authorised by it in writing in this behalf,—

(a) may at any time enter into any market, building, shop, stall or other place in the cantonment for the purpose of inspecting, and may inspect, any animals, article or thing intended for human food or drink or for medicine, whether exposed or hawked about for sale or deposited in or brought to any place for the purpose of sale, or of preparation for sale, or any utensil or vessel for preparing, manufacturing or containing any such article, or thing, and may enter into and inspect any place used as a slaughter-house and may examine any animal or article therein;

(b) may seize any such animal, article or thing which appears to him to be diseased, or unwholesome or unfit for human food or drink or medicine, as the case may be, or to be adulterated or to be not what it is represented to be, or any such utensil or vessel which is of such a kind or in such a state as to render any article prepared, manufactured or contained therein unwholesome or unfit for human food or for medicine, as the case may be.

(2) Any article seized under sub-section (1) which is of a perishable nature may, under the orders of the Health Officer or the Assistant Health Officer, forthwith be destroyed if, in his opinion, it is diseased, unwholesome or unfit for human food, drink or medicine, as the case may be.

(3) Every animal, article, utensil, vessel or other thing seized under sub-section (1) shall, if it is not destroyed under sub-section (2), be taken before a Magistrate.

(4) The owner or person in possession, at the time of seizure under sub-section (1), of any animal or carcase which is diseased or of any article or thing which is unwholesome or unfit for human food, drink or medicine, as the case may be, or is adulterated or is not what it is represented to be, or of any utensil or vessel which is of such kind or in such state as is described in clause (b) of sub-section (1), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and the animal, article, utensil, vessel or other thing shall be liable to be forfeited to the Cantonment Authority or to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for the preparation of food, drink or medicine, as the case may be.

*Explanation I.*—If any such article, having been exposed or stored in, or brought to, any place mentioned in sub-section (1) for sale as ghee, contains any substance not exclusively derived from milk, it shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to be an article which is not what it is represented to be.

*Explanation II.*—Meat subjected to the process of blowing shall be deemed to be unfit for human food.

*Explanation III.*—The article of food or drink shall not be deemed to be other than what it is represented to be merely by reason of the fact that there has been added to it some substance not injurious to health :

Provided that—

- (a) such substance has been added to the article because the same is required for the preparation or production thereof as an article of commerce in a state fit for carriage or consumption and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight or measure of the food or drink or conceal the inferior quality thereof, or
- (b) in the process of production, preparation or conveyance of such article of food or drink, the extraneous substance has unavoidably become intermixed therewith, or
- (c) the owner or person in possession of the article has given sufficient notice by means of a label distinctly and legibly written or printed thereon or therewith, or by other means of a public description, that such substance has been added, or



- (d) such owner or person has purchased the article with a written warranty that it was of a certain nature, substance and quality and had no reason to believe that it was not of such nature, substance and quality, and has exposed it or hawked it about or brought it for sale in the same state and by the same description as that in and by which he purchased it.

*Import of Cattle and Flesh.*

216. (1) No person shall, without the permission in writing of the Cantonment Authority, bring into a cantonment any animal intended for human consumption, or the flesh of any animal slaughtered outside the cantonment otherwise than in a slaughter-house maintained by the Government or the Cantonment Authority.

(2) Any animal or flesh brought into a cantonment in contravention of sub-section (1) may be seized by the Executive Officer or by any servant of the Cantonment Authority and sold or otherwise disposed of as the Cantonment Authority may direct, and, if it is sold, the sale-proceeds may be credited to the cantonment fund.

(3) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to cured or preserved meat or to animals driven or meat carried through a cantonment for consumption outside thereof, or to meat brought into a cantonment by any person for his immediate domestic consumption:

Provided that the Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, direct that the provisions of this section shall apply to cured or preserved meat of any specified description or brought from any specified place.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### WATER SUPPLY, DRAINAGE AND LIGHTING.

#### *Water Supply.*

217. (1) In every cantonment where a sufficient supply of pure water for domestic use does not already exist, the Can-

Import of  
cattle and  
flesh

Maintenance  
of water-  
supply.

tonment Authority shall provide or arrange for the provision of such a supply.

(2) The Cantonment Authority shall, as far as possible, make adequate provision that such supply shall be continuous throughout the year, and that the water shall be at all times pure and fit for human consumption.

218. (1) The Cantonment Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, by public notice, declare any lake, stream, spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source, whether within or without the limits of the cantonment (other than a source of water-supply under the control of the Military ~~Works~~ Services or the Public Works Department) from which water is or may be made available for the use of the public in the cantonment to be a source of public water-supply.

Control over sources of public water-supply.

(2) Every such source shall be under the control of the Cantonment Authority.

219. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or any person having the control of any source of public water-supply which is used for drinking purposes—

Power to require maintenance or closing of private source of public drinking water-supply

- (a) to keep the same in good order and to clear it from time to time of silt, refuse and decaying vegetation, or
- (b) to protect the same from contamination in such manner as the Cantonment Authority may direct, or
- (c) if the water therein is proved to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority to be unfit for drinking purposes, to take such measures as may be specified in the notice to prevent the public from having access to or using such water:

Provided that, in the case of a well, such person as aforesaid may, instead of complying with the notice, signify in writing his desire to be relieved of all responsibility for the proper maintenance of the well and his readiness to place it under the control and supervision of the Cantonment Authority for the use of the public, and, if he does so, he shall not be bound to carry out the requisition, and the Cantonment Authority shall undertake the control and supervision of the well.

Supply of water. 220. (1) The Cantonment Authority may permit the owner, lessee or occupier of any building or land to connect the building or land with a source of public water-supply by means of communication pipes of such size and description as it may prescribe for the purpose of obtaining water for domestic use.

(2) The occupier of every building so connected with the water-supply shall be entitled to have for domestic use, in return for the water tax, if any, such quantity of water as the Cantonment Authority may determine.

(3) All water supplied in excess of the quantity to which such supply is limited under sub-section (2) and, in a cantonment in which a water tax is not imposed, all water supplied under this section, shall be paid for at such rate as the Cantonment Authority may fix.

(4) The supply of water for domestic use shall not be deemed to include any supply—

- (a) for animals or for washing vehicles where such animals or vehicles are kept for sale or hire;
- (b) for any trade, manufacture or business;
- (c) for fountains, swimming baths or any ornamental or mechanical purpose;
- (d) for gardens or for purposes of irrigation;
- (e) for making or watering roads or paths; or
- (f) for building purposes.

Power to  
require water-  
supply to be  
taken.

221. If it appears to the Cantonment Authority that any building or land in the cantonment is without a proper supply of pure water, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of the building or land to obtain from a source of public water-supply such quantity of water as is adequate to the requirements of the persons usually occupying or employed upon the building or land, and to provide communication pipes of the prescribed size and description, and to take all necessary steps for the above purposes.

Supply of  
water under  
agreement

222. (1) The Cantonment Authority may, by agreement, supply, from any source of public water-supply, the owner, lessee or occupier of any building or land in the cantonment with any water for any purpose, other than a domestic purpose, on such terms and conditions, consistent with this Act and the

rules and bye-laws made thereunder, as may be agreed upon between the Cantonment Authority and such owner, lessee or occupier.

(2) The Cantonment Authority may withdraw such supply or curtail the quantity thereof at any time if it should appear necessary to do so for the purpose of maintaining sufficient supply of water for domestic use by inhabitants of the cantonment.

223. Notwithstanding any obligation imposed on Cantonment Authorities under this Act, a Cantonment Authority shall not be liable to any forfeiture, penalty or damages for failure to supply water or for curtailing the quantity thereof if the failure or curtailment, as the case may be, arises from accident or from drought or other unavoidable cause unless, in the case of an agreement for the supply of water under section 222, the Cantonment Authority has made express provision for forfeiture, penalty or damages in the event of such failure or curtailment.

Cantonment Authority not liable for failure of supply

224. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained or contained in any agreement under section 222, the supply of water by a Cantonment Authority to any building or land shall be, and shall be deemed to have been, granted subject to the following conditions, namely:—

Conditions of supply on application

- (a) the owner, lessee or occupier of any building or land in or on which water supplied by the Cantonment Authority is wasted by reason of the pipes, drains or other works being out of repair shall, if he has knowledge thereof, give notice of the same to such officer as the Cantonment Authority may appoint in this behalf;
- (b) the Executive Officer or any other officer or servant of the Cantonment Authority authorised by it in writing in this behalf may enter into or on any premises supplied with water by the Cantonment Authority, for the purpose of examining all pipes, taps, works and fittings connected with the supply of water and of ascertaining whether there is any waste or misuse of such water;
- (c) the Cantonment Authority may, after giving notice in writing, cut off the connection between any source of public water-supply and any building or

land to which water is supplied for any purpose therefrom, or turn off such supply if—

- (i) the owner or occupier of the building or land neglects to pay the water tax or other charges connected with the water-supply within one month from the date on which such tax or charge falls due for payment;
- (ii) the occupier refuses to admit the Executive Officer or other authorised officer or servant of the Cantonment Authority into the building or land for the purpose of making any examination or inquiry authorised by clause (b) or prevents the making of such examination or inquiry;
- (iii) the occupier wilfully or negligently misuses or causes waste of water;
- (iv) the occupier wilfully or negligently injures or damages his meter or any pipe or tap conveying water from the water-works;
- (v) any pipes, taps, works or fittings connected with the supply of water to the building or land are found, on examination by the Executive Officer, to be out of repair to such an extent as to cause a waste of water;
- (d) the expense of cutting off the connection or of turning off the water in any case referred to in clause (c) shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the building or land;
- (e) no action taken under or in pursuance of clause (c) shall relieve any person from any penalty or liability which he may otherwise have incurred.

Supply to  
persons out-  
side canton-  
ment

225. A Cantonment Authority may allow any person not residing within the limits of the cantonment to take or be supplied with water for any purpose from any source of public water-supply on such terms as it may prescribe, and may at any time withdraw or curtail such supply.

Penalty.

226. Whoever—

- (a) uses for other than domestic purposes any water supplied by a Cantonment Authority for domestic use, or

- (b) where water is supplied by agreement with a Cantonment Authority for a specified purpose, uses that water for any other purpose,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and the Cantonment Authority shall be entitled to recover from him the price of the water misused.

*Water, Drainage and other Connections.*

227. A Cantonment Authority may carry any cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel of any kind,—

Power of  
Cantonment  
Authority  
lay wires,  
connections  
etc.

- (a) for the purpose of carrying out, establishing or maintaining any system of water-supply, lighting, drainage or sewerage, through, across, under or over any road or street, or any place laid out or intended as a road or street, or, after giving reasonable notice in writing to the owner or occupier, into, through, across, under or over any land or building, or up the side of any building, situated within the cantonment, or

- (b) for the purpose of supplying water or of the introduction or distribution of outfall of water or for the removal or outfall of sewage, after giving reasonable notice in writing to the owner or occupier, into, through, across, under or over any land or building, or up the side of any building, situated outside the cantonment;

and may at all times do all acts and things which may be necessary or expedient for repairing or maintaining any such cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel in an effective state for the purpose for which the same may be used or is intended to be used:

Provided that no nuisance shall be caused in excess of what is reasonably necessary for the proper execution of the work:

Provided further, that compensation shall be payable to the owner or occupier for any damage sustained by him which is directly occasioned by the carrying out of any such operation.

228. In the event of any cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel being laid or carried above the surface of any land or through, over or up the side of any building, such cable, wire,

Wires, etc.,  
shall be laid  
above the  
surface of  
ground.

pipe, drain, sewer or channel shall be so laid or carried as to interfere as little as possible with the rights of the owner or occupier to the due enjoyment of such land or building, and compensation shall be payable by the Cantonment Authority in respect of any substantial interference with the right to any such enjoyment.

Connection with  
main not to be  
made without  
permission.

229. No person shall, for any purpose whatsoever, without the permission of the Cantonment Authority, at any time make or cause to be made any connection or communication with any cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel constructed or maintained by, or vested in, a Cantonment Authority.

Power to  
prescribe  
ferrules and to  
establish  
meters, etc.

230. A Cantonment Authority may prescribe the size of the ferrules to be used for the supply of gas, if any, and may establish meters or other appliances for the purpose of testing the quantity of any water, or the quantity or quality of any gas supplied to any premises by the Cantonment Authority.

Power of  
inspection

231. The ferrules, communication pipes, connections, meters, stand-pipes and all fittings thereon or connected therewith leading from water mains or from pipes, drains, sewers or channels into any house or land, to which water or gas is supplied by a Cantonment Authority, and the pipes, fittings and works inside any such house or within the limits of any such land, shall in all cases be executed subject to the inspection and to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority.

Power to fix  
rates and  
charges

232. A Cantonment Authority may fix the charges to be made for the establishment by them or through their agency of communications from, and connections with, mains, or pipes for the supply of water, or gas, or for meters or other appliances for testing the quantity or quality thereof supplied, and may levy such charges accordingly.

*Application of this Chapter to Government Water-Supplies.*

Government  
water-supply

233. (1) Where in any cantonment there is a water-supply under the control of the Military ~~Works~~ Services or the Public Works Department, the Officer of the Military ~~Works~~ Services or of the Public Works Department, as the case may be, in charge of such water-supply (hereinafter in this section and in section 234 referred to as the Officer) may publish in the cantonment in such manner as he thinks fit a notice declaring that any lake, stream, spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source, whether within or without the limits of the cantonment

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VII

(other than a source of public water-supply under the control of the Cantonment Authority) is a source of public water-supply and may, for the purpose of keeping any such source in good order or of protecting it from contamination or from use, require the Cantonment Authority to exercise any power conferred upon that Authority by section 219.

(2) In the case of any water-supply such as is referred to in sub-section (1), the following provisions of this Chapter, namely, the provisions of sections 220, 222, 223, 224, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, and 232 shall, as far as may be, be applicable in respect of the supply of water to the cantonment, and for the purpose of such application references to the Cantonment Authority shall be construed as references to the Officer, and references to the Executive Officer or other officer or servant of the Cantonment Authority shall be construed as references to such person as may be authorised in this behalf by the Officer

234. In any case in which the provisions of section 233 apply, the water-tax, if any, imposed in the cantonment and all other charges arising out of the supply of water which may be imposed under the provisions of this Chapter as applied by section 233 shall be recovered by the Cantonment Authority, and all monies so recovered, or such proportion thereof as the Local Government may in each case determine, shall be paid by the Cantonment Authority to the Officer.

Recovery of charges.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### REMOVAL AND EXCLUSION FROM CANTONMENTS AND SUPPRESSION OF SEXUAL IMMORALITY.

235. The Commanding <sup>Officer</sup> ~~Officer of a cantonment~~ <sup>the station</sup> may, on receiving information that any building in the cantonment is used as a brothel or for purposes of prostitution, by order in writing setting forth the substance of the information received, summon the owner, lessee, tenant or occupier of the building to appear before him either in person or by an authorised agent, and, if the <sup>Officer</sup> ~~Commanding Officer of the cantonment~~ is then satisfied as to the truth of the information, he may, by order in writing, direct the owner, lessee, tenant or occupier,

Power to remove brothels and prostitutes.



as the case may be, to discontinue such use of the building within such period as may be specified in the order.

Penalty for  
loitering and  
importuning  
for purposes of  
prostitution.

236. (1) Whoever in a cantonment loiters for the purpose of prostitution or importunes any person to the commission of sexual immorality, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(2) No prosecution for an offence under this section shall be instituted except on the complaint of the person importuned, or of a military officer in whose presence the offence was committed, or of a member of the Military or Air Force Police, being employed in the cantonment and authorised in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, in whose presence the offence was committed, or of a police officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector who is employed in the cantonment and authorised in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

Removal of  
fewed persons  
from canton-  
ment

237. If the ~~Commanding Officer of a cantonment~~ *Station Officer* is, after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, satisfied that any person residing in or frequenting the cantonment is a prostitute or has been convicted of an offence under section 236, or of the abetment of such an offence, he may cause to be served on such person an order in writing requiring such person to remove from the cantonment within such time as may be specified in the order, and prohibiting such person from re-entering it without the permission in writing of the ~~Commanding Officer of the cantonment~~ *Station Officer*.

Removal and  
exclusion from  
cantonments  
of disorderly  
persons.

238. (1) A Magistrate of the first class, having jurisdiction in a cantonment, on receiving information that any person residing in or frequenting the cantonment—

- (a) is a disorderly person who has been convicted more than once of gaming or who keeps or frequents a common gaming house, a disorderly drinking shop or a disorderly house of any other description, or
- (b) has been convicted more than once, either within the cantonment or elsewhere, of an offence punishable under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code, or
- (c) has been convicted, either within the cantonment or elsewhere, of any offence punishable under section 156 of the Army Act, or

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Vct., c 58

(d) has been ordered under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, either within the cantonment or elsewhere, to execute a bond for his good behaviour,

may record in writing the substance of the information received, and may issue a summons to such person requiring such person to appear and show cause why he should not be required to remove from the cantonment and be prohibited from re-entering it.

(2) Every summons issued under sub-section (1) shall be accompanied by a copy of the record aforesaid, and the copy shall be served along with the summons on the person against whom the summons is issued.

(3) The Magistrate shall, when the person so summoned appears before him, proceed to inquire into the truth of the information received and take such further evidence as he thinks fit, and if, upon such inquiry, it appears to him that such person is a person of any kind described in sub-section (1) and that it is necessary for the maintenance of good order in the cantonment that such person should be required to remove therefrom and be prohibited from re-entering the cantonment, the Magistrate shall report the matter to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, and, if the Commanding Officer of the cantonment so directs, shall cause to be served on such person an order in writing requiring him to remove from the cantonment within such time as may be specified in the order and prohibiting him from re-entering it without the permission in writing of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

239. (1) If any person in a cantonment causes or attempts to cause or does any act which he knows is likely to cause disloyalty, disaffection or breaches of discipline amongst any portion of His Majesty's forces or is a person who, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment has reason to believe, is likely to do any such act, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment may make an order in writing setting forth the reasons for the making of the same and requiring such person to remove from the cantonment within such time as may be specified in the order and prohibiting him from re-entering it without the permission in writing of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment:

Removal and  
exclusion from  
cantonment of  
sedition per-  
sons.

Provided that no order shall be made under this section against any person unless he has had a reasonable opportunity of being informed of the grounds on which it is proposed to make the order and of showing cause why the order should not be made.

(2) Every order made under sub-section (1) shall be sent to the Superintendent of Police of the district, who shall cause a copy thereof to be served on the person concerned.

(3) Upon the making of any order under sub-section (1), the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith send a copy of the same to the Local Government.

(4) The Local Government may, of its own motion, and shall, on application made to it in this behalf within one month of the date of the order by the person against whom the order has been made, call upon the District Magistrate to make, after such inquiry as the Local Government may prescribe, a report regarding the justice of the order and the necessity therefor. At every such inquiry the person against whom the order has been made shall be given an opportunity of being heard in his own defence.

(5) The Local Government may, at any time after the receipt of a copy of an order sent under sub-section (3) or, where a report has been called for under sub-section (4), on receipt of that report, if it is of opinion that the order should be varied or rescinded, refer the case to the Governor General in Council, who shall pass such orders thereon as he thinks fit.

(6) Any person who has been excluded from a cantonment by an order made under this section may, at any time after the expiry of one month from the date thereof, apply to the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, for the rescission of the same and, on such application being made, the said Officer may, after making such inquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary, either reject the application or rescind the order.

Penalty.

**240. Whoever—**

- (a) fails to comply with an order issued under this Chapter within the period specified therein, or, whilst an order prohibiting him from re-entering a cantonment without permission is in force re-enters the cantonment without such permission, or

- (b) knowing that any person has, under this Chapter, been required to remove from the cantonment and has not obtained the requisite permission to re-enter it, harbours or conceals such person in the cantonment,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which he has persisted in the offence.

## CHAPTER XV.

### POWERS, PROCEDURE, PENALTIES AND APPEALS.

#### *Entry and Inspection.*

241. It shall be lawful for the President or the Vice-President of a Board, or the Executive Officer, or the Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer, or any person specially authorised by the Health Officer or the Assistant Health Officer, or for any other person authorised by general or special order of a Cantonment Authority in this behalf, to enter into or upon any building or land with or without assistants or workmen in order to make any inquiry, inspection, measurement, valuation or survey, or to execute any work, which is authorised by or under this Act or which it is necessary to make or execute for any of the purposes or in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule, bye-law or order made thereunder:

Powers of entry

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to confer upon any person any power such as is referred to in section 207 or section 215 or to authorise the conferment upon any person of any such power.

242. With the previous sanction of the President, any member of a Board may inspect any work or institution constructed or maintained, in whole or part, at the expense of the Board, and any register, book, accounts or other document belonging to, or in the possession of, the Board.

Powers of inspection member of Board

er of  
ction, etc

243. (1) A Cantonment Authority may, by general or special order, authorise any person—

- (a) to inspect any drain, privy, latrine, urinal, cesspool, pipe, sewer or channel in or on any building or land in the cantonment, and, in his discretion, to cause the ground to be opened for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from the drain, privy, latrine, urinal, cesspool, pipe, sewer or channel, as the case may be;
- (b) to examine works under construction in the cantonment, to take levels or to remove, test, examine, replace or read any meter.

(2) If, on such inspection, the opening of the ground is found to be necessary for the prevention or removal of a nuisance, the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the land or building, but if it is found that no nuisance exists or but for such opening would have arisen, the ground or portion of any building, drain or other work opened, injured or removed for the purpose of such inspection shall be filled in, reinstated, or made good, as the case may be, by the Cantonment Authority.

wer to enter  
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ork is in  
ogress.

244. (1) The Executive Officer of a cantonment may, with or without assistants or workmen, enter on any land within fifty yards of any work authorised by or under this Act for the purpose of depositing thereon any soil, gravel, stone or other material, or of obtaining access to such work, or for any other purpose connected with the carrying on of the same.

(2) The Executive Officer shall, before entering on any land under sub-section (1), give the occupier, or, if there is no occupier, the owner not less than three days' previous notice in writing of his intention to make such entry, and shall state the purpose thereof, and shall, if so required by the occupier or owner, fence off so much of the land as may be required for such purpose.

(3) The Executive Officer shall, in exercising any power conferred by this section, do as little damage as may be, and compensation shall be payable by the Cantonment Authority to the owner or occupier of such land, or to both, for any such damage whether permanent or temporary.

245. It shall be lawful for any person, authorised by or under this Act to make any entry into any place, to open or cause to be opened any door, gate or other barrier—

Breaking into premises

(a) if he considers the opening thereof necessary for the purpose of such entry; and

(b) if the owner or occupier is absent, or being present refuses to open such door, gate or barrier.

246. Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, no entry authorised by or under this Act shall be made except between the hours of sunrise and sunset.

Entry to be made in the day time

247. Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, no building or land shall be entered without the consent of the occupier, or if there is no occupier, of the owner thereof, and no such entry shall be made without giving the said occupier or owner, as the case may be, not less than four hours' written notice of the intention to make such entry;

Owner's consent ordinarily to be obtained

Provided that no such notice shall be necessary if the place to be inspected is a stable for horses or a shed for cattle, or a latrine, privy or urinal, or a work under construction.

248. When any place used as a human dwelling is entered under this Act, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious customs and usages of the occupants of the place entered, and no apartment in the actual occupancy of a female shall be entered or broken open until she has been informed that she is at liberty to withdraw and every reasonable facility has been afforded to her for withdrawing.

Regard to be had to social and religious usages.

249. Whoever obstructs or molests any person employed by a Cantonment Authority, who is not a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code or any person with whom the Cantonment Authority has lawfully contracted, in the execution of his duty or of anything which he is empowered or required to do by virtue or in consequence of any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule, bye-law or order made thereunder, or in fulfilment of his contract, as the case may be, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty for obstruction

#### *Powers and Duties of Police Officers.*

250. Any member of the police force employed in a cantonment may, without a warrant, arrest any person commit-

Arrest without warrant

ting in his view a breach of any of the provisions of this Act which are specified in Schedule IV:

Provided that—

- (a) in the case of the breach of any such provision as is specified in Part B of Schedule IV, no person shall be so arrested who consents to give his name and address, unless there is reasonable ground for doubting the accuracy of the name or address so given, the burden of proof of which shall lie on the arresting officer, and no person so arrested shall be detained after his name and address have been ascertained; and
- (b) no person shall be so arrested for an offence under section 236 except—
  - (i) at the request of the person importuned or of a military officer in whose presence the offence was committed; or
  - (ii) by or at the request of a member of the Military or Air Force Police, who is employed in the cantonment and authorised in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, and in whose presence the offence was committed or by or at the request of any police officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector who is employed in the cantonment and authorised in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

Duties of police officers

251. It shall be the duty of all police officers to give immediate information to the Cantonment Authority of the commission of any offence against the provisions of this Act or of any rule or bye-law made thereunder, and to assist all cantonment officers and servants in the exercise of their lawful authority.

#### Notices.

Notices to fix reasonable time

252. Where any notice, order or requisition made under this Act or any rule or bye-law made thereunder requires anything to be done for the doing of which no time is fixed in this Act or in the rule or bye-law, the notice, order or requisition shall specify a reasonable time for doing the same.

253. Every notice, order or requisition issued by a Cantonment Authority under this Act or any rule or bye-law made thereunder shall be signed—

Authentication  
and validity of  
notices issued  
by Cantonment  
Authority

- (a) where there is a Board, either by the President of the Board or by the Executive Officer, or, where there is no Board, by the Executive Officer; or
- (b) by the members of any committee especially authorised by the Cantonment Authority in this behalf.

254. (1) Every notice, order or requisition issued under this Act or any rule or bye-law made thereunder shall, save as otherwise expressly provided, be served or presented—

Service of  
notice, etc

- (a) by giving or tendering the notice, order or requisition, or sending it by post, to the person for whom it is intended; or
- (b) if such person cannot be found, by affixing the notice, order or requisition on some conspicuous part of his last known place of abode or business, if within the cantonment, or by giving or tendering the notice, order or requisition to some adult male member or servant of his family, or by causing it to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the building or land, if any, to which it relates

(2) When any such notice, order or requisition is required or permitted to be served upon an owner, lessee or occupier of any building or land, it shall not be necessary to name the owner, lessee or occupier therein, and the service thereof shall, save as otherwise expressly provided, be effected either—

- (a) by giving or tendering the notice, order or requisition, or sending it by post, to the owner, lessee or occupier, or, if there are more owners, lessees or occupiers than one, on any one of them; or
- (b) if no such owner, lessee or occupier can be found, by giving or tendering the notice, order or requisition to the authorised agent, if any, of any such owner, lessee or occupier, or to an adult male member or servant of the family of any such owner, lessee or occupier, or by causing it to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the building or land to which it relates.



(3) When the person on whom a notice, order or requisition is to be served is a minor, service upon his guardian or upon an adult male member or servant of his family shall be deemed to be service upon the minor.

Method of  
giving notice

255. Every notice which, by or under this Act, is to be given or served as a public notice or as a notice which is not required to be given to any individual therein specified shall, save as otherwise expressly provided, be deemed to have been sufficiently given or served if a copy thereof is affixed in such conspicuous part of the office of the Cantonment Authority, or in such other public place, during such period, or is published in such local newspaper or in such other manner, as the Cantonment Authority may direct.

Powers of  
Cantonment  
Authority in  
case of non-  
compliance  
with notice, etc

256. In the event of non-compliance with the terms of any notice, order or requisition issued to any person under this Act, or any rule or bye-law made thereunder, requiring such person to execute any work or to do any act, it shall be lawful for the Cantonment Authority, whether or not the person in default is liable to punishment for such default or has been prosecuted or sentenced to any punishment therefor, after giving notice in writing to such person, to take such action or such steps as may be necessary for the completion of the act or work required to be done or executed by him, and all the expenses incurred on such account shall be recoverable by the Cantonment Authority.

#### *Recovery of Money.*

Liability of  
occupier to pay  
in default of  
owner.

257. (1) If any such notice as is referred to in section 256 has been given to any person in respect of property of which he is the owner, the Cantonment Authority may require any occupier of such property or of any part thereof to pay to it, instead of to the owner, any rent payable by him in respect of such property, as it falls due, up to the amount recoverable from the owner under section 256:

Provided that, if the occupier, on application made to him by the Cantonment Authority, refuses truly to disclose the amount of his rent or the name or address of the person to whom it is payable, the Cantonment Authority may recover from the occupier the whole amount recoverable under section 256.

(2) Any amount recovered from an occupier instead of from an owner under sub-section (1) shall, in the absence of any contract between the owner and the occupier to the contrary, be deemed to have been paid to the owner.

258. (1) Where any person, by reason of his receiving the rent of immovable property as an agent or trustee, or of his being as an agent or trustee the person who would receive the rent if the property were let to a tenant, would under this Act be bound to discharge any obligation imposed on the owner of the property for the discharge of which money is required, he shall not be bound to discharge the obligation unless he has, or but for his own improper act or default might have had, funds in his hands belonging to the owner sufficient for the purpose. Relief to agents and trustees.

(2) The burden of proving any fact entitling an agent or trustee to relief under sub-section (1) shall lie upon him.

(3) Where any agent or trustee has claimed and established his right to relief under this section, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require him to apply to the discharge of such obligation as aforesaid the first monies which may come to his hands on behalf, or for the use, of the owner, and, on failure to comply with the notice, he shall be deemed to be personally liable to discharge the obligation.

259. All money recoverable by a Cantonment Authority under this Act shall, save as otherwise expressly provided, be recoverable either by suit or, on application to a Magistrate, by the distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom it is recoverable, and, if payable by the owner of any property as such, it shall, until it is paid, be a charge on the property. Method of recovery

#### *Committees of Arbitration.*

260. In the event of any disagreement as to the liability of a Cantonment Authority to pay any compensation under this Act, or as to the amount of any compensation so payable, the person claiming such compensation may apply to the Cantonment Authority for the reference of the matter to a Committee of Arbitration, and the Cantonment Authority shall forthwith proceed to convene a Committee of Arbitration to determine the matter in dispute. Application for a Committee of Arbitration.

Procedure for  
convening  
Committee of  
Arbitration.

261. When a Committee of Arbitration is to be convened, the Cantonment Authority shall cause a public notice to be published stating the matter to be determined, and shall forthwith send copies of the order to the District Magistrate, and to the other party concerned, and shall, as soon as may be, nominate such members of the Committee as it is entitled to nominate under section 262, and, by notice in writing, call upon the other persons who are entitled to nominate a member or members of the Committee to nominate such member or members in accordance with the provisions of that section.

Constitution of  
Committee of  
Arbitration

262. (1) Every Committee of Arbitration shall consist of five members, namely:—

- (a) a Chairman who shall be a person not in the service of the Government or the Cantonment Authority, and who shall be nominated by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment;
- (b) two persons nominated by the Cantonment Authority; and
- (c) two persons nominated by the other party concerned, who shall be persons liable to pay taxes in the cantonment and ordinarily resident therein or in the immediate vicinity thereof.

(2) If the Cantonment Authority or the other party concerned or the Commanding Officer of the cantonment fails within seven days of the date of issue of the notice referred to in section 261 to make any nomination which it or he is entitled to make or, if any member who has been so nominated neglects or refuses to act and the Cantonment Authority or other person by whom such member was nominated fails to nominate another member in his place within seven days from the date on which it or he may be called upon to do so by the District Magistrate, the District Magistrate shall forthwith appoint a member or members, as the case may be, to fill the vacancy or vacancies.

No person to  
be nominated  
who has direct  
interest or  
whose services  
are not im-  
mediately  
available

263. (1) No person who has a direct interest in the matter under reference, or whose services are not immediately available for the purposes of the Committee, shall be nominated a member of a Committee of Arbitration.

(2) If, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, any person who has been nominated has a direct interest in the matter under reference, or is otherwise disqualified for nomination, or if the services of any such person are not immediately available as aforesaid, and if the Cantonment Authority or other person by whom any such person was nominated fails to nominate another member within seven days from the date on which it or he may be called upon to do so by the District Magistrate, such failure shall be deemed to constitute a failure to make a nomination within the meaning of section 262.

264. (1) When a Committee of Arbitration has been duly constituted, the Cantonment Authority shall, by notice in writing, inform each of the members of the fact, and the Committee shall meet as soon as may be thereafter.

Meetings and  
powers of  
Committee of  
Arbitration

(2) The Chairman of the Committee shall fix the time and place of meetings, and shall have power to adjourn any meeting from time to time as may be necessary.

(3) The Committee shall receive and record evidence, and shall have power to administer oaths to witnesses, and, on requisition in writing signed by the Chairman of the Committee, the District Magistrate shall issue the necessary processes for the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents required by the Committee, and may enforce the said processes as if they were processes for attendance or production before himself.

265. (1) The decision of every Committee of Arbitration shall be in accordance with the majority of votes taken at a meeting at which the Chairman and at least three of the other members are present.

Decisions of  
Committees of  
Arbitration

(2) If there is not a majority of votes in favour of any proposed decision, the opinion of the Chairman shall prevail.

(3) The decision of a Committee of Arbitration shall be final and shall not be questioned in any Court.

#### *Prosecutions.*

266. Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, no Court shall proceed to the trial of any offence made punishable by or under this Act, other than an offence specified in Schedule IV, except on the complaint of, or upon information received from, the Cantonment Authority concerned or

Prosecutions

a person authorised by the Cantonment Authority by a general or special order in this behalf.

Composition of  
offences.

**267. (1)** A Cantonment Authority, or any person authorised by it, by general or special order in this behalf, may, either before or after the institution of the proceedings, compound any offence made punishable by or under this Act other than an offence under Chapter XIV:

Provided that no offence shall be compoundable which is committed by failure to comply with a notice, order or requisition issued by or on behalf of the Cantonment Authority, unless and until the same has been complied with in so far as compliance is possible.

(2) Where an offence has been compounded, the offender, if in custody, shall be discharged and no further proceedings shall be taken against him in respect of the offence so compounded.

#### *General Penalty Provisions.*

General  
penalty.

**268.** Whoever, in any case in which a penalty is not expressly provided by this Act, fails to comply with any notice, order or requisition issued under any provision thereof, or otherwise contravenes any of the provisions of this Act, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing failure or contravention, with an additional fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which he has persisted in the failure or contravention.

Cancellation  
and suspension  
of licences.

**269.** Where any person to whom a licence has been granted under this Act or any agent or servant of such person commits a breach of any of the conditions thereof, or of any bye-law made under this Act for the purpose of regulating the manner or circumstances in, or the conditions subject to, which anything permitted by such licence is to be or may be done, the Cantonment Authority may, without prejudice to any other penalty which may have been incurred under this Act, by order in writing, cancel the licence or suspend it for such period as it thinks fit:

Provided that no such order shall be made until an opportunity has been given to the holder of the licence to show cause why it should not be made.

270. Where any person has incurred a penalty by reason of having caused any damage to the property of a Cantonment Authority, he shall be liable to make good such damage, and the amount payable in respect of the damage shall, in case of dispute, be determined by the Magistrate by whom the person incurring such penalty is convicted, and, on non-payment of such amount on demand, the same shall be recovered by distress and sale of the moveable property of such person, and the Magistrate shall issue a warrant for its recovery accordingly.

Recovery of amount payable in respect of damage to cantonment property

### Limitation.

271. No Court shall try any person for an offence made punishable by or under this Act, after the expiry of six months from the date of the commission of the offence, unless complaint in respect of the offence has been made to a Magistrate within the six months aforesaid

Limitation for prosecution.

### Suits.

272. No suit or prosecution shall be entertained in any Court against any Cantonment Authority or authority appointed under sub-section (2) of section 10, or against any ~~Commanding Officer of a cantonment~~ <sup>Protection of Cantonment Authority, Executive Officer, etc.</sup> or against any member of a Board, or against any officer or servant of a Cantonment Authority, for anything in good faith done, or intended to be done, under this Act or any rule or bye-law made thereunder.

273. (1) No suit shall be instituted against any Cantonment Authority or against any member of a Board, or against any officer or servant of a Cantonment Authority, in respect of any act done, or purporting to have been done, in pursuance of this Act or of any rule or bye-law made thereunder, until the expiration of two months after notice in writing has been left at the office of the Cantonment Authority, and, in the case of such member, officer or servant, unless notice in writing has also been delivered to him or left at his office or place of abode, and unless such notice states explicitly the cause of action, the nature of the relief sought, the amount of compensation claimed, and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff, and unless the plaint contains a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left.

Notice to be given of suits.

(2) If the Cantonment Authority, member, officer or servant has, before the suit is instituted, tendered sufficient amends to the plaintiff, the plaintiff shall not recover any sum in excess of the amount so tendered, and shall also pay all costs incurred by the defendant after such tender.

(3) No suit, such as is described in sub-section (1), shall, unless it is an action for the recovery of immoveable property or for a declaration of title thereto, be instituted after the expiry of six months from the date on which the cause of action arises.

(4) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to apply to a suit in which the only relief claimed is an injunction of which the object would be defeated by the giving of the notice or the postponement of the institution of the suit or proceeding.

### *Appeals and Revision.*

**274.** (1) Any person aggrieved by any order described in the second column of Schedule V may appeal to the authority specified in that behalf in the third column thereof.

(2) No such appeal shall be admitted if it is made after the expiry of the period specified in that behalf in the fourth column of the said Schedule.

(3) The period specified as aforesaid shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, IX of 1908, with respect to the computation of periods of limitation thereunder.

**275.** (1) Every appeal under section 274 shall be made by petition in writing accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against

(2) Any such petition may be presented to the authority which made the order against which the appeal is made, and that authority shall be bound to forward it to the appellate authority, and may attach thereto any report which it may desire to make by way of explanation.

**276.** On the admission of an appeal from an order, other than an order contained in a notice issued under clause (a) of section 137, section 140, section 176, or section 238, all proceedings to enforce the order and all prosecutions for any contravention thereof shall be held in abeyance pending the

decision of the appeal, and, if the order is set aside on appeal, disobedience thereto shall not be deemed to be an offence.

277. (1) Where an appeal from an order dismissing a servant of the Cantonment Authority whose salary is not less than one hundred rupees per mensem has been disposed of by the Officer Commanding the District, the servant so dismissed may, within thirty days from the date thereof, apply for revision of the decision to the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, whose decision thereon shall be final. Revision  
Rupee

(1) (2) Where an appeal from an order made by the Cantonment Authority has been disposed of by the District Magistrate, the Cantonment Authority may, within thirty days from the date thereof, apply, through the Officer Commanding the District, to the Local Government, or to such authority as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, for a revision of the decision. a Govt. Chief, the

(2) (3) The provisions of this Chapter with respect to appeals shall apply, as far as may be, to applications for revision made under this section. Act  
XXV  
2/26

278. Save as otherwise provided in section 277, every order of an appellate authority shall be final. Finality of  
appellate  
orders.

279. No appeal shall be decided under this Chapter unless the appellant has been heard, or has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard in person or through a legal practitioner. Right of  
appellant to be  
heard.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### RULES AND BYE-LAWS.

280. (1) The Governor General in Council may, after previous publication, make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act. Power to make  
rules.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the manner in which, and the authority to which, application for permission to occupy land belonging to Government in a cantonment is to be made;



(66) of the rents and profits accruing from property entrusted to its management under the provisions of section 116A;"

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(b) the authority by which such permission may be granted and the conditions to be annexed to the grant of any such permission;

→ (66) - added vide Act VII of 1925 - Slip attached  
(c) the appointment, control, supervision, suspension, removal, dismissal and punishment of servants of Cantonment Authorities;

(d) the circumstances in which security shall be demanded from servants of Cantonment Authorities and the amount and nature of such security;

(e) the grant of leave, absentee or acting allowance to servants of Cantonment Authorities;

(f) the creation and management of Provident Funds, and the circumstances in which, and the conditions subject to which, contributions thereto shall be made from cantonment funds and by servants of Cantonment Authorities;

(g) the keeping of accounts by Cantonment Authorities and the manner in which such accounts shall be audited and published;

← (h) the definition of the persons by whom, and the manner in which, money may be paid out of a cantonment fund;

(i) the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure by Cantonment Authorities and the definition of the persons by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned;

(j) the regulation of the procedure of Committees of Arbitration; and

(k) the prescribing of registers, statements and forms to be used and maintained by any authority for the purposes of this Act.

Supplemental provisions respecting rules.

281. (1) A rule under section 280 may be made either generally for all cantonments or for the whole or any part of any one or more cantonments.

(2) All rules so made shall be published in the Gazette of India and in such other manner, if any, as the Governor General in Council may direct and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Power to make bye-laws.

282. Subject to the provisions of this Act and of the rules made thereunder, a Cantonment Authority may, in addition

1924.]

*Cantonments.*

to any bye-laws which it is empowered to make by any other provision of this Act, make bye-laws to provide for all or any of the following matters in the cantonment, namely:—

- (1) the registration of births, deaths and marriages, and the taking of a census;
- (2) the enforcement of compulsory vaccination;
- (3) the regulation of the collection and recovery of taxes, tolls and fees under this Act and the refund of taxes;
- (4) the regulation or prohibition of any description of traffic in the streets;
- (5) the manner in which vehicles standing, driven, led or propelled in the streets between sunset and sunrise.

of 1926.]

*Cantonments (Amendment).*

10. In sub-section (2) of section 280 of the said Act, after clause (h) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment of  
section 280,  
Act II of 1924

“(hh) the circumstances in which and the conditions subject to which remissions and refunds ~~of taxes may~~

*51227*  
~~be made in respect~~ of buildings in hill cantonments”.

*may be made places assessed at the annual value*  
pavements, sewers, urinals, cesspools and other drainage works;

- (10) the regulation or prohibition of the discharge into, or deposit in, drains of sewage, polluted water and other offensive or obstructive matter;
- (11) the regulation or prohibition of the stabling or herding of animals, or of any class of animals, so as to prevent danger to public health;
- (12) the proper disposal of corpses, the regulation and management of burial and burning places and other places for the disposal of corpses, and the fees chargeable for the use of such places where the same are provided or maintained by Government or at the expense of the cantonment fund;

- (13) the permission, regulation or prohibition of the use or occupation of any street or place by itinerant vendors or by any person for the sale of articles or the exercise of any calling or the setting up of any booth or stall, and the fees chargeable for such use or occupation;
- (14) the regulation and control of encamping grounds, pounds, washing-places, serais, hotels, dâk-bungalows, lodging-houses, boarding-houses, buildings let in tenements, residential clubs, restaurants, eating-houses, cafes, refreshment-rooms and places of public recreation, entertainment or resort;
- (15) the regulation of the ventilation, lighting, cleansing, drainage and water-supply of the buildings used for the manufacture or sale of aerated or other potable waters and of butter, milk, sweet-meats and other articles of food or drink for human consumption;
- (16) the matters regarding which conditions may be imposed by licences granted under section 210;
- (17) the control and supervision of places where dangerous or offensive trades are carried on so as to secure cleanliness therein or to minimise any injurious, offensive or dangerous effects arising or likely to arise therefrom;
- (18) the regulation of the erection of any enclosure, fence, tent, awning or other temporary structure of whatsoever material or nature on any land situated within the cantonment;
- (19) the laying out of streets, and the regulation and prohibition of the erection of buildings without adequate provision being made for the laying out and location of streets;
- (20) the regulation of the use of public parks and gardens and other public places, and the protection of avenues, trees, grass and other appurtenances of streets and other public places;
- (21) the regulation of the grazing of animals;
- (22) the fixing and regulation of the use of public bathing and washing places;

- (23) the regulation of the posting of bills and advertisements, and of the position, size, shape or style of name-boards, sign-boards and sign-posts;
- (24) the fixation of a method for the sale of articles whether by measure, weight, piece or any other method;
- (25) the rendering necessary of licences within the cantonment—
  - (a) for persons working as job porters for the conveyance of goods;
  - (b) for animals or vehicles let out on hire;
  - (c) for the proprietors or drivers of vehicles, boats or other conveyances, or of animals kept or plying for hire; or
  - (d) for persons impelling or carrying such vehicles or other conveyances;
- (26) the prescribing of the fee payable for any licence required under clause (25), and of the conditions subject to which such licences may be granted, revised, suspended or withdrawn;
- (27) the regulation of the charges to be made for the services of such job porters and of the hire of such animals, vehicles or other conveyances, and for the remuneration of persons impelling or carrying such vehicles or conveyances as are referred to in clause (25);
- (28) the regulation or prohibition, for purposes of sanitation or the prevention of disease or the promotion of public safety or convenience, of any act which occasions or is likely to occasion a nuisance, and for the regulation or prohibition of which no provision is made elsewhere by or under this Act;
- (29) the circumstances and the manner in which owners of buildings or land in the cantonment, who are temporarily absent from, or are not resident in, the cantonment, may be required to appoint as their agents, for all or any of the purposes of this Act or of any rule or bye-law made thereunder, persons residing within or near the cantonment;

- (30) the prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious diseases within the cantonment;
- (31) the segregation in, or the removal and exclusion from, the cantonment, or the destruction, of animals suffering or reasonably suspected to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disease;
- (32) the supervision, regulation, conservation and protection from injury, contamination or trespass of sources and means of public water-supply and of appliances for the distribution of water whether within or without the limits of the cantonment;
- (33) the manner in which connections with water-works may be constructed or maintained, and the agency which shall or may be employed for such construction and maintenance;
- (34) the regulation of all matters and things relating to the supply and use of water including the collection and recovery of charges therefor and the prevention of evasion of the same;
- (35) the maintenance of schools, and the furtherance of education generally;
- (36) the regulation or prohibition of the cutting or destruction of trees or shrubs, or of the making of excavations, or of the removal of soil or quarrying, where such regulation or prohibition appears to the Cantonment Authority to be necessary for the maintenance of a water-supply, the preservation of the soil, the prevention of landslips or of the formation of ravines or torrents, or the protection of land against erosion, or against the deposit thereon of sand, gravel or stones;
- (37) the rendering necessary of licences for the use of premises within the cantonment as stables or cowhouses or as accommodation for sheep, goats or fowls;
- (38) the control of the use in the cantonment of mechanical whistles, syrens or trumpets; and
- (39) generally for the regulation of the administration of the cantonment under this Act.

283. Any bye-law made by a Cantonment Authority under this Act may provide that a contravention thereof shall be punishable— Penalty for breach of bye-laws.

(a) with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees; or

(b) with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees and, in the case of a continuing contravention, with an additional fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention; or

(c) with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the contravention continues after the receipt of a notice from the Cantonment Authority by the person contravening the bye-law requiring such person to discontinue such contravention.

284. (1) Any power to make bye-laws conferred by this Act is conferred subject to the condition of the bye-laws being made after previous publication and of their not taking effect until they have been approved and confirmed by the Local Government and published in the local official Gazette. Supplemental provisions regarding bye-laws.

(2) The Local Government in confirming a bye-law may make any change therein which appears to it to be necessary.

(3) The Local Government may, after previous publication of its intention, cancel any bye-law which it has confirmed, and thereupon the bye-law shall cease to have effect.

285. (1) A copy of all rules and bye-laws made under this Act shall be kept at the office of the Cantonment Authority and shall, during office hours, be open free of charge to inspection by any inhabitant of the cantonment. Rules and bye-laws to be available for inspection and purchase.

(2) Copies of all such rules and bye-laws shall be kept at the office of the Cantonment Authority for sale to the public.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

286. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, and subject to any conditions as to compensation or otherwise which it thinks fit to impose, extend to Extension of certain provisions of the Act and rules to places beyond cantonments.

any area beyond a cantonment and in the vicinity thereof, with or without restriction or modification, any of the provisions of Chapters IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV and XV or of any rule or bye-law made under this Act for the cantonment which relates to the subject-matter of any of those Chapters, and every enactment, rule or bye-law so extended shall thereupon apply to that area as if the area were included in the cantonment.

287. (1) Paragraphs 2 and 3 of section 54, and sections 59, 107 and 123 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, with respect to the transfer of property by registered instrument, shall, on and from the commencement of this Act, extend to every cantonment. IV of 1882.

*in substance*  
*Act*  
*xxv 7/26*  
*sup. altered*  
287. (2) Where a cantonment has not been constituted a sub-district or district for the purpose of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, under section 9 of that Act, the Registrar of the district in which the cantonment is situated shall cause a copy of such entries in Indexes Nos. I and II as relate to immoveable property within the cantonment to be forwarded to the Cantonment Authority annually or at such shorter intervals as the Local Government may prescribe. XVI of 1908.

*identity of  
ices and  
er docu-  
nts.*  
288. No notice, order, requisition, licence, permission in writing or other such document issued under this Act shall be invalid merely by reason of any defect of form.

*responsibility  
document  
entry as  
evidence.*  
289. A copy of any receipt, application, plan, notice, order or other document or of any entry in a register, in the possession of a Cantonment Authority shall, if duly certified by the legal keeper thereof or other person authorised by the Cantonment Authority in this behalf, be admissible in evidence of the existence of the document or entry, and shall be admitted as evidence of the matters and transactions therein recorded in every case where, and to the same extent to which, the original document or entry would, if produced, have been admissible to prove such matters.

*evidence by  
deed or ser-  
vant of the  
cantonment  
authority.*  
290. No officer or servant of a Cantonment Authority shall, in any legal proceeding to which the Cantonment Authority is not a party, be required to produce any register or document the contents of which can be proved under section 289 by a certified copy, or to appear as a witness to prove any matter or transaction recorded therein save by order of the Court made for special cause.

1924.]

Cantonments.

1899.

291. For the purposes of the Government Buildings Act, 1899, cantonments and Cantonment Authorities shall be deemed to be municipalities and municipal authorities respectively. Application of Act IV of 1899.

292. The enactments mentioned in Schedule VI are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof: Repeals.

of 1910

Provided that licences and permits given under the Cantonments Act, 1910, and in force at the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have been given under this Act.

11. For sub-section (2) of section 287 of the said Act the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:— Amendment of section 287, Act II of 1921.

VI of 1908

*any document relating to immovable property within the cantonment is made, cause a copy thereof to be forwarded forthwith to the Cantonment Authority or such other authority as the Governor General in Council may prescribe in this behalf.*

"(2) The Registrar or Sub-Registrar of the district or sub-district formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, in which any cantonment is situated, shall, ~~when any application for the registration of a document relating to immovable property within the cantonment is made, cause a copy thereof to be forwarded forthwith to the Cantonment Authority or such other authority as the Governor General in Council may prescribe in this behalf.~~

*27/12/27*

the property, occupation, circumstance or thing in respect of which the sum is payable) leviable under

for the period of \_\_\_\_\_ commencing on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_, and ending on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_, and that if, within thirty days from the service of this notice, the said sum is not paid to the Cantonment Authority at \_\_\_\_\_, or sufficient cause for non-payment is not shown to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer, a warrant of distress will be issued for the recovery of the same with costs.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_.

(Signed)

Executive Officer,  
Cantonment



## SCHEDULE II.

## FORM OF WARRANT.

(See section 92.)

(Here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the warrant)

\*(Here describe  
the liability)

Whereas A. B. of                      has not paid, and has not  
shown satisfactory cause for the non-payment of, the sum of                       
due on account of                      \*                      for the period  
of                      commencing on the                      day  
of                      19                      , and ending with the                      day of  
19                      , which sum is leviable under                      ;

And whereas thirty days have elapsed since the service on  
him of notice of demand for the same;

This is to command you to distrain, subject to the provisions  
of the Cantonments Act, 1924, the moveable property of the  
said A. B. to the amount of the said sum of Rs.                      ;  
and forthwith to certify to me, together with this warrant,  
all particulars of the property seized by you thereunder.

Dated this                      day of                      19                      .

(Signed)

*Executive Officer,*  
*Cantonment.*

## SCHEDULE III.

FORM OF INVENTORY OF PROPERTY DISTRAINED AND NOTICE  
OF SALE.

(See section 93.)

To  
residing at

\*(Here, describe  
the liability)

Take notice that I have this day seized the property  
specified in the inventory annexed hereto, for the value of                       
due for the liability\* mentioned in the margin  
for the period commencing with the                      day of                      19                      ,

1924.]

*Cantonments.*

and ending with the                      day of                      19                      , together with Rs.                      due for service of notice of demand, and that, unless within seven days from the date of the service of this notice you pay to the Cantonment Authority the said amount, together with the costs of recovery, the said property will be sold by public auction.

Dated this                      day of                      19                      .

*(Signature of officer executing the warrant.)*

## INVENTORY.

*(Here state particulars of property seized )*

## SCHEDULE IV.

## CASES IN WHICH POLICE MAY ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT.

*(See section 250.)*

1	2
Section.	Subject.
	<b>PART A.</b>
118 (I) (a) (i)	Drunkenness, etc
167	Making or selling of food, etc., or washing of clothes, by infected person.
	<b>PART B.</b>
118 (I) (a) (ii)	Using threatening or abusive words, etc.
118 (I) (a) (iii)	Indecent exposure of person, etc.
118 (I) (a) (iv)	Begging.
118 (I) (a) (v)	Exposing deformity, etc.
118 (I) (a) (vi)	Gaming.
118 (I) (a) (vii)	Destroying notice, etc.
118 (I) (a) (viii)	Breaking direction post, etc.
118 (I) (f)	Keeping common gaming house, etc.

## SCHEDULE IV—concl'd.

1	2
Section.	Subject.
118 (I) (g)	Beating drum, etc.
118 (I) (A)	Singing, etc., so as to disturb public peace or order.
119 (G)	Letting loose, or setting on, ferocious dog.
125	Discharging fire-arms, etc., so as to cause danger.
176 (I)	Remaining in, or re-entering, cantonment after notice of expulsion for failure to attend hospital or dispensary.
193 (2)	Destroying, etc., name of street or number affixed to building.
214	Feeding animal on filth, etc.
236	Loitering or importuning for sexual immorality.
240 (a)	Remaining in, or returning to, a cantonment after notice of expulsion.

## SCHEDULE V.

## APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

(See section 274.)

1	2	3	4
Section	Executive Order.	Appellate Authority.	Time allowed for appeal.
126	Cantonment Authority's notice to repair, protect or enclose a building, wall or anything affixed thereto, or well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression or excavation.	Officer Commanding <del>the District</del> <i>in chief, the Command</i>	Thirty days from service of notice.  <i>xxxv 7 26</i>
134	Cantonment Authority's notice to fill up well, tank, etc., or to drain off or remove water.	<i>- do -</i> Officer Commanding <del>the District</del> .	Thirty days from service of notice.
137	Cantonment Authority's notice to provide sufficient drainage, etc.	<i>- do -</i> Officer Commanding <del>the District</del> .	Fifteen days from service of notice.

## SCHEDULE V—concl'd.

1	2	3	4
Section	Executive Order.	Appellate Authority.	Time allowed for appeal.
140	Cantonment Authority's notice requiring a building to be repaired or altered so as to remove sanitary defects.	Officer Commanding the District. <i>in District</i>	Thirty days from service of notice.
176	Order of Commanding Officer of Cantonment, on report of Medical Officer, directing a person to remove from the cantonment and prohibiting him from re-entering it without permission.	Officer Commanding the District. <i>- do -</i>	Thirty days from service of notice.
181	Cantonment Authority's refusal to sanction the erection or re-erection of a building.	Officer Commanding the District. <i>- do -</i>	Thirty days from date of refusal.
185	Cantonment Authority's notice to alter or demolish a building.	Officer Commanding the District. <i>do</i>	Thirty days from service of notice.
188	Cantonment Authority's notice to pull down or otherwise deal with a building newly erected or rebuilt without permission over a sewer, drain, culvert, water-course or water-pipe.	Officer Commanding the District. <i>- do -</i>	Thirty days from service of notice.
200	Cantonment Authority's notice prohibiting or restricting the use of a slaughter-house.	Officer Commanding the District. <i>- do -</i>	Twenty-one days from service of notice.
238	Magistrate's notice directing disorderly person to remove from cantonment and prohibiting him from re-entering it without permission.	District Magistrate	Thirty days from service of notice.

## SCHEDULE VI.

## ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 292.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1910	XV	The Cantonments Act, 1910.	So much as has not been repealed.
1914	X	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1914.	So much of the First and Second Schedules as relates to the Cantonments Act, 1910.
1919	XVIII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1919	So much of the First Schedule as relates to the Cantonments Act, 1910.
"	XXII	The Cantonments (Amendment) Act, 1919.	The whole.

*Repealed  
by Act  
XXII 7/27*

# ACT NO. III OF 1924.

PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 1st March, 1924.)

An Act to regulate the entry into and residence in British India of persons domiciled in other British Possessions.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for regulating the entry into and residence in British India of persons domiciled in the British Possessions on a basis of reciprocity; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Immigration into India Act, 1924. Short title, commencement and extent

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may notify in the Gazette of India.

(3) It shall extend to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "British Possession" means any part of His Majesty's Dominions other than British India, the United Kingdom and Ireland, and includes Protectorates and territories which are or may be administered by a Dominion as a mandatory on behalf of the League of Nations;

(b) "entry" includes landing at any port in British India during the period of the ship's stay on her way to a destination outside British India.

3. The Governor General in Council may make such regulations as he may think fit for the purpose of securing that persons not born in British India, and who are not entitled to greater rights and privileges, as regards entry into and residence in British India, than are accorded by the laws of the administration of such Possession to persons born in that Possession.

[Price one anna and three pies.]

Power to make  
rules.

4. The Governor General in Council may, without prejudice to the generality of the powers contained in section 3 of this Act, make rules—

- (a) to provide for the establishment of a suitable agency to administer the rules and to define its functions and powers;
- (b) to provide suitable penalties for the contravention of such rules or attempt to contravene them, or the abetment of such contravention; and
- (c) to authorise the arrest of any person contravening or reasonably suspected of contravening any such rule, and to prescribe the duties of public servants and others in regard to such arrests.

Person claiming  
exemption to  
establish case.

5. If any person alleged to be domiciled in any British Possession and to be subject to the provisions of this Act raises the plea that he is not so domiciled or that the provisions of the said Act do not apply to him, the onus of proving the truth of such plea shall lie on the aforesaid person.

# ACT NO. IV OF 1924.

PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

*(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 13th March, 1924.)*

AN Act to provide for the constitution of a Central Board of Revenue and to amend certain enactments for the purpose of conferring powers and imposing duties on the said Board.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the constitution of a Central Board of Revenue and to amend certain enactments for the purpose of conferring powers and imposing duties on the said Board; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924.

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1924.

2. As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the Governor General in Council shall constitute a Central Board of Revenue, consisting of one or more persons appointed by him, which shall be subject to the control of the Governor General in Council in the exercise of such powers and the performance of such duties as may be entrusted to it by the Governor General in Council or by or under any law.

3. The Governor General in Council may make rules for the purpose of regulating the transaction of business by the Central Board of Revenue, and every order made or act done in accordance with such rules shall be deemed to be the order or act, as the case may be, of the Central Board of Revenue.

4. The enactments specified in the Schedule are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof:

Provided that, where the power to make any appointment, or issue any notification, order, scheme or rule, or prescribe



any form, is transferred by the operation of this Act from any authority to the Central Board of Revenue or any other authority, any such appointment, notification, order, scheme, rule, or form made, issued or prescribed by the first-mentioned authority before the commencement of this Act shall continue in force and be deemed to have been made, issued or prescribed by the Central Board of Revenue or such other authority, as the case may be, unless and until it is superseded by an appointment, notification, order, scheme, rule, or form made, issued or prescribed by the said Board or authority.

## THE SCHEDULE.

## ENACTMENTS AMENDED.

(See section 4.)

Year.	No	Short title.	Amendments.
1878	VIII	The Sea Customs Act, 1878	<p>1. In section 3—            (1) for clause (a) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—            “(a) ‘Chief Customs-authority’ means the Central Board of Revenue constituted under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924, and includes, in relation to any power or duty which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, transfer from the Central Board of Revenue to a Local Government, the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may appoint in that behalf”, and            (2) after clause (j) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—            “(k) ‘official Gazette’ means, in relation to a notification issued by a Local Government, the local official Gazette and, in relation to a notification issued by the Central Board of Revenue, the Gazette of India.”</p> <p>2. For section 6 the following section shall be substituted, namely:—            “6 The Governor General in Council may appoint such persons as he thinks fit to be officers of Customs, and to exercise the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed, by this Act on such officers.”</p>

Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendments.
1878	VIII	The Sea Customs Act, 1878— <i>contd.</i>	<p>3. For section 7 the following section shall be substituted, namely:—</p> <p>"7. The Governor General in Council Delegation of may delegate to any powers under Local Government or section 6. to the Chief Customs-authority any power conferred upon him by section 6, and the Local Government or the Chief Customs-authority may delegate to any officer of Customs any power so delegated to it."</p> <p>4. In sections 11, 12 and 14, for the words "The Local Government or, if so authorised by the Local Government, the Chief Customs-authority" the words "The Chief Customs-authority" shall be substituted, and, in section 11, the words "within the territories administered by it" shall be omitted.</p> <p>5. In section 23, for the words "The Local Government" the words "The Chief Customs-authority" shall be substituted.</p> <p>6. In sections 53, 74, 76, 79, 85, 90, 116, 128, 133 and 147, the word "local," wherever it occurs in the expression "local official Gazette," shall be omitted.</p> <p>7. In section 89, for the words "the Local Government may from time to time direct" the words "the Chief Customs-authority may, with the concurrence of the Local Government, direct" shall be substituted.</p> <p>8. In section 123, for the words "the Local Government" the words "the Chief Customs-authority" shall be substituted.</p> <p>9. In section 133, for the words "the Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council," the words "the Chief Customs-authority" shall be substituted.</p> <p>10. In section 153, after the words "the Local Government may" the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be inserted, and for the words "by its own officers" the words "by officers of Government" shall be substituted.</p>

Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendments.
1878	VIII	The Sea Customs Act, 1878— <i>concl'd.</i>	<p>11. In section 157, for the words "The Local Government" the words "The Governor General in Council" shall be substituted.</p> <p>12. In section 188, for the words "the Local Government," in both places where they occur, the words "the Governor General in Council" shall be substituted.</p> <p>13. In section 191, for the words "The Local Government" the words "The Governor General in Council" shall be substituted.</p> <p>14. After section 204 the following section shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>"205. Any notification published in the Gazette of India by the Chief Publication of India by the Chief notifications in Customs-authority under section 53, section 74, section 76, section 79, section 85, section 96, section 116, section 128, section 133 or section 147 shall forthwith be re-published in the local official Gazette of each province to which it relates"</p>
1896	II	The Cotton Duties Act, 1896.	<p>1. For clause (2) of section 3 the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—</p> <p>"(2) 'Chief Customs-authority' means the Central Board of Revenue constituted under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924, and includes, in relation to any power or duty which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, transfer from the Central Board of Revenue to a Local Government, the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may appoint in that behalf."</p> <p>2. In sub-clauses (b) and (c) of clause (3)</p> <p>3. In section 33, for the words "The Local Government" the words "The Governor General in Council, or, if so empowered by the Governor General in Council, the Local Government" shall be substituted.</p>

# ACT No. VI OF 1924.

PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 15th March, 1924.)

## An Act to consolidate the law relating to Criminal Tribes

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate the law relating to criminal tribes; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

### *Preliminary.*

1. (1) This Act may be called the Criminal Tribes Act, Short title and extent.  
1924.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the Definitions. subject or context,—

(1) “district” includes a Presidency-town and the town of Rangoon;

(2) “District Magistrate” means, in the case of a Presidency-town or the town of Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police;

(3) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act, and

(4) “Superintendent of Police” means, in the case of a Presidency-town or the town of Rangoon, any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform the duties of a Superintendent of Police under this Act.

### *Notification of Criminal Tribes.*

3. If the Local Government has reason to believe that any Power to declare any tribe, gang or class a criminal tribe tribe, gang or class of persons, or any part of a tribe, gang or class, is addicted to the systematic commission of non-

[Price four annas and three pies.]

bailable offences, it may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that such tribe, gang or class or, as the case may be, that such part of the tribe, gang or class is a criminal tribe for the purposes of this Act.

*Registration of Members of Criminal Tribes.*

Registration  
of members  
of criminal  
tribes.

4. The Local Government may direct the District Magistrate to make or to cause to be made a register of the members of any criminal tribe, or part of a criminal tribe, within his district.

Procedure in  
making register.

5. Upon receiving such direction, the District Magistrate shall publish notice in the prescribed manner at the place where the register is to be made and at such other places as he may think fit, calling upon all the members of the criminal tribe or part, as the case may be,—

- (a) to appear at a time and place therein specified before a person appointed by him in this behalf;
- (b) to give to that person such information as may be necessary to enable him to make the register; and
- (c) to allow their finger-impressions to be recorded:

Provided that the District Magistrate may exempt any member from registration and may cancel any such exemption.

Charge of  
register.

6. The register, when made, shall be placed in the keeping of the Superintendent of Police, who shall, from time to time, report to the District Magistrate any alterations which ought in his opinion to be made therein, either by way of addition or erasure.

Alterations in  
register.

7. (1) After the register has been placed in the keeping of the Superintendent of Police, no person's name shall be added to the register, and no registration shall be cancelled, except by, or under an order in writing of, the District Magistrate.

(2) Before the name of any person is added to the register under this section, the Magistrate shall give notice in the prescribed manner to the person concerned—

- (a) to appear before him or an authority appointed by him in this behalf at a time and place therein specified;

# ACT No. XXXIII of 1925.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

*(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 23rd  
September, 1925.)*

## An Act to amend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924.

1 of 1924 **W**HEREAS it is expedient to amend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, for the purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Criminal Tribes (Amendment) Act, 1925. Short title  
3

2 of 1924 2. Section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, shall be re-numbered sub-section (1) of section 10, and to the said section the following sub-sections shall be added, namely:— Amendment of  
section 10 Act  
VI of 1924

“(2) Where a registered member of a criminal tribe in respect of which the Local Government has issued a notification under sub-section (1) changes his place of residence to a district other than that in which he has been registered (whether in the same province or not), or is for the time being in a district of a province other than that by the Local Government of which the said notification was issued, the provisions of this Act and of the rules made thereunder shall apply to him as if in pursuance of a direction made under section 4 he had been registered in that district; and where that district is in a province other than that by the Local Government of which the notifications under section 3 and sub-section (1) of this section were issued in respect of such criminal tribe, as if the said notifications had been issued by the Local Government of such other province.

(3) Where any such registered member changes his place of residence to a district other than that in which he has been registered (whether in the same province or not), the relevant entry in the register shall be transferred to the Superintendent of Police of that district.”

*Price 1 anna or 1½d.]*

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(b) to give to him or such authority such information as may be necessary to enable the entry to be made; and

(c) to allow his finger-impressions to be recorded.

8. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any entry made, or proposed to be made, in such register, either when the register is first made or subsequently, may complain to the District Magistrate against such entry, and the Magistrate shall retain such person's name on the register, or enter it therein or erase it therefrom, as he may think fit.

Complaints of entries in register.

9. The District Magistrate or any officer empowered by him in this behalf may at any time order the finger-impressions of any registered member of a criminal tribe to be taken.

Power to take finger-impressions at any time.

10. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, issue in respect of any criminal tribe either or both of the following directions, namely, that every registered member thereof shall, in the prescribed manner,

Members of criminal tribes to report themselves or notify residence.

(a) report himself at fixed intervals;

(b) notify his place of residence and any change or intended change of residence, and any absence or intended absence from his residence.

*In Sec. 10(2), see Act XXXIII of 1925 - (2) Restriction of movements of Criminal Tribes*

11. (1) If the Local Government considers that it is expedient that any criminal tribe, or any part or member of a criminal tribe, should be—

Power to restrict movements of, or settle, criminal tribes

(a) restricted in its or his movements to any specified area, or

(b) settled in any place of residence, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that such criminal tribe, part or member, as the case may be, shall be restricted in its or his movements to the area specified in the notification, or shall be settled in the place of residence so specified, as the case may be.

(2) Before making any such declaration, the Local Government shall consider the following matters, namely:—

(i) the nature and the circumstances of the offences in which the members of the criminal tribe or part



or the individual member, as the case may be, are or is believed to have been concerned;

- (ii) whether the criminal tribe, part or member follows any lawful occupation, and whether such occupation is a real occupation or merely a pretence for the purpose of facilitating the commission of crimes;
- (iii) the suitability of the restriction area, or of the place of residence, as the case may be, which it is proposed to specify in the notification; and
- (iv) the manner in which it is proposed that the persons to be restricted or settled shall earn their living within the restriction area or in the place of residence, and the adequacy of the arrangements which are proposed therefor.

Power to vary specified area or place of residence.

12. The Local Government may by a like notification vary the terms of any notification issued by it under section 11 for the purpose of specifying another restriction area or another place of residence, as the case may be, and any officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may, by order in writing, vary any notification made under section 11 or under this section for the purpose of specifying another restriction area, or, as the case may be, another place of residence, in the same district.

Power of Local Government to restrict or settle criminal tribe in another province

13. Any notification made by the Local Government under section 11 or section 12 may specify, as the restriction area or as the place of residence, an area or place situated in any other province, provided that the consent of the Local Government of that province shall first have been obtained.

Verification of presence of members of tribe within prescribed area or place of residence.

14. Every registered member of a criminal tribe, whose movements have been restricted or who has been settled in a place of residence in pursuance of any notification under section 11 or section 12, shall attend at such place and at such time and before such person as may be prescribed in this behalf.

Application of Act when criminal tribe is transferred from one province or district to another

15. (1) Where, in pursuance of any such notification, any member of a criminal tribe is restricted in his movements to an area, or is settled in a place of residence, situated in a province other than that by the Local Government of which the notification under section 3 relating to the criminal tribe was issued, all the provisions of this Act and the rules made there-

under shall apply to him as if the notification under section 3 had been issued by the Local Government of such other province.

(2) If any criminal tribe, or any part of a criminal tribe, which has been registered under section 4 in any district, or any member of such tribe or part, is restricted in its or his movements to an area, or is settled in a place of residence, situated in another district (whether in the same province or not), the register or, as the case may be, the relevant entries or entry therein shall be transferred to the Superintendent of Police of the last mentioned district, and all the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder shall apply as if the criminal tribe or part had been registered in that district, and the District Magistrate of that district shall have power to cancel any exemption granted under section 5.

#### *Settlements and Schools.*

16. The Local Government may establish industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlements and may order to be placed in any such settlement any criminal tribe, or any part or member of a criminal tribe, in respect of which or of whom a notification has been issued under section 11: Power to place tribe in settlement

Provided that no such order shall be made unless the necessity for making it has been established to the satisfaction of the Local Government, after an inquiry held by such authority and in such manner as may be prescribed.

17.(1) The Local Government may establish industrial, agricultural or reformatory schools for children, and may order to be separated and removed from their parents or guardians and to be placed in any such school or schools the children of members of any criminal tribe or part of a criminal tribe, in respect of which a notification has been issued under section 11. Power to place children in schools and to apprentice them

(2) For every school established under sub-section (1), a Superintendent shall be appointed by the Local Government.

(3) The provisions of sections 18 to 22 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of every school for children established under this section as if the Superintendent of such school were a Superintendent

and the children placed in such school were youthful offenders within the meaning of that Act.

(4) For the purposes of this section the term "children" includes all persons under the age of eighteen and above the age of six years.

(5) The decision of the District Magistrate as to the age of any person for the purposes of this section shall be final.

Power to discharge or transfer persons from settlement or school.

18. The Local Government or any officer authorised by it in this behalf may at any time, by general or special order, direct any person who may be in any industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlement or school in the province,—

(a) to be discharged, or

(b) to be transferred to some other settlement or school in the province.

Power to direct use of any settlement or school in British India for reception of persons.

19. Any order made under section 16, section 17 or section 18 may specify as the settlement or school in which any person is to be placed or to which he is to be transferred, as the case may be, any industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlement or school in any other province, provided that the consent of the Local Government of that province shall first have been obtained.

### Rules.

Power to make rules.

20. (1) The Local Government may make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for or regulate—

(a) the form and contents of the register referred to in section 4;

(b) the manner in which the notice referred to in section 5 shall be published and the means by which the persons whom it concerns, and the village-headmen, village-watchmen and landowners and occupiers of the village in which such persons reside, and the agents of such landowners or occupiers, shall be informed of its publication;

(c) the addition of names to the register and the erasure of names therein, and the mode in which the notice

referred to in sub-section (2) of section 7 shall be given;

- (d) the manner in which persons mentioned in section 10 shall report themselves, or notify their residence or any change or intended change of residence, or any absence or intended absence;
- (e) the nature of the restrictions to be observed by persons whose movements have been restricted by notifications under section 11 or section 12;
- (f) the circumstances in which members of a criminal tribe shall be required to possess and produce for inspection certificates of identity, and the manner in which such certificates shall be granted;
- (g) the conditions as to holding passes under which persons may be permitted to leave the place in which they are settled or confined, or the area to which their movements are restricted;
- (h) the conditions to be inserted in any such pass in regard to—
  - (i) the places where the holder of the pass may go or reside;
  - (ii) the persons before whom, from time to time, he shall be bound to present himself; and
  - (iii) the time during which he may absent himself;
- (i) the place and time at which, and the persons before whom, members of a criminal tribe shall attend in accordance with the provisions of section 14;
- (j) the authority by whom and the manner in which the inquiry referred to in section 16 shall be held;
- (k) the inspection of the residences and villages of any criminal tribe;
- (l) the terms upon which registered members of criminal tribes may be discharged from the operation of this Act;
- (m) the management, control and supervision of industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlements and schools;
- (n) the works on which, and the hours during which, persons placed in an industrial, agricultural or

reformatory settlement shall be employed, the rate at which they shall be paid, and the disposal, for the benefit of such persons, of the surplus proceeds of their labour; and

- (o) the discipline to which persons endeavouring to escape from any industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlement or school, or otherwise offending against the rules for the time being in force, shall be subject, the periodical visitation of such settlement or school and the removal from it of such persons as it shall seem expedient to remove.

*Penalties and Procedure.*

Penalties for failure to comply with terms of notice under section 5 or section 7.

21. Whoever, being a member of a criminal tribe, without lawful excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him,—

- (a) fails to appear in compliance with a notice issued under section 5 or section 7, or  
 (b) intentionally omits to furnish any information required under either of those sections, or,  
 (c) when required to furnish information under either of those sections, furnishes as true any information which he knows or has reason to believe to be false, or  
 (d) refuses to allow his finger-impressions to be taken by any person acting under an order passed under section 9,

may be arrested without warrant, and shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both

Penalties for breach of rules.

22. (1) Whoever, being a registered member of a criminal tribe, contravenes a rule made under clause (c), clause (g) or clause (h) of section 20 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend,—

- (a) on a first conviction, to one year,  
 (b) on a second conviction, to two years, and  
 (c) on any subsequent conviction, to three years,

or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(2) Whoever, being a registered member of a criminal tribe, contravenes any other rule made under section 20 shall be punishable,—

(a) on a first conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both; and

(b) on any subsequent conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(3) Any person who commits or is reasonably suspected of having committed an offence made punishable by this section which is not a cognizable offence as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, may be arrested without a warrant by any officer in charge of a police-station or by any police-officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector.

23. (1) Whoever, being a member of any criminal tribe and having been convicted of any of the offences under the Indian Penal Code specified in Schedule I, is convicted of the same or of any other such offence shall, in the absence of special reasons to the contrary which shall be stated in the judgment of the Court, be punished,—

Enhanced punishment for certain offences by members of criminal tribe after previous conviction.

(a) on a second conviction, with imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years, and

(b) on a third or any subsequent conviction, with transportation for life:

Provided that not more than one of any such convictions which may have occurred before the first day of March, 1911, shall be taken into account for the purposes of this sub-section.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of such person to any further or other punishment to which he may be liable under the Indian Penal Code or any other law.

24. Whoever, being a registered member of any criminal tribe, is found in any place under such circumstances as to satisfy the Court,—

Punishment for registered members of criminal tribe found under suspicious circumstances.

(a) that he was about to commit or aid in the commission of, theft or robbery, or

- (b) that he was waiting for an opportunity to commit theft or robbery,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

25. (1) Whoever, being a registered member of a criminal tribe,—

- (a) is found in any part of British India, beyond the area or place of residence, if any, to which his movements have been restricted or in which he has been settled without the prescribed pass, or in a place or at a time not permitted by the conditions of his pass, or

- (b) escapes from an industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlement or school,

may be arrested without warrant by any police-officer, village-headman or village-watchman, and may be taken before a Magistrate, who, on proof of the facts, shall order him to be removed to such area or place or to such settlement or school, as the case may be, there to be dealt with in accordance with this Act or any rules made thereunder.

(2) The rules for the time being in force for the removal of prisoners shall apply to all persons removed under this section or under any other provision of this Act:

Provided that an order from the Local Government or from the Inspector-General of Prisons shall not be necessary for the removal of such persons.

26. (1) Every village-headman and village-watchman in a village in which any members of a criminal tribe reside, and every owner or occupier of land on which any such persons reside, and the agent of any such owner or occupier, shall forthwith communicate to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station any information which he may obtain of—

- (a) the failure of any such person to appear and give information when required to do so by a notice issued under section 5; or
- (b) the departure of any registered member of a criminal tribe from such village or from such land, as the case may be.

(2) Every village-headman and village-watchman in a village, and every owner or occupier of land and the agent of any such owner or occupier, shall forthwith communicate to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station any information which he may obtain of the arrival at such village or on such land, as the case may be, of any persons who may reasonably be suspected of being members of any criminal tribe.

27. Any village-headman, village-watchman, owner or occupier of land, and the agent of any such owner or occupier, who fails to comply with the requirements of section 26, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under the first part of section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

Penalty for breach of such duties.

XLV of 1860

28. The Local Government, if it is satisfied that adequate provision has been made by the law of any State in India for the restriction of the movements or the settlement in a place of residence of persons such as are referred to in section 3, and for securing the welfare of persons so restricted or settled, may, with the consent of the Prince or Chief of that State, direct the removal to that State of any criminal tribe, or part of a criminal tribe, for the time being in the province, and may authorise the taking of all measures necessary to effect such removal:

Power to deport certain criminal tribes to States in India.

Provided that no person shall be so removed if the Local Government is satisfied that he is a subject of His Majesty.

### Supplemental.

29. No Court shall question the validity of any notification issued under section 3, section 11, or section 12, on the ground that the provisions hereinbefore contained or any of them have not been complied with, or shall entertain in any form whatever the question whether they have been complied with; but every such notification shall be conclusive proof that it has been issued in accordance with law.

Bar of jurisdiction of Courts in questions relating to certain notifications

30. The enactments mentioned in Schedule II are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

*Repealed under Act XII 1927*



SCHEDULE I.

(See section 23.)

CHAPTER XII.

SECTIONS.

- 231. Counterfeiting coin.
- 232. Counterfeiting Queen's coin.
- 233. Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting coin.
- 234. Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting Queen's coin.
- 235. Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.
- 239. Delivery of coin, possessed with the knowledge that it is counterfeit.
- 240. Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is counterfeit.
- 242. Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.
- 243. Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.

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CHAPTER XVI.

- 299. Culpable homicide.
- 307. Attempt to murder.
- 308. Attempt to commit culpable homicide.
- 310. Being a thug.
- 322. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
- 324. Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.
- 326. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.
- 327. Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act.

## SECTIONS.

- 328. Causing hurt by means of poison, etc., with intent to commit an offence.
  - 329. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act.
  - 332. Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.
  - 333. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.
  - 369. Kidnapping child under ten years with intent to steal from its person.
- 

## CHAPTER XVII.

- 382. Theft after preparation made for causing death, hurt or restraint, in order to the committing of the theft.
- 383. Extortion.
- 385. Putting person in fear of injury in order to commit extortion.
- 386. Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.
- 387. Putting person in fear of death or of grievous hurt in order to commit extortion.
- 390. Robbery.
- 391. Dacoity.
- 393. Attempt to commit robbery.
- 394. Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery.
- 397. Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.
- 398. Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.
- 399. Making preparation to commit dacoity.
- 402. Assembling for purpose of committing dacoity.
- 457. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.

## SECTIONS.

458. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night after preparation for hurt, assault or wrongful restraint.
459. Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.
460. All persons jointly concerned in lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night punishable where death or grievous hurt caused by one of them.

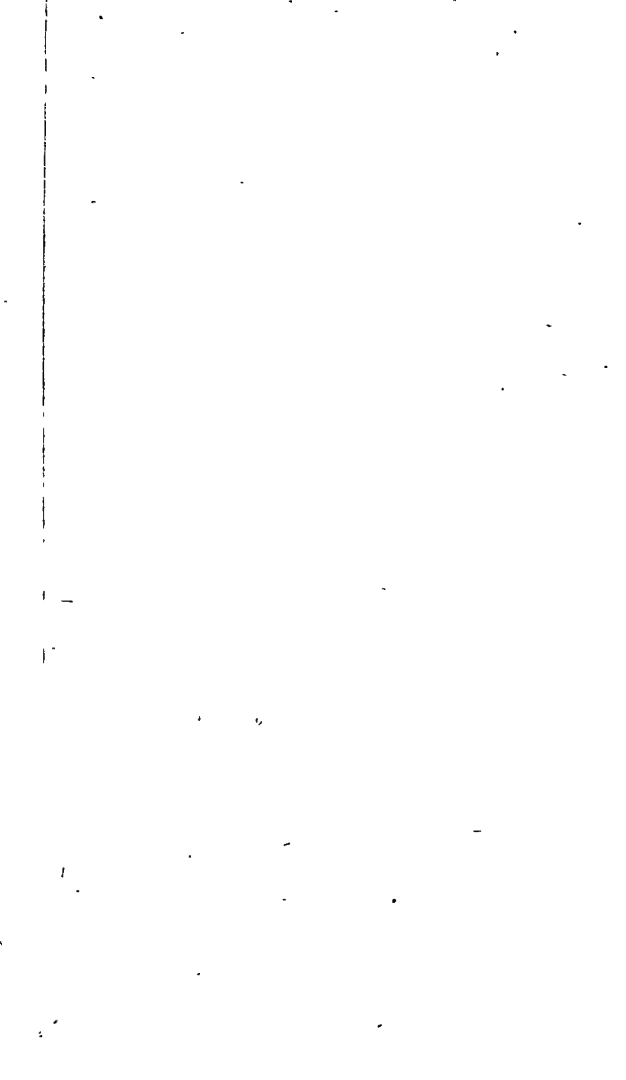
## SCHEDULE II.

(See section 30.)

1	2	3	4
Year.	Number	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1911	III	The Criminal Tribes Act, 1911.	So much of the Act as has not been repealed.
1914	X	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1914.	So much of Schedule II as relates to the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911.
1915	XI	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1915.	So much of Schedule I as relates to the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911.
1920	XXXVIII	The Devolution Act, 1920.	So much of Schedule I as relates to the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911.
1923	I	The Criminal Tribes (Amendment) Act, 1923.	The whole Act.

Noted for  
Vide XII 767

CALCUTTA  
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8, HASTINGS STREET



# ACT No. VII OF 1924.

PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 15th March, 1924.)

An Act to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments.

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain amendments should be made in the enactments specified in the First Schedule;

And whereas it is also expedient that certain enactments specified in the Second Schedule which are spent or have otherwise become unnecessary, or have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express specific repeal, should be expressly and specifically repealed;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Repealing and Amending short title Act, 1924.

2. The enactments specified in the First Schedule are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner mentioned Amendments certain enactments. in the fourth column thereof.

3. The enactments specified in the Second Schedule ~~are~~ Repeal of certain enactments. hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

4. The repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect except any Act or Regulation in which such enactment has been applied, incorporated or referred to;

and this Act shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing;

[Price one anna and six pies.]

1

## *Repealing and Amending*

nor shall this Act affect any principle established jurisdiction, form or course of or procedure or existing usage, custom, privilege, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding the same respectively may have been in any manner recognised or derived by, in or from any law repealed;

nor shall the repeal by this Act of any law restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, or any other matter or thing not now existing or in force.

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE

### AMENDMENTS.

(See section 2.)

Year.	Number.	Short title.	
1898	V	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	In s 54 "1 an sh
			In s 56 fig wa tio
1920	XL	The Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920	In s of "1 st
"	XLVII	The Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920	In Se "1 "
1922	XI	The Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.	In s for w su
1923	VIII	The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.	In s 10 on of

1924.]

*Repealing and Amending.*

Year.	Number.	Short title.	Amendments
1923	VIII	The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923— <i>concl'd.</i>	<p>In sub-section (5) of section 15, for the words "monthly payment" the words "half-monthly payment" shall be substituted.</p> <p>In proviso (d) to sub-section (1) of section 28, for the words "or may make such order" the words "and may make such order" shall be substituted.</p>

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

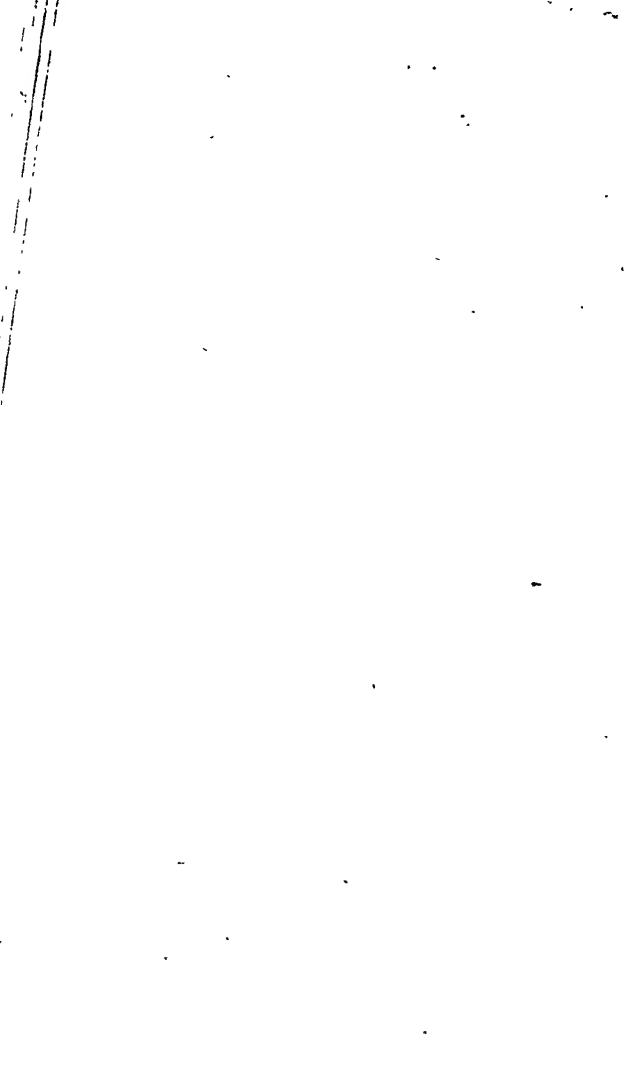
## REPEALS.

(See section 3.)

Year.	Number.	Short title.	Repeals.
1920	XXXI	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1920.	So much of the Second Schedule as relates to the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900.
"	XL	The Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920.	In section 24, the figure and brackets "(1)."
"	XLIII	The Presidency Banks (Amendment) Act, 1920.	The whole Act
1923	VIII	The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.	In sub-section (1) of section 28, the words "or to a dependant," and in proviso (d) to the said subsection the words "or to any dependant."
"	XXI	The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923.	So much of Schedule V as relates to the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900.

*Repealed  
while Act-  
No. 17*





# ACT No. XIII OF 1924.

PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 13th June, 1924.)

An Act to provide for the modification of certain provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in their application to certain promissory notes and other instruments.

11 of 1899.

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to provide for the modification of certain provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in their application to certain promissory notes and other instruments; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian (Specified Instruments) Stamp Act, 1924. Short title and extent

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

2. In this Act,—

Definitions

(a) “instrument to which this Act applies” means—

(i) any instrument mentioned in Article No. 19, No. 36, No. 37 or No. 52 in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, or

11 of 1899.

(ii) any promissory note payable on demand for an amount exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees,

which has been executed in British India at any time after the 30th day of September, 1923, and before the 1st day of April, 1924, and which has been stamped in such a manner that it would have been duly stamped for the purposes of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, if the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1923, had not been passed; and

11 of 1899.

XLIII of 1923.

(b) “section” means a section of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899

11 of 1899.

3 (1) No exception or restriction in respect of promissory notes contained in clause (a) of the proviso to section 35 or in sub-section (1) of section 40 or in section 41 shall be deemed to apply in respect of any promissory note which is an instrument to which this Act applies. Application of certain provisions of Act 11 of 1899

[Price six ptes.]

(2) For the purpose of the application of clause (a) of the proviso to section 35 and of sub-section (1) of section 40 to instruments to which this Act applies, nothing therein contained shall be deemed to require or authorise the imposition of any penalty in respect of any such instrument.

(3) Every instrument to which this Act applies shall be deemed to have been duly stamped for the purposes of section 62.

(4) Where, before the commencement of this Act, any sum has been recovered in respect of any instrument to which this Act applies, by way of fee under sub-section (1) of section 32, or by way of penalty under the proviso to section 35 or under sub-section (1) of section 40, or by way of fine under section 62, the person from whom such sum has been recovered shall be entitled to a refund thereof.

# ACT No. VIII OF 1926.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 26th February, 1926.)

An Act to amend the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1924, for the purpose of increasing the total amount payable by way of bounties under that Act in respect of railway wagons and of providing for the grant of bounties in respect of underframes for railway passenger carriages.

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to amend the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1924, for the purpose of increasing the total amount payable by way of bounties under that Act in respect of railway wagons and of providing for the grant of bounties in respect of underframes for railway passenger carriages; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Steel Industry (Amendment) Act, 1926. Short title.

2. In the preamble to the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1924 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the words "and bounties" shall be omitted, and after the words "to the said industry" the following words shall be inserted, namely:— Amendment of preamble to Act XIV of 1924

"and the liability which may be incurred during that period in respect of bounties."

3. For section 4 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:— Substitution of new section for section 4, Act XIV of 1924

"4. (1) The Governor General in Council may pay by way of bounties— Bounties on railway wagons and underframes for carriages

(a) in respect of iron or steel wagons ordered during the financial year commencing on the 1st day of April 1924, by any railway administration as defined in section 3 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, such sums, not exceeding in the aggregate a sum of thirteen lakhs and sixty thousand rupees, as he thinks fit, and

(b) in

*Steel Industry (Amendment).* [ACT VIII OF 1926.]

(b) in respect of iron or steel wagons and of underframes for railway carriages ordered after the 31st day of March, 1925, and before the 1st day of April 1927, by any such railway administration, such sums, not exceeding in the aggregate a sum of nineteen lakhs and forty thousand rupees, as he thinks fit.

(2) No bounty shall be payable in respect of any wagon or underframe, unless the Governor General in Council is satisfied—

(a) in the case of a wagon, that it is suitable for the public carriage of animals or goods on a railway in India,

(b) in the case of an underframe, that it is suitable for the erection thereon of a public carriage for the conveyance of passengers on a railway in India. and

(c) that a substantial portion of the component parts of the wagon or underframe has been manufactured in British India.

(3) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribe the conditions subject to which and the manner in which the bounties referred to in sub-section (1) may be paid."

Amendment of  
section 5,  
Act XIV of  
1924

4. In section 5 of the said Act, for the words "or wagons" the words "wagons or underframes" shall be substituted.

1924]

ACT No. XIV of 1924.

PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 13th June, 1924.)

An Act to provide for the fostering and development of the steel industry in British India

XIV of 1  
W HEREAS it is expedient, in pursuance of the policy of discriminating protection of industries in British India with due regard to the well-being of the community, to provide for the fostering and development of the steel industry by increasing the import duties leviable on certain iron and steel articles and by enabling bounties to be granted to manufacturers in British India of certain such articles, and to determine the duties ~~and bounties~~ which shall be payable in respect of such articles during the first three years of the application of that policy to the said industry; It is hereby enacted as follows —

1. This Act may be called the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1924. For Addn See Act VIII of 1924

1894.  
2. (1) To section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:— Amendment of Act VIII of 1894

"(4) If the Governor General in Council is satisfied, after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, that articles of any class chargeable with duty under Part VII of the Second Schedule are being imported into British India from any place outside India at such a price as is likely to render ineffective the protection intended to be afforded by such duty to similar articles manufactured in India, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, increase such duty to such extent as he thinks necessary either generally or in respect of such articles when imported from or manufactured in any country or countries specified in the notification."

(2) In the Second Schedule to the same Act there shall be made the amendments specified in the Schedule to this Act.

[Price one anna.]

(3) The amendments made by sub-section (2) shall have effect up to the 31st day of March, 1927.

bounties on  
steel rails and  
fish-plates.

3. On the production by any company, firm or other person engaged in the business of manufacturing steel of a certificate granted by an officer authorised by the Governor General in Council by order in writing in this behalf that such company, firm or other person has on a specified date, not earlier than the 1st day of April, 1924, completed the manufacture of any steel rails of a weight per yard of not less than 30 pounds avoirdupois or of any fish-plates suitable for use with such rails, and that the rails or fish-plates have been wholly manufactured in British India from material wholly or mainly produced from Indian iron ore and comply with any specification for the time being prescribed or approved by the Railway Board for steel rails or fish-plates, as the case may be, the Governor General in Council shall cause to be paid to such company, firm or other person a bounty in respect of such rails or fish-plates at the following rate, namely:—

- (a) Rs 32 per ton of rails or fish-plates the manufacture of which has been completed before the 1st day of April, 1925 ;
- (b) Rs. 26 per ton of rails or fish-plates the manufacture of which has been completed on or after the 1st day of April, 1925, and before the 1st day of April, 1926 ;
- (c) Rs 20 per ton of rails or fish-plates the manufacture of which has been completed on or after the 1st day of April, 1926, and before the 1st day of April, 1927.

Bounties on  
railway wagons.

4 (1) The Governor General in Council may, in each of the financial years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1924, 1925 and 1926, pay such sum, not exceeding seven lakhs of rupees in any one financial year, as he thinks fit by way of bounties upon iron or steel wagons in respect of each of which he is satisfied—

(a) that it is suitable for the public carriage of animals or goods on a railway in India ; and

(b) that a substantial portion of the component parts thereof has been manufactured in British India.

(2) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribe the conditions subject to which and the manner in which such bounties may be paid.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 3 or section 4, no bounty in respect of steel rails, fish-plates or wagons shall be payable to or on behalf of any company, firm or other person not already engaged at the commencement of

Conditions  
qualifying for  
bounties.

Tenderframes.

(Ach VIII 7 '26)

See  
Substituted  
Ach  
VIII of 26  
1926  
1927

this Act in the business of manufacturing any one or other of such articles, unless such company, firm, or person provides facilities to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council for the technical training of Indians in the manufacturing processes involved in the business and, in the case of a company, unless—

- (a) it has been formed and registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913; and
- (b) it has a share capital the amount of which is expressed in the memorandum of association in rupees; and
- (c) such proportion of the directors as the Governor General in Council has by general or special order prescribed in this behalf consists of Indians

6. The Governor General in Council shall, before the 31st day of March, 1927, cause to be made by such persons as he may appoint in this behalf an inquiry as to the extent, if any, to which it is necessary to continue the protection of the steel industry and as to the duties and bounties which are necessary for the purpose of conferring such protection.

### THE SCHEDULE.

AMENDMENTS TO BE MADE IN SCHEDULE II TO THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1901.

(See section 2.)

1. In the heading to Part II, after the words "liable to" the word "non-protective" shall be inserted.

2. For Item No. 60, the following shall be substituted, namely:—  
"IRON alloys.

" angle, channel and tee not otherwise specified (see No. 113).

" bar and rod not otherwise specified (see No. 111).

" pig.

" rice bowls."

3. In Item No. 61—

(a) the second paragraph beginning with the signs and words " " " beams, joists, pillars, girders and other structural shapes " and ending with the words " door and window fittings and the like " (see No. 110) " shall be omitted;

(b) after the words " nails, rivets and washers, all sorts " the words " not otherwise specified (see No. 115) " shall be inserted;

(c) after the words " plugs, valves, cocks and the like " the words " excluding pipes, tubes and fittings thereof " otherwise specified (see No. 116) " shall be inserted;

(d) for the words " iron on wheels, rails, chairs, sleepers, bearing and fish plates, spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches and crossings, other than those described in No. 63, also lever boxes, clips and tie bars " the following shall be substituted, namely:—



" LON OR STEEL, railway track material not otherwise specified (see Nos. 63 and 152) including bearing plates, sleepers and fastenings therefor, and lever-boxes ;

" " tramway track material, including rails, fish-plates, tie-bars, switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks " ;

(c) after the words " sheets and plates, all sorts " the words " not otherwise specified (see Nos. 146, 147, 148, 153 and 154) " shall be inserted ;

(f) for the words " wire, including fencing wire, piano-wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire netting (see No. 97) " the words " barbed and stranded fencing-wire and wire-rope " shall be substituted.

4. For Item No. 62, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" 62. STEEL, angle and tee not otherwise specified (see No. 150).  
" bar and rod not otherwise specified (see Nos. 151 and 153).

" alloy crucible, shear, blister and tub, all kinds, and steel for springs and cutting tools made by any process.

" ingots, blooms and billets, and slabs of a thickness of 1½ inches or more.

" expanded metal.

5. In Item No. 63, for all the words beginning with the words " cybinders, girders and other material " and ending with the words " other materials for fencing " the following shall be substituted, namely —

" sleepers and fastenings therefor ; bearing plates, fish bolts and nuts, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weighbridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof ; switches, crossings and the like material made of alloy steel ; also cranes and water-tanks when imported by or under the orders of a railway company."

6. In Item No. 87, for the words " CONVEYANCES, including " the words " CONVEYANCES not specified in No. 142, namely, " shall be substituted.

7. After Part VI, the following Part shall be added, namely :—

#### " PART VII.

*Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates.*

No.	Name of Article	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.
	<b>Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.</b>		
	<b>CONVEYANCES.</b>		
142	COAL TRS, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel ; and component parts thereof made of iron or steel.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.

No	Name of Article.	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.
<b>METALS—IRON AND STEEL.</b>			
143	IRON angle, channel and tee— (a) not fabricated, kinds other than galvanised, tinned or lead coated or Crown or superior qualities .. ..	Ton	Rs. 20
	(b) fabricated, all qualities .. ..	<i>Ad valorem</i>	15 per cent.
144	IRON, COMMON BAR not galvanised, tinned or lead coated.	Ton	Rs. 35.
145	IRON OR STEEL NAILS, wire or French ..	Cwt.	Rs. 3.
146	IRON OR STEEL PIPES and tubes and fittings therefor, if rivetted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent
147	IRON OR STEEL PLATES not under 1/8 inch thick including sheets 1/8 inch thick or over— (a) not fabricated, ship, tank bridge and common qualities. .. ..	Ton	Rs. 30.
	(b) fabricated, all qualities .. ..	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.
	(c) cuttings, all qualities .. ..	Ton	Rs. 25.
148	IRON OR STEEL SHEETS under 1/8 inch thick— (a) not fabricated— (i) black .. ..	Ton	Rs. 30.
	(ii) galvanised .. ..	Ton	Rs. 45
	(b) fabricated, all qualities .. ..	<i>Ad valorem</i>	15 per cent.
	(c) cuttings, black or galvanised .. ..	<i>Ad valorem</i>	15 per cent.
149	IRON OR STEEL WIRE, other than barbed or wire rope or stranded fencing wire, or wire-netting ( <i>see</i> No. 97).	Ton	Rs. 60.
150	STEEL, angle and tee, not galvanised, tinned, or lead coated and beam, channel, zed, trough plate, puling and other structural sections— (a) fabricated .. ..	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.
	(b) not fabricated .. ..	Ton	Rs. 30.
151	STEEL—BAR AND ROD. Common merchant bar and rod, and bar and rod designed for the reinforcing of concrete, all sizes.	Ton	Rs. 40.

No	Name of Article.	Unit or method of assesment.	Rate of duty.
152	STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL—		
	(a) Rails 30 lb. and over per yard and fish-plates therefor.	Ton	Rs. 14.
	(b) Rails under 30 lb. per yard and fish-plates therefor.	Ton	Rs. 40.?
	(c) Spikes and tie bars .. .. .	Ton	Rs. 40.
	(d) Switches, crossings and the like material not made of alloy steel.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.
153	STEEL STRUCTURES, fabricated partially or wholly, not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of steelbars, sections, plates or sheets, for the construction of buildings, bridges, tanks, well curbs, trestles, towers and similar structures or for parts therefor, but not including builders' hardware (see No 90) or articles specified in Nos. 51, 51A., 64 or 87.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.
154	STEEL—		
	(a) Tinplates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers.	Ton	Rs. 60.
	(b) Tinplate cuttings .. .. .	<i>Ad valorem</i>	15 per cent. "

# ACT No. XIX OF 1924.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 30th September, 1924.)

An Act to consolidate, amend and extend the law relating to the levy of duties of customs on articles imported or exported by land from or to territory outside India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate, amend and extend the law relating to the levy of duties of customs on articles imported or exported by land from or to territory outside India ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Land Customs Act,Short title, extent and commencement.  
1924.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India (except Aden).

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—Definitions.

(a) any reference to the passing or import or export of goods, " by land " shall be deemed to include the passing or import or export of goods by any inland waterway constituting a foreign frontier or part of a foreign frontier ;

(b) " Chief Customs-authority " means the Central Board of Revenue constituted under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924, and includes, in relation to any power or duty which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, transfer from the Central Board of Revenue to a Local Government, the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may appoint in that behalf ;

(c) " Collector of Land Customs " means a Collector of Land Customs appointed under section 3 ;

(d) " dutiable goods " means any article on which a duty of land customs is leviable by virtue of a notification issued under section 5 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1891 ;

[Price One Anna or Three-half Pence.]

- (e) "foreign frontier" means the frontier separating any foreign territory from any part of British India ;
- (f) "foreign territory" means any territory (other than territory forming part of a State in India) which has been declared under section 5 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, to be foreign territory for the purposes of VIII of 1894 that Act ;
- (g) "land customs area" means any area adjoining a foreign frontier for which a Collector of Land Customs has been appointed under section 3 ; and
- (h) "official Gazette" means, in relation to a notification issued by a Local Government, the local official Gazette, and, in relation to a notification issued by the Central Board of Revenue, the Gazette of India.

Appointment  
of Land Customs  
Officers.

3. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint, for any area adjoining a foreign frontier and specified in the notification, a person to be the Collector of Land Customs and such other persons as he thinks fit to be Land Customs Officers.

(2) The Governor General in Council may delegate to any Local Government or to the Chief Customs-authority any power conferred upon him by sub-section (1), and the Local Government or the Chief Customs-authority may delegate to any Collector of Land Customs any power to appoint Land Customs Officers which has been so delegated to it.

Establishment  
of land cus-  
toms stations the  
and determina-  
tion of routes.

4. The Chief Customs-authority may, by notification in the official Gazette,—

- (a) establish land customs stations for the levy of land customs in any land customs area, and
- (b) prescribe the routes by which alone goods, or any class of goods specified in the notification, may pass by land out of or into any foreign territory, or to or from any land customs station from or to any foreign frontier.

Permit for  
goods passing  
across frontier

5. (1) Every person desiring to pass any goods, whether dutiable goods or not, by land out of or into any foreign territory shall apply in writing, in such form as the Chief Customs-authority may by notification in the official Gazette prescribe, for a permit for the passage thereof, to the Land Customs Officer in charge of a land customs station established in a land customs area adjoining the foreign frontier across which the goods are to pass.

(2) When the duty on such goods has been paid or the goods have been found by the Land Customs Officer to be free of duty, the Land Customs Officer shall grant a permit certifying that duty has been paid on such goods or that the goods are free of duty, as the case may be.

(3) Any Land Customs Officer, duly empowered by the Chief Customs-authority in this behalf, may require any person in charge of any goods which such Officer has reason to believe to have been imported, or to be about to be exported, by land from, or to, any foreign territory to produce the permit granted for such goods; and any such goods which are dutiable and which are unaccompanied by a permit or do not correspond with the specification contained in the permit produced, shall be detained and shall be liable to confiscation:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to any imported goods passing from a foreign frontier to a land customs station by a route prescribed in that behalf.

(4) The Chief Customs-authority may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that the provisions of this section, or any specified provisions thereof, shall not, in any land customs area specified in the notification, apply in respect of goods of any class or value so specified.

6. A Land Customs Officer empowered in this behalf by the Chief Customs-authority shall pass free of duty any goods imported or exported by land by any passenger, if he is satisfied that the goods are the passenger's personal baggage in actual use. Personal bag-  
gage.

7. Any person who—

Penalties.

- (a) in any case in which the permit referred to in section 5 is required, passes or attempts to pass any goods by land out of or into any foreign territory through any land customs station without such permit, or
- (b) conveys or attempts to convey to or from any foreign territory or to or from any land customs station any goods by a route other than the route, if any, prescribed for such passage under this Act, or
- (c) aids in so passing or conveying any goods, or, knowing that any goods have been so passed or conveyed, keeps or conceals such goods or permits or procures them to be kept or concealed,

shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding, where the goods are not dutiable, fifty or, where the goods or any of them are dutiable, one thousand rupees, and any dutiable goods in respect of which the offence has been committed shall be liable to confiscation.

8. No goods other than personal baggage or goods belonging to Government or mails shall be delivered or passed at any land customs station, except with the special permission of the Land Customs Officer in charge thereof,— Goods not to be passed on at certain times

- (a) on any public holiday within the meaning of section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1851, or



# THE INDIAN FINANCE ACT, 1924.

(Made by the Governor General on the 26th March, 1924.)

An Act to fix the duty on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, certain parts of British India, to vary certain duties leviable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, to fix maximum rates of postage under the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, and to fix rates of income-tax.

WHEREAS it is expedient to fix the duty on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, certain parts of British India, to vary certain duties leviable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, to fix maximum rates of postage under the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, and to fix rates of income-tax; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Finance Act, 1924. Short title, extent and duration.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas. *Ref.*

(3) Sections 2 and 4 shall remain in force only up to the 31st day of March, 1925. *X.II*

2. (1) The provisions of section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, shall, in so far as they enable the Governor General in Council to impose by rule made under that section a duty on salt manufactured in, or imported into, any part of British India other than Burma and Aden, be construed as if, with effect from the first day of March, 1924, they imposed such duty at the rate of one rupee and four annas per maund of eighty-two and two-sevenths pounds avoirdupois of salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, any such part, and such duty shall, for all the purposes of the said Act, be deemed to have been imposed by rule made under that section Fixation of salt duty.

(2) With effect from the first day of March, 1924, section 2 of the Indian Finance Act, 1923, is hereby repealed.  
[Price one anna and nine pies.]



Amendment of  
Act VIII of  
1894.

3. With effect from the first day of March, 1924, the amendment specified in the First Schedule to this Act shall be made in Schedule II to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

VIII of 1

Postal rates.

4. With effect from the first day of April, 1924, the Schedule II to this Act shall be amended in accordance with the Office Act, 1898, as the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

VI of 1

Amendment of  
Act X of 1923.

5. In sub-section (7) of section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, for the figures "1924" the figures "1925" shall be substituted.

Income-tax and  
super-tax.

6. (1) Income-tax for the year beginning on the first day of April, 1924, shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the Third Schedule.

(2) The rates of super-tax for the year beginning on the first day of April, 1924, shall, for the purposes of section 55 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, be those specified in Part II of the Third Schedule.

(3) For the purposes of the Third Schedule, "total income" means total income as defined in clause (15) of section 2 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.

XI of 1

## SCHEDULE I.

Amendment to be made in Schedule II to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 -

[See section 3]

After Item No. 46 the following Items shall be inserted, namely:—

"46-A	Undipped splints such as are ordinarily used for match making.	Pound . . .	Four annas and six pces.
46-B	VENEERS such as are ordinarily used for making match boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers.	Pound . . .	Six annas."

1924.]

Indian Finance.

## SCHEDULE II.

Schedule to be inserted in the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

(See section 4.)

~~"THE FIRST SCHEDULE.~~

~~INLAND POSTAGE RATES.~~

~~(See section 7.)~~

~~Letters.~~

~~For a weight not exceeding two and a half tolas . . . . . One anna.~~

~~For every two and a half tolas, or fraction thereof, exceeding two and a half tolas . . . . . One anna.~~

~~Postcards.~~

~~Single . . . . . Half an anna~~

~~Reply . . . . . One anna~~

~~Book, Pattern and Sample Packets.~~

~~For every five tolas or fraction thereof . . . . . Half an anna~~

~~Registered Newspapers.~~

~~For a weight not exceeding eight tolas . . . . . Quarter of an anna~~

~~For a weight exceeding eight tolas and not exceeding twenty tolas . . . . . Half an anna~~

~~For every twenty tolas, or fraction thereof, exceeding twenty tolas . . . . . Half an anna~~

~~Parcels.~~

~~For a weight not exceeding twenty tolas . . . . . Two annas~~

~~For a weight exceeding twenty tolas and not exceeding forty tolas . . . . . Four annas~~

~~For every forty tolas, or fraction thereof, exceeding forty tolas . . . . . Four annas~~

# SCHEDULE III.

(See section 6.)

## PART I.

### Rates of Income-tax.

- |   | Rate.                                 |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| A. In the case of every individual, every unregistered firm and every Hindu undivided family— |                                       |
| (1) When the total income is less than Rs 2,000.  | Nil.                                  |
| (2) When the total income is Rs 2,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 5,000.                  | Five pies in the rupee.               |
| (3) When the total income is Rs 5,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 10,000                 | Six pies in the rupee.                |
| (4) When the total income is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 20,000               | Nine pies in the rupee.               |
| (5) When the total income is Rs. 20,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 30,000.               | One anna in the rupee.                |
| (6) When the total income is Rs 30,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 40,000.               | One anna and three pies in the rupee. |
| (7) When the total income is Rs 40,000 or upwards.  | One anna and six pies in the rupee.   |
| B. In the case of every company, and every registered firm, whatever its total income         | One anna and six pies in the rupee.   |

## PART II.

### Rates of Super-tax.

- In respect of the excess of total income—
- over fifty thousand rupees
- the Indian
- (1) in the case of every company. One anna in the rupee.
- (2) (a) in the case of every Hindu undivided family—
- (i) in respect of the first twenty-five thousand rupees of the excess. Nil
- (ii) for every rupee of the next twenty-five thousand rupees of such excess. One anna in the rupee.
- (b) in the case of every individual and every unregistered firm, for every rupee of the first fifty thousand rupees of such excess. One anna in the rupee.
- (c) in the case of every individual, every unregistered firm and every Hindu undivided family—
- (i) for every rupee of the second fifty thousand rupees of such excess. One and a half annas in the rupee.
- (ii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess. Two annas in the rupee.
- (iii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess. Two and a half annas in the rupee.
- (iv) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess. Three annas in the rupee.
- (v) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess. Three and a half annas in the rupee.
- (vi) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess. Four annas in the rupee.
- (vii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess. Four and a half annas in the rupee.
- (viii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess. Five annas in the rupee.
- (ix) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess. Five and a half annas in the rupee.
- (x) for every rupee of the remainder of the excess. Six annas in the rupee.

# ACT No. IV OF 1925.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 26th February, 1925.)

An Act to consolidate and amend the law to provide for the special protection in respect of civil and revenue litigation of Indian soldiers serving under special conditions.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law to provide for the special protection in respect of civil and revenue litigation of Indian soldiers serving under special conditions; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1925 Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1925.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,— Definitions.

(a) " Court " means a Civil or Revenue Court;

(b) " Indian soldier " means any person subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911;

(c) " prescribed " means prescribed by rules made under this Act; and

(d) " proceeding " includes any suit, appeal or application.

3. For the purposes of this Act, an Indian soldier shall be deemed to be or, as the case may be, to have been serving— Circumstances in which an Indian soldier shall be deemed to be serving under special conditions.

(a) under special conditions—when he is or has been serving under war conditions, or overseas, or at any place in Persia, Tibet, Afghanistan, Kashmir, Nepal or China, or with any unit the headquarters of which are situated at any place in Chitral, Waziristan, the North-West Frontier Province or British Baluchistan which is more than fifty miles distant by road from the nearest railway station;

(b) under war conditions—when he is or has been, at any time during the continuance of any hostilities declared by the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette of India to constitute a state of war for the purposes of this Act or at any time during a period of six months thereafter,—

(i) serving out of India,

(ii) under.

- (ii) under orders to proceed on field service,
- (iii) serving with any unit which is for the time being mobilised, or
- (iv) serving under conditions which, in the opinion of the prescribed authority, preclude him from obtaining leave of absence to enable him to attend a Court as a party to any proceeding, or when he is or has been at any other time serving under conditions service under which has been declared by the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette of India to be service under war conditions; and
- (c) overseas—in relation to any place in British India, other than Aden, when he is or has been serving in Aden or in any place outside India (other than Ceylon) the journey between which and British India is ordinarily undertaken wholly or in part by sea, and, in relation to Aden, when he is or has been serving in any place other than Aden.

Particulars to be furnished in plaints, applications or appeals to Court.

4. If any person presenting any plaint, application or appeal to any Court has reason to believe that any adverse party is an Indian soldier who is serving under special conditions, he shall state the fact in his plaint, application or appeal.

Power of Collector to intervene in case of unrepresented Indian soldier.

5. If any Collector has reason to believe that any Indian soldier, who ordinarily resides or has property in his district and who is a party to any proceeding pending before any Court, is unable to appear therein, the Collector may certify the facts in the prescribed manner to the Court.

Notice to be given in case of unrepresented Indian soldier.

6. If a Collector has certified under section 5, or if the Court has reason to believe, that an Indian soldier, who is a party to any proceeding pending before it, is unable to appear therein, and if the soldier is not represented by any person duly authorised to appear, plead or act on his behalf, the Court shall suspend the proceeding, and shall give notice thereof in the prescribed manner to the prescribed authority:

Provided that the Court may refrain from suspending the proceeding and issuing the notice if—

- (a) the proceeding is a suit, appeal or application instituted or made by the soldier, alone or conjointly with others with the object of enforcing a right of pre-emption, or
- (b) the interests of the soldier in the proceeding are, in the opinion of the Court, either identical with those of any other party to the proceeding and adequately represented by such other party or merely of a formal nature.

Postponement of proceedings.

7. If, on receipt of a notice under section 6, the prescribed authority certifies in the prescribed manner to the Court in which the

the proceeding is pending that the soldier in respect of whom the notice was given is serving under special conditions, and that a postponement of the proceeding in respect of the soldier is necessary in the interests of justice, the Court shall thereupon postpone the proceeding in respect of the soldier for the prescribed period, or, if no period has been prescribed, for such period as it thinks fit.

8. If, after issue of a notice under section 6, the prescribed authority either certifies that the soldier is not serving under special conditions or that such postponement is not necessary, or fails to certify, in the case of a soldier resident in the district in which the Court is situate, within two months or, in any other case, within three months from the date of the issue of the notice that such postponement is necessary, the Court may, if it thinks fit, continue the proceeding.

Court may proceed when no certificate received.

9. When any document purporting to be signed by the Commanding Officer of an Indian soldier who is a party to any proceeding is produced by or on behalf of the soldier before the Court in which the proceeding is pending and is to the effect that the soldier—

Postponement of proceedings against Indian soldier on leave.

- (a) is on leave of absence for a period not exceeding two months, and is on the expiration of his leave to proceed on service under special conditions, or
- (b) is on sick leave for a period not exceeding three months, and is on the expiration of his leave to rejoin his unit with a view to proceeding on service under special conditions,

the proceeding in respect of such soldier may, in any case such as is referred to in the proviso to section 6, and shall, in any other case, be postponed in the manner provided in section 7.

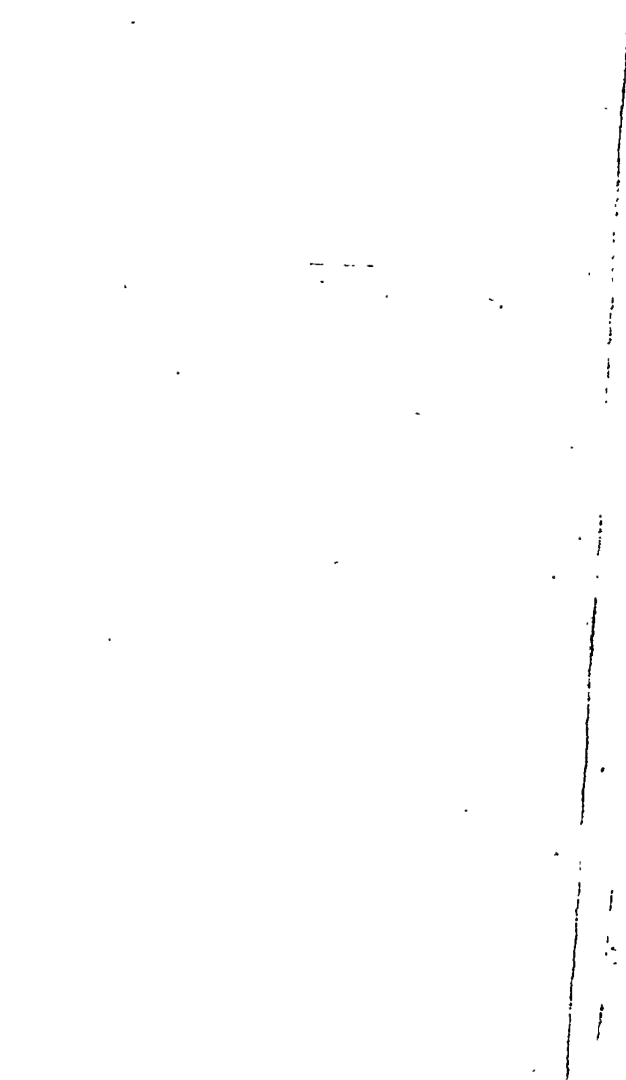
10. (1) In any proceeding before a Court in which a decree or order has been passed against any Indian soldier whilst he was serving under war conditions or at any time after the 1st day of April, 1925, whilst he was serving under any special conditions, the soldier may apply to the Court which passed the decree or order for an order to set aside the same, and, if the Court, after giving an opportunity to the opposite party of being heard, is satisfied that the interests of justice require that the decree or order should be set aside as against the soldier, the Court shall, subject to such conditions, if any, as it thinks fit to impose, make an order accordingly.

Power to set aside decrees and orders passed against an Indian soldier serving under war or special conditions.

(2) No such application shall be entertained unless it is made within two months from the expiry of the first period of thirty days after the date of the decree or order, or where the summons or notice was not duly served on the applicant, after the date on which the applicant had knowledge of the decree or order, during no part of which the soldier was serving under special conditions:

Provided that the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, shall apply to such applications.

(3) When



# ACT No. VIII OF 1925.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 10th March, 1925)

An Act to give effect to certain articles of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and Traffic in, Obscene Publications.

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to amend certain provisions of the Indian Penal Code and of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the purpose of giving effect to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and Traffic in, Obscene Publications signed at Geneva on behalf of the Governor General in Council on the 12th day of September, 1923, It is hereby enacted as follows —

1. This Act may be called the Obscene Publications Act, 1925.

2. For sections 292 and 293 of the Indian Penal Code the following sections shall be substituted, namely.—

“292. Whoever—

- (a) sells, lets to hire, distributes, publicly exhibits or in any manner puts into circulation, or for purposes of sale, hire, distribution, public exhibition or circulation makes, produces or has in his possession any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, painting, representation or figure or any other obscene object whatsoever, or
- (b) imports, exports or conveys any obscene object for any of the purposes aforesaid, or knowing or having reason to believe that such object will be sold, let to hire, distributed or publicly exhibited or in any manner put into circulation, or
- (c) takes part in or receives profits from any business in the course of which he knows or has reason to believe that any such obscene objects are, for any of the purposes aforesaid, made, produced, purchased, kept, imported, exported, conveyed, publicly exhibited or in any manner put into circulation, or
- (d) advertises or makes known by any means whatsoever that any person is engaged or is ready to engage in any act which is an offence under this section, or

Substitution of new sections for sections 292 and 293, Act XLV of 1900. Sale, etc., of obscene books, etc.

that

[Price One Anna or Three-half Pence.]



that any such obscene object can be procured from or through any person, or

(c) offers or attempts to do any act which is an offence under this section,

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

*Exception.*—This section does not extend to any book, pamphlet, writing, drawing or painting kept or used *bona fide* for religious purposes or any representation sculptured, engraved, painted or otherwise represented on or in any temple, or on any car used for the conveyance of idols, or kept or used for any religious purpose.

293. Whoever sells, lets to hire, distributes, exhibits or circulates to any person under the age of twenty years any such obscene object as is referred to in the last preceding section, or offers or attempts so to do, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

*Sale, etc., of obscene objects to young person.*

3. (1) In sub-section (1) of section 98 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898,—

*Amendment of section 98, Act V of 1899*

(i) after the words “ kept or deposited in any place ” the following paragraph shall be inserted, namely:—

“ or, if a District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or a Presidency Magistrate, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the deposit, sale, manufacture or production of any obscene object such as is referred to in section 292 of the Indian Penal Code or that any such obscene objects are kept or deposited in any place; ”

(i) in clause (c), after the word “ materials ” the words “ or of any such obscene objects ” shall be inserted;

(iii) in clause (d), after the word “ materials ” the words “ or such obscene objects ” shall be inserted; and

(iv) in clause (c), after the words “ or materials, ” where they first occur, the words “ or such obscene objects ” shall be inserted, and after the words “ or for forging ” the following words shall be added, namely:—

“ or the said obscene objects to have been or to be intended to be sold, let to hire, distributed, publicly exhibited, circulated, imported or exported. ”

(2) In

1925.]

*Obscene Publications.*

(2) In the Second Schedule to the same Code,—

- (i) for the entries in column 8 against sections 292 and 293 the words " Presidency Magistrate, or Magistrate of the first class," shall be substituted;
- (ii) for the entry in column 2 against section 293 the words " Sale, etc., of obscene objects to young persons " shall be substituted; and
- (iii) for the entry in column 7 against the same section the words " Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both," shall be substituted.

(3) In the Fifth Schedule to the same Code, in Form IX, after the words " or seals, or coins " the words " or obscene objects " shall be inserted.

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that any such obscene object can be procured from or through any person, or

(e) offers or attempts to do any act which is an offence under this section,

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

*Exception* — This section does not extend to any book, pamphlet, writing, drawing or painting kept or used *bona fide* for religious purposes or any representation sculptured, engraved, painted or otherwise represented on or in any temple, or on any car used for the conveyance of idols, or kept or used for any religious purpose.

293. Whoever sells, lets to hire, distributes, exhibits or circulates to any person under the age of twenty years any such obscene object as is referred to in the last preceding section, or offers or attempts so to do, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with both."

Sale, etc., of obscene objects to young person.

(1) of section 98 of the Code of Criminal

Amendment of section 98, Act V of 1893.

"In any place" the inserted, namely:—

visional Magistrate information and necessary, has is used for the production of any and to in section that any such cited in any

the words be inserted; the words ed; and " where obscene ds " or added,

ntend- bly

) In

1925.]

*Obscene Publications.*

(2) In the Second Schedule to the same Code,—

- (i) for the entries in column 8 against section 293 the words "Presidency Magistrate of the first class," shall be substituted;
- (ii) for the entry in column 2 against section 293 the words "Sale, etc., of obscene objects" shall be substituted; and
- (iii) for the entry in column 2 against section 293 the words "Imprisonment for six months, or fine, or both," shall be substituted.

(3) In the Fifth Schedule regulation of cotton ginning and the words "or seals, or cotton ginning factories" shall be inserted.

It is expedient to provide for the better regulation of cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories; and it is enacted as follows:—

(1) This Act may be called the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925. Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India (except Burma), including British Baluchistan and the Bonthal Parganas.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (a) "bale" means any pressed package of cotton of whatever size or density;
- (b) "cotton" means ginned or unginned cotton, or cotton waste;
- (c) "cotton ginning factory" means any place where cotton is ginned or where cotton fibre is separated from cotton seed by any process whatever involving the use of steam, water or other mechanical power or of electrical power;
- (d) "cotton pressing factory" means any factory defined in the Indian Factories Act, 1911, in which cotton is pressed into bales;
- (e) "cotton waste" means droppings, and other waste products of a cotton ginning factory or of a cotton pressing factory, but does not include yarn or other products of a spinning factory.

- (f) "Indian Central Cotton Committee" means the Indian Central Cotton Committee constituted under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, and includes any sub-committee appointed by it to perform any function of the Indian Central Cotton Committee under this Act; and
- (g) "occupier" includes a managing agent or other person authorised to represent the occupier;
- (h) "prescribed" means prescribed by or under rules made under this Act.

Maintenance of registers.

3. (1) The owner of every cotton ginning factory shall cause to be maintained at the factory in such form, if any, as may be prescribed, a ginning register containing a record of all cotton ginned in the factory and of the names of the persons for whom and the dates on which the cotton has been ginned and of the amount ginned for each person.

(2) The owner of every cotton pressing factory shall cause to be maintained at the factory in such form, if any, as may be prescribed, a press register containing a daily record of the number of bales pressed in the factory, the serial number of each bale, and the name of the person for whom it has been pressed

(3) The owner or the person in charge of a cotton ginning or cotton pressing factory shall be bound to produce any ginning register or press register maintained under this section when required to do so by any person appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and the owner or person in charge of any cotton pressing factory shall be bound to furnish to the Indian Central Cotton Committee, if so required by it in writing, a copy, certified as correct by the owner or person in charge of the factory, of the entry in any press register maintained at the factory relating to any specified bale

(4) No register required to be maintained by this section shall be destroyed until after the expiration of three years from the date of the last entry therein.

(5) If—

- (a) in any factory any register required by this section to be maintained is not maintained or is maintained in any form other than the form, if any, prescribed for the purpose, or
- (b) any entry in any such register is proved to be false in any material particular, or
- (c) any such register is destroyed before the expiration of the period referred to in sub-section (4),

the

the owner of the factory shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or, if he has previously been convicted of any offence under this sub-section, to five hundred rupees.

(6) If the owner or the person in charge of any factory fails to produce any register, or to furnish a certified copy of any entry, when required to do so under sub-section (3), or furnishes a certified copy of an entry knowing or having reason to believe such copy to be false, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or, if he has previously been convicted of any offence under this sub-section, to five hundred rupees.

4. (1) The owner of every cotton pressing factory shall cause every bale pressed in the factory to be marked in such manner as may be prescribed, before it is removed from the press-house, with a serial number and with the mark prescribed for the factory Marking of bales

(2) If any bale is removed from the press-house of any cotton pressing factory without having been marked as required by sub-section (1), the owner of the factory shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

5. (1) The owner of every cotton pressing factory shall submit to the prescribed authority, within such time and in such form as may be prescribed, weekly returns showing the total number of bales of cotton pressed during the preceding week and from the commencement of the season to the end of that week, and the approximate average net weight of the bales pressed in that week Returns

(2) The Local Government shall compile from the weekly returns, and shall publish in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct, a statement showing the total number of bales pressed in the province during the week and from the commencement of the season to the end of the week, to which the returns relate:

Provided that the number of bales pressed in any individual factory shall not be published.

(3) If default is made in submitting any return as required by sub-section (1), the owner of the factory shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(4) Where the owner of a cotton pressing factory has notified to the prescribed authority that the work of pressing bales in that factory has been suspended, it shall not be necessary for the owner to submit returns under sub-section (1) until such work has been resumed

*Explanation.*—In this section “season” means the period notified in this behalf by the Local Government in the local official Gazette.

Scales and weights

6. (1) No scales or weights shall be used in any cotton ginning or cotton pressing factory other than the scales or weights, if any, prescribed by the Local Government as standard for the district in which the factory is situated.

(2) If in any factory any scale or weight is used in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1), the owner of the factory shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or, if he has been previously convicted of any offence under this sub-section, to five hundred rupees

Liability of lessee as owner

7. (1) Where the owner of a cotton ginning or pressing factory has leased the factory for a period of not less than one month, in the case of a cotton ginning factory or three months, in the case of a cotton pressing factory, and the lessor retains no interest in the management or profits of the factory and notice of the lease has been given by the lessor and the lessee to the prescribed authority, the lessee shall be deemed to be the owner of the factory, from the date of the notice and for the period of the continuance of the lease, for the purposes of section 3, in respect of the registers maintained or to be maintained from that date and for that period, and for the purposes of sections 4, 5 and 6

(2) On the termination of the lease the lessee shall hand over to the lessor the registers maintained under section 3, and the lessor shall forthwith report to the prescribed authority any default of the lessee in complying with the provisions of this sub-section or in maintaining the registers in accordance with the provisions of section 3

(3) If default is made in handing over any register or making any report as required by this section, the lessor or the lessee, as the case may be, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees

Liability on transfer of ownership.

8. (1) On a transfer of the ownership of a cotton ginning or pressing factory, the transferor shall hand over to the transferee the registers maintained under section 3, and the transferee shall forthwith report to the prescribed authority any default of the transferor in complying with the provisions of this sub-section or in maintaining the registers in accordance with the provisions of section 3.

(2) If default is made in handing over any register or making any report as required by sub-section (1), the transferor or the transferee, as the case may be, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

9. (1) In

9. (1) In the case of cotton ginning factories the construction of which is commenced after the commencement of this Act— Structural requirements for factories

- (a) gin-houses shall be provided with separate entrances and exits for the bringing in of unginmed and the taking out of ginned cotton respectively, and
- (b) the factories shall be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the prescribed authority

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to any factory in which only roller gins are used where the number of such gins is not more than four

(2) Within such period after the commencement of this Act as may be prescribed, the owner of every cotton pressing factory in which cotton is handled on the ground floor shall cause the press house to be paved or provided with other suitable flooring to the satisfaction of the prescribed authority

(3) If the owner of any factory fails to comply with any provision of this section which is applicable to the factory, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(4) (a) Where the owner of a factory has been convicted under sub-section (3), the prescribed authority may serve on the owner of the factory an order in writing directing that such alterations shall be made in the factory, before a specified date, as in the opinion of the said authority are necessary to secure compliance with the provisions of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), as the case may be.

(b) Where the alterations are not made in accordance with the order served under clause (a) of this sub-section, the prescribed authority may serve on the owner and on the occupier, if any, of the factory an order in writing directing that the work of ginning or pressing cotton in such factory shall be suspended until the alterations have been made in accordance with the order served under clause (a) of this sub-section and the owner and the occupier, if any, shall be jointly and severally liable to fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each day on which cotton is ginned or pressed in the factory in contravention of the order served under this clause.

10. Where the person guilty of an offence under this Act is a company, every director, manager, secretary and other officer thereof who is knowingly a party to the default shall also be guilty of the like offence and liable to the like punishment. Liability of officers of a company.

11. (1) No



Cognizance of offences.

11. (1) No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except by or with the previous sanction of the District Magistrate or a Chief Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

(2) No offence punishable under this Act shall be tried by any Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or of a Magistrate of the first class.

Power of the Governor General in Council to make rules.

12. The Governor General in Council may make rules to provide for—

(a) the allotment of a special mark to be used by each pressing factory for the purpose of the marking of bales;

(b) the manner in which bales shall be marked; and

(c) the manner in which the weekly statements referred to in section 5 shall be published.

Power of the Local Government to make rules.

13. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the forms in which registers, records and returns are to be maintained or submitted, and the inspection of records and registers;

(b) the appointment of the authority to whom and the time within which the returns required by section 5 shall be made;

(c) the weights and scales to be used in cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories in any district in the province, and the inspection of the same;

(d) the appointment of authorities for the purposes of sections 7, 8 and 9;

(e) the manner of service of orders made under section 9;

(f) the powers of entry and inspection which may be exercised by District Magistrates or by any officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government;

(g) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed or for which provision is necessary in order to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Power to reject unmarked bales in fulfilment of contracts.

14. After the expiration of one year from the commencement of this Act, any person who has made a contract for the purchase of baled cotton may require that no bales other than

bales

bales marked in accordance with section 4 shall be supplied in fulfilment of such contract, and, if he does so require, no bale not so marked shall be tenderable in fulfilment of the contract:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a contract for the sale and delivery of cotton grown before, or less than one year after, the commencement of this Act.

15. No suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against any person in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act. Protection for acts done under Act.

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# ACT No. XIII of 1925.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th March, 1925.)

An Act to fix the duty on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, certain parts of British India, to remit or vary certain duties leviable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, to fix maximum rates of postage under the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, to reduce the import and excise duties on motor spirit, further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, and to fix rates of income-tax.

WHEREAS it is expedient to fix the duty on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, certain parts of British India, to remit or vary certain duties leviable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, to fix maximum rates of postage under the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, to reduce the import and excise duties on motor spirit, further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, and to fix rates of income-tax; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Finance Act, 1925.

Short title, extent and duration.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

(3) Sections 2 and 4 shall remain in force only up to the 31st day of March, 1926.

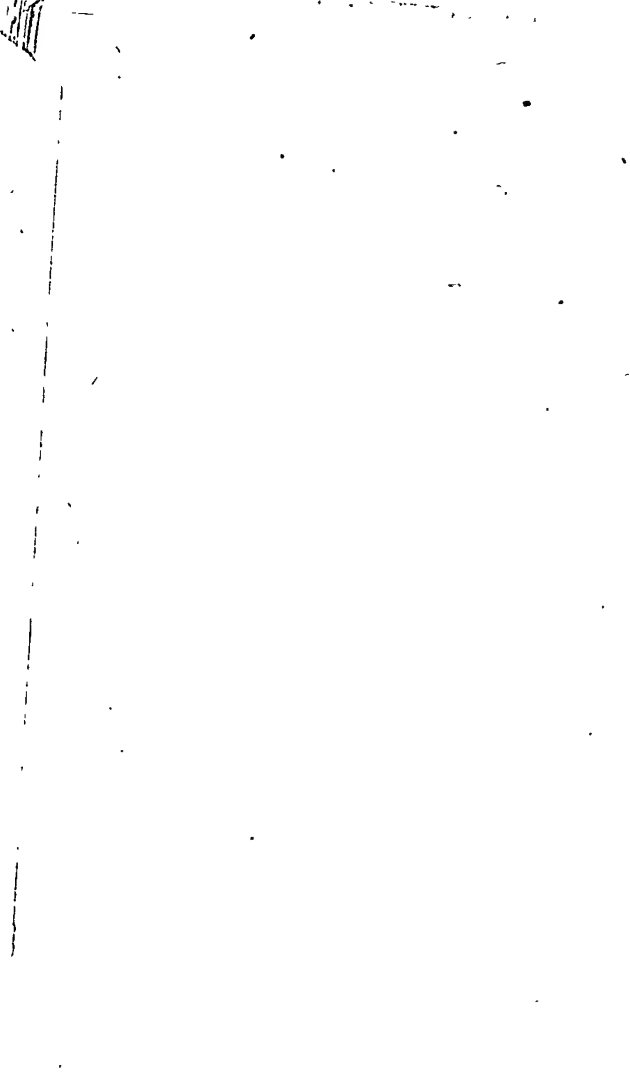
2. (1) The provisions of section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, shall, in so far as they enable the Governor General in Council to impose by rule made under that section a duty on salt manufactured in, or imported into, any part of British India other than Burma and Aden, be construed as if, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1925, they imposed such duty at the rate of one rupee and four annas per maund of eighty-two and two-sevenths pounds avoirdupois of salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, any such part, and such duty shall, for all the purposes of the said Act, be deemed to have been imposed by rule made under that section.

Fixation of salt duty.

(2) With effect from the first day of April, 1925, section 2 of the Indian Finance Act, 1924, is hereby repealed.

3. With effect from the first day of April, 1925, the amendments specified in the First Schedule to this Act shall be made in Schedule II to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

4. With





## Schedule III.

## PART II.

## Rates of Super-tax.

In respect of the excess over fifty thousand rupees of total income—	Rate.
(1) in the case of every company . . . .	One anna in the rupee.
(2) (a) in the case of every Hindu undivided family—	
(i) in respect of the first twenty-five thousand rupees of the excess . . . .	Nil.
(ii) for every rupee of the next twenty-five thousand rupees of such excess . . . .	One anna in the rupee.
(b) in the case of every individual, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company, for every rupee of the first fifty thousand rupees of such excess . . . .	One anna in the rupee.
(c) in the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company—	
(i) for every rupee of the second fifty thousand rupees of such excess . . . .	One and a half annas in the rupee.
(ii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess . . . .	Two annas in the rupee.
(iii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess . . . .	Two and a half annas in the rupee.
(iv) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess . . . .	Three annas in the rupee.
(v) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess . . . .	Three and a half annas in the rupee.
(vi) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess . . . .	Four annas in the rupee.
(vii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess . . . .	Four and a half annas in the rupee.
(viii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess . . . .	Five annas in the rupee.
(ix) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess . . . .	Five and a half annas in the rupee.
(x) for every rupee of the remainder of the excess . . . .	Six annas in the rupee.

# ACT No. XIX OF 1925.

[As amended by Act No. 28 of 1925.]

PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

*(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 27th August, 1925.)*

An Act to amend and consolidate the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Provident Funds Act, 1925. Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,— Definitions.

(a) "compulsory deposit" means a subscription to, or deposit in, a Provident Fund which, under the rules of the Fund, is not, until the happening of some specified contingency, repayable on demand otherwise than for the purpose of the payment of premium in respect of a policy of life insurance, and includes any contribution credited in respect of any such subscription or deposit and any interest or increment which has accrued under the rules of the Fund on any such subscription, deposit or contribution, and also any such subscription, deposit, contribution, interest or increment remaining to the credit of the subscriber or depositor after the happening of any such contingency;

(b) "contribution"

*Price 1 anna or 1½d.*

or the payment of the premium in respect of a family policy



(b) "contribution" means any amount credited in a Provident Fund, by <sup>any authority administering the</sup> ~~any authority administering the~~ Fund], by way of addition to, ~~or otherwise in respect of a subscription to, or deposit in,~~ <sup>a subscription to, or deposit or balance at the credit of an individual account in</sup> the Fund; and "contributory Provident Fund" means a Provident Fund the rules of which provide for the crediting of contributions;

(c) "dependant" means any of the following relatives of a deceased subscriber to, or a depositor in, a Provident Fund, namely, a wife, husband, parent, child, minor brother, unmarried sister and a deceased son's widow and child, and, where no parent of the subscriber or depositor is alive, a paternal grand-parent;

1925. 2. In clause (d) of section 2 of the Provident Funds Act, <sup>Amendment of section 2, Act XIX of 1925,</sup> 1925, for the words "for teachers in educational institutions" the following words shall be substituted, namely:—

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"of persons employed in educational institutions or employed by bodies existing solely for educational purposes."

Act I of 1930

and includes any contributions ~~credited in respect of such subscriptions or deposits~~ and any interest or increment accruing on such subscriptions, deposits or contributions under the rules of the Fund;

(f) "Railway administration" means—

- (i) any company administering a railway or tramway in British India either under a special Act of Parliament or of the Indian or a local Legislature, or under contract with the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Governor General in Council or a Local Government, or
- (ii) the manager of any railway or tramway administered by the Governor General in Council or a Local Government,

and

<sup>1</sup>These words were substituted for the words "the authority by which the Fund has been constituted" by S. 2 of the Provident Funds (Amendment) Act, 1925 (28 of 1925).

and includes, in any case referred to in sub-clause (ii), the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be;

(g) " Railway Provident Fund " means a Provident Fund constituted by the authority of a railway administration for any class or classes of its employees.

3. (1) A compulsory deposit in any Government or Railway Provident Fund shall not in any way be capable of being assigned or charged and shall not be liable to attachment under any decree or order of any Civil, Revenue or Criminal Court in respect of any debt or liability incurred by the subscriber or depositor, and neither the Official Assignee nor any receiver appointed under the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, shall be entitled to, or have any claim on, any such compulsory deposit.

V of 1920.

(2) Any sum standing to the credit of any subscriber to, or depositor in, any such Fund at the time of his decease and payable under the rules of the Fund to any dependant of the subscriber or depositor, or to such person as may be authorised by law to receive payment on his behalf, shall, subject to any deduction authorised by this Act and, save where the dependant is the widow or child of the subscriber or depositor, subject also to the rights of an assignee under an assignment made before the commencement of this Act, vest in the dependant, and shall, subject as aforesaid, be free from any debt or other liability incurred by the deceased or incurred by the dependant before the death of the subscriber or depositor.

4. (1) When under the rules of any Government or Railway Provident Fund the sum standing to the credit of any subscriber or depositor, or the balance thereof after the making of any deduction authorised by this Act, has become payable, the officer whose duty it is to make the payment shall pay the sum or balance, as the case may be, to the subscriber or depositor, or, if he is dead, shall—

(a) if the sum or balance, or any part thereof, vests in a dependant under the provisions of section 3, pay the same to the dependant or to such person as may be authorised by law to receive payment on his behalf; or

(b) if the whole sum or balance, as the case may be, does not exceed five thousand rupees, pay the same, or

any,

- any part thereof, which is not payable under clause (a), to any person nominated to receive it under the rules of the Fund, or, if no person is so nominated, to any person appearing to him to be otherwise entitled to receive it; or
- (c) in the case of any sum or balance, or any part thereof, which is not payable to any person under clause (a) or clause (b) pay the same,—
- (i) to any person nominated to receive it under the rules of the Fund, on production by such person of probate or letters of administration evidencing the grant to him of administration to the estate of the deceased or a certificate granted under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, or VII of 1889, under the Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827, entitling the holder thereof to receive payment of such sum, balance or part, or
- (ii) where no person is so nominated, to any person who produces such probate, letters or certificate:

Provided that, where the whole or any part of any sum standing to the credit of the subscriber or depositor has been assigned to any other person before the commencement of this Act, and notice in writing of the assignment has been received by the officer from the assignee, the officer shall, after making any deduction authorised by this Act and any payment due under clause (a) to or on behalf of the widow or children of the subscriber or depositor—

- (i) if the subscriber or depositor or, if he is dead, the person to whom in the absence of any valid assignment the sum or balance would be payable under this sub-section gives his consent in writing, pay the sum or part or the balance thereof, as the case may be, to the assignee, or
- (ii) if such consent is not forthcoming, withhold payment of the sum, part or balance, as the case may be, pending a decision of a competent Civil Court as to the person entitled to receive it.

(2) The making of any payment authorised by sub-section (1) shall be a full discharge to the Government or the railway administration, as the case may be, from all liability in respect of

of so much of the sum standing to the credit of the subscriber or depositor as is equivalent to the amount so paid.

5. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, but otherwise notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force or any disposition, whether testamentary or otherwise, by a subscriber to, or depositor in, a Government or Railway Provident Fund of the sum standing to his credit in the Fund, or of any part thereof, any nomination, duly made in accordance with the rules of the Fund, which purports to confer upon any person the right to receive the whole or any part of such sum on the death of the subscriber or depositor, shall be deemed to confer such right absolutely, until such nomination is varied by another nomination made in like manner or is expressly cancelled by the subscriber or depositor by notice given in such manner and to such authority as is prescribed by those rules.

Rights of nominees.

II of 1889.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, or the Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827, any such person shall, on the death of the subscriber or depositor, be entitled to the grant of a certificate under that Act, or that Regulation, as the case may be, entitling him to receive payment of such sum or part, and such certificate shall not be deemed to be invalidated or superseded by any grant to any other person of probate or letters of administration to the estate of the deceased.

6. When the sum standing to the credit of any subscriber or depositor in any Government or Railway Provident Fund which is a contributory Provident Fund becomes payable, there may, if the authority <sup>1</sup>[specified in this behalf in the rules of the Fund] so directs, be deducted therefrom and paid to <sup>2</sup>[Government or the Railway administration, as the case may be]—

Power to make deductions.

- (a) any amount due under a liability incurred by the subscriber or depositor to <sup>3</sup>[Government or the Railway administration], but not exceeding in any case the total amount of any contributions credited to the account of the subscriber or depositor and of any interest or increment which has accrued on such contributions; or

(b) where

<sup>1</sup>These words were substituted for the words "by which the Fund has been constituted" by the Provident Funds (Amendment) Act, 1925 (28 of 1925)

<sup>2</sup>These words were substituted for the words "that authority" by *ibid.*

<sup>3</sup>These words were substituted for the words "that authority" by *ibid.*

(b) where the subscriber or depositor has been dismissed from <sup>1</sup>[his employment] for any reasons specified in this behalf in the rules of the Fund, or where he has resigned such employment within five years of the commencement thereof, the whole or any part of the amount of any such contributions, interest and increment.

Protection for  
acts done in  
good faith.

7. No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

Power to apply  
the Act to other  
Provident  
Funds.

8. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that the provisions of this Act shall apply to any Provident Fund established for the benefit of its employees by any local authority within the meaning of the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914, and, on the making of such declaration, this Act shall apply accordingly, as if such Provident Fund were a Government Provident Fund and such local authority were the Government.

vide  
signature

Savings as to  
estates of  
soldiers.

9. Nothing in section 4 or section 5 shall apply to money belonging to any estate for the purpose of the administration of which the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, applies.

56 & 5  
c. 51

Repeals.

10. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

## THE SCHEDULE.

### ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 10.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1897	IX	The Provident Funds Act, 1897.	So much as has not been repealed.
1903	IV	The Provident Funds (Amendment) Act, 1903.	The whole.
1914	X	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1914.	So much of the Second Schedule as relates to the Provident Funds Act, 1897.
1919	XIV	The Provident Funds (Amendment) Act, 1919.	The whole.
1920	XXXVIII	The Devolution Act, 1920.	So much of the First Schedule as relates to the Provident Funds Act, 1897.

<sup>1</sup>These words were substituted for the words "the employment of that authority" by the Provident Funds (Amendment) Act, 1925 (23 of 1925).



Section 8 - (1) The appropriate Government may, by Notification in the local official Gazette, direct that the provisions of this Act shall apply to any Provident Fund established for the benefit of its employees of any local authority within the meaning of the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914, and, on the making of such declaration, this Act shall apply accordingly, as if such Provident Fund were a Government Provident Fund and such local authority were the Government.

(2) <sup>Submitted</sup> The appropriate authority may by Notification in the Gazette of India, direct that the provisions of this Act shall apply to any Provident Fund established for the benefit of the employees of any of the institutions specified in the Schedule or of any group of such institutions, and on the making of such declaration this Act shall apply accordingly, as if such Provident Fund were a Govt. Provident Fund and the authority having custody of the Fund were the Government:

# ACT No. XXII OF 1925.

PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

*(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 11th  
September, 1925.)*

**An Act to amend the law relating to salt and salt-revenue.**

**W**HEREAS, by rules made under section 45A of the Government of India Act, central and provincial subjects have been classified, for the purpose of distinguishing the functions of Local Governments from the functions of the Governor General in Council, and it is, therefore, expedient to amend certain enactments in force in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay relating to salt, being a subject classified in the aforesaid rules as a central subject, so as to vest in the Governor General in Council powers of control in respect of that subject; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Salt Law Amendment Act, Short title and commencement.  
1925.

(2) It shall come into force on such date or dates as the Governor General in Council may appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act and for different parts of British India.

2. The Transport of Salt Act, 1879, the Madras Salt Act, 1889, and the Bombay Salt Act, 1890, are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner stated in the Schedule. Repeal and amendment of certain enactments.

3. Any appointment, notification, rule, order, licence, pass, permit or power in force before the commencement of this Act and made, issued or conferred by an authority, for the making, issuing or conferring of which a new authority is substituted by or under this Act, shall, unless inconsistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made, issued or conferred by such new authority unless and until cancelled or withdrawn or superseded by an appointment, notification, rule or order made or issued by such new authority. Saving of rules, etc., made by previous authorities.

## THE SCHEDULE.

*Price 1 anna or 1½d.]*



## THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

## PART I.—THE TRANSPORT OF SALT ACT, 1879 (XVI OF 1879).

(1) After section 1 the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Definition.

" 1A. The ' Central Board of Revenue ' means the Central Board of Revenue constituted under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924."

IV of 1924.

(2) In clauses (b) and (c) of section 3, for the words " Governor of Bombay in Council " the words " Central Board of Revenue " shall be substituted.

(3) In the third paragraph of section 6, for the words " Local Government " the words " Governor General in Council " shall be substituted.

## PART II.—THE MADRAS SALT ACT, 1889 (IV OF 1889).

(1) For the word " Commissioner," wherever it occurs in the Act, the words " Collector of salt-revenue " shall be substituted.

(2) In section 1, in clause (l) of section 3, and in sections 6, 9, 43, 71, 72 and 85, for the words " Governor in Council " the words " Governor General in Council " shall be substituted.

(3) In clauses (c), (g) and (h) of section 3 and in sections 5, 7, 13, 14, 15, 32, 59 and 85A, for the words " Governor in Council " the words " Central Board of Revenue " shall be substituted.

(4) In section 3—

(a) in clause (h) for the word " Government " the words " the Central Board of Revenue " shall be substituted;

(b) after clause (k) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

" (kk) ' Central Board of Revenue ' means the Central Board of Revenue constituted under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924 ";

IV of 1924.

and

(c) in clause (l), for the word " officer " the words " Collector of salt-revenue " shall be substituted.

(5) For

(5) For section 4 the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“ 4. Notwithstanding anything contained in Regulations I <sup>Appointment of</sup> and II of 1803, the Governor General in Council may, by noti- <sup>Collector of salt-revenue.</sup> fication,—

(a) appoint, after consideration of any recommendation made by the Governor in Council in this behalf, a Collector of salt-revenue who shall, subject to the orders of the Central Board of Revenue, control the administration of the Salt Department and the collection of the salt-revenue; and

(b) withdraw from the Board of Revenue or the Collector of Land-revenue all or any of their or his powers in respect of the salt-revenue.”

(6) In section 5, for the word “ his ” the word “ its ” shall be substituted.

(7) In clause (a) of section 16, for the words “ the Governor in Council ” the words “ His Majesty ” shall be substituted.

(8) In clause A of section 43, for the word and figure “ section 8 ” the words, letter and figure “ clause (c) of section 7 ” shall be substituted.

(9) In section 47, for the words “ Whenever any officer of the Salt, Police, Land-revenue, Abkari or Customs Departments, empowered by the Governor in Council in this behalf ” the words “ When any officer of the Salt or Customs Departments empowered in this behalf by the Central Board of Revenue or any officer of the Police, Land-revenue or Abkari Departments empowered in this behalf by the Central Board of Revenue with the approval of the Governor in Council ” shall be substituted.

(10) In section 80, for the words “ Fort St. George Gazette,” where they first occur, the words “ Gazette of India ” shall be substituted, and the proviso to the first sentence shall be omitted.

(11) Section 86 shall be renumbered sub-section (1) of section 86 and to the said section as renumbered the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

“ (2) The Governor General in Council may, on the application of any person aggrieved by any proceeding or order of the Central Board of Revenue under this Act, reverse or modify such proceeding or order.”

PART III.

## PART III.—THE BOMBAY SALT ACT, 1890 (II OF 1890).

(1) Except in clause (a) of section 3, in section 5 and in sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 57, for the words "Commissioner" and "Commissioners," wherever they occur in the Act, the words "Collector" and "Collectors," respectively, shall be substituted.

(2) For clause (a) of section 3 the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(a) 'Central Board of Revenue' means the Central Board of Revenue constituted under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924."

IV of 1924.

(3) In section 4—

(a) for the words "Governor in Council" the words "Governor General in Council" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (1), the words "Subject to such control of the Governor General in Council as may be prescribed by rules made under section 45A of the Government of India Act" shall be omitted;

(c) to sub-section (1) the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that the Governor General in Council before appointing a Collector of Salt-revenue shall consider any recommendation made by the Governor in Council in this behalf";

and

(d) clause (b) of sub-section (2) shall be omitted.

(4) In section 5—

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words "Commissioners to whom they are respectively subordinate and to the orders of Government" the words "Central Board of Revenue" shall be substituted; and

(b) sub-section (2) shall be omitted.

(5) In sections 6 and 13, for the word "Government" the words "the Governor General in Council" shall be substituted.

(6) In sections 7 and 42, the words "Collector or" shall be omitted.

(7) To

(7) To section 8 the following further proviso shall be added, namely:—

“ Provided, further, that the powers conferred on Government by section 23 of the said Code shall, in respect of officers of the Salt Department, be exercised by the Central Board of Revenue only.”

(8) (a) In sections 10, 17, 24, 25, 36 and sub-section (1) of section 52, for the words “ Governor in Council ” the words “ Central Board of Revenue ” shall be substituted.

(b) In sections 14, 37, 58 and 59 and in sub-section (3) of section 52, for the words “ Governor in Council ” the words “ Governor General in Council ” shall be substituted.

(9) In sections 10, 36 and 60, for the words “ Bombay Government Gazette ” the words “ Gazette of India ” shall be substituted.

(10) In section 10—

(a) in clause (b) of sub-section (1) at the beginning, the words “ with the approval of the Governor in Council in respect of an officer of a department under the Governor in Council ” shall be inserted;

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words “ him ” and “ Government,” respectively, the word “ it ” shall be substituted.”

(11) In section 25, for the words “ he may ” the words “ the Governor in Council shall, on the request of the Board ” shall be substituted.

(12) In section 57—

(a) in sub-section (1), the words “ or a Collector ” shall be omitted;

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words “ Commissioner, if any, to whom the Collector is subordinate, and, if there be no such Commissioner, to Government ” the words “ Central Board of Revenue ” shall be substituted; and

(c) for sub-sections (3) and (4) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“ (3) The Governor General in Council may, on the application of any person aggrieved by any order passed under this Act by the Central Board

*Salt Law Amendment.* [ACT XXII OF 1925.]

Board of Revenue, reverse or modify such order."

(12) To section 58, after clause (j), the following clause shall be added, namely:—

"(k) the making and disposal of appeals under this Act."

(14) In section 60, the words "and, in Sind, in the Sind Official Gazette" shall be omitted.

# ACT No. XXIII OF 1925.

PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

*(Received the assent of the Governor General on the  
11th September, 1925.)*

An Act to confer certain exemptions on members of legislative bodies constituted under the Government of India Act.

WHEREAS it is expedient to exempt members of any legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act from liability to serve as jurors or assessors and from arrest and detention in prison under civil process at the time of meeting of such body or of a committee thereof; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Legislative Members Exemption Act, 1925. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint. Operation of Act VIII of 1925.

2. After clause (a) of section 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:— Amendment of section 320, Act 1 of 1898.

“(aa) members of either Chamber of the Indian Legislature and members of a Legislative Council constituted under the Government of India Act;”

3. After section 135 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the following section shall be inserted, namely:— Insertion of new section 135A in Act V of 1908.

“135A. (1) No person shall be liable to arrest or detention in prison under civil process— Exemption of members of legislative bodies from arrest and detention under civil process.

(a) if he is a member of either Chamber of the Indian Legislature or of a Legislative Council constituted under the Government of India Act, during the continuance of any meeting of such Chamber or Council;

(b) if

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Price 1 anna or 1½d.]

*Legislative Members Exemption.* [Act XXIII of 1935.]

- (h) if he is a member of any committee of such Chamber or Council during the continuance of any meeting of such committee;
- (i) if he is a member of either Chamber of the Indian Legislature, sitting of the Chamber or of joint committee of the Chambers of which he is a member;

and during the fourteen days before and after such meeting or sitting

(2) A person . . . . . section (2) shall, subject to . . . . . he liable to arrest and to the further detention to which he would have been liable if he had not been released under the provisions of sub-section (2)."

# ACT No. XXIV OF 1925.

PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

*(Received the assent of the Governor General on the  
11th September, 1925.)*

An Act to supplement certain provisions of the Sikh  
Gurdwaras Act, 1925.

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to supplement, by legislation in  
the Indian Legislature, certain provisions of the Sikh  
Gurdwaras Act, 1925, for the purposes hereinafter appearing;  
It is hereby enacted as follows:—

**I. (1)** This Act may be called the Sikh Gurdwaras (Supple- Short title and  
mentary) Act, 1925. commencement.

**(2)** It shall come into force on the date appointed by the  
Local Government under sub-section (3) of section 1 of the  
Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925.

**2.** The Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925 (hereinafter referred to  
as the said Act), shall, so far as it adds to or takes from the  
jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore or  
prescribes the procedure of the said Court, be as valid as if it  
had been passed by the Indian Legislature. Validation of  
certain  
provisions of  
Pun. Act VIII  
of 1925.

**3.** In section 12 of the said Act,—

- Amendment of  
section 12, Pun  
Act VIII of  
1925.
- (a)** in sub-section (2) after the word "president" the  
words "appointed by notification by the Governor  
General in Council" shall be inserted;
  - (b)** in sub-section (4) after the words "fixed by the Local  
Government" the words "or in the case of the  
president by the Governor General in Council" shall  
be inserted;
  - (c)** in sub-section (5) after the words "member of a tri-  
bunal" the words "other than the president" shall  
be inserted;
  - (d)** in sub-section (6) after the word "member" the words  
"the Governor General in Council where the  
vacancy occurs in the office of president and in any  
other case" shall be inserted.

*Price 1'anna or 1½d.]*

MGHC—L—1-61—22-10 25—4,500.

Pun. Act  
VIII of 1925.

Pun. Act  
VIII of 1925.





*Dec 27/27*  
*added*

# ACT No. XX OF 1927.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 21st  
September, 1927.)

An Act to amend the law relating to the fostering and develop-  
ment of the bamboo paper industry in British India.

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to  
the fostering and development of the bamboo paper  
industry in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Bamboo Paper Industry Short title  
(Protection) Act, 1927.

VIII of 1894. 2. (1) In the Second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, Amendment  
1894, there shall be made the amendments specified in the Act VIII of 1927.  
Schedule to this Act.

(2) The amendments made by sub-section (1) shall have  
effect up to the 31st day of March, 1932.

VIII of 1894. 3. Printing paper (excluding chrome, marble, flint, poster  
and stereo), containing no mechanical wood pulp, on which a Retrospect effect in certain cases  
duty has been paid at 15 per cent. *ad valorem* under item  
No. 99 of Schedule II to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, between  
the 21st of September, 1925, and the commencement of this  
Act, shall be deemed to have been liable to pay duty at one  
anna per pound under item No. 155 of that Schedule; and any  
deficiency between the duty which has been paid on such paper  
and the duty hereby made payable shall be deemed to be duty  
short-levied within the meaning of section 39 of the Section  
Customs Act, 1878, and that Act shall apply accordingly.

VIII of 1878. 4. The second item of the Schedule to the Bamboo Paper  
XXV of 1925. Industry (Protection) Act, 1925, is hereby repealed.

THE SCHEDULE.

# THE SCHEDULE

ADDITIONS TO BE MADE IN SCHEDULE II TO  
TARIFF ACT, 1904.

(See section 2.)

For Items Nos. 155 and 156, the following is  
added, namely:—

155	PAPER, containing chlorine, resin, glue, powder and starch, all of which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than the rest of the fibre content.	Pound	0
156	Printed forms (including with printed heads and manuscript thereof).	Pound	0

Amended  
by Act XXV of 1925  
Slip attached

## ACT No. XXV OF 1925.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 21st  
September, 1925.)

An Act to provide for the fostering and development of the  
bamboo paper industry in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient, in pursuance of the policy of  
discriminating protection of industries in British  
India with due regard to the well being of the community,  
to provide for the fostering and development of the industry  
of making paper from bamboo by increasing the import duties  
leviable on certain kinds of paper and to determine the duties  
which shall be payable in respect of such paper during the  
next seven years; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

VII. 1. This Act may be called the Bamboo Paper Industry Short title.  
(Protection) Act, 1925.

2. (1) In the Second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, Amendment of Act VIII of 1894.  
1894, there shall be made the amendments specified in the  
Schedule to this Act.

(2) The amendments made by sub-section (1) shall have  
effect up to the thirty-first day of March, 1932.

### THE SCHEDULE.

AMENDMENTS TO BE MADE IN SCHEDULE II TO THE INDIAN  
TARIFF ACT, 1894.

(See section 2.)

1. In Item No. 99 the following words shall be deleted:—

“ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript  
books;”

Price 1 anna or 1½d.]

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*Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection).* [ACT XX OF 1927.]

THE SCHEDULE.

AMENDMENTS TO BE MADE IN SCHEDULE II TO THE INDIAN  
TARIFF ACT, 1894.

(See section 2.)

For Items Nos. 155 and 156, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

155	PRINTING PAPER (excluding chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo), all sorts which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 6 per cent. of the fibre content.	Pound.	One anna.
156	WRITING PAPER— (a) Ruled or printed forms (including letter paper with printed headings) and account and manuscript books and the binding thereof. (b) All other sorts	Pound.	One anna or 15 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher

12,000.

nor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint, nor to any bill of lading or similar document of title issued, whether before or after such day as aforesaid, in pursuance of any such contract as aforesaid.

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## SCHEDULE.

### RULES RELATING TO BILLS OF LADING.

#### ARTICLE I.

##### *Definitions.*

In these Rules the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them respectively, that is to say—

- (a) "Carrier" includes the owner or the charterer who enters into a contract of carriage with a shipper:
- (b) "Contract of carriage" applies only to contracts of carriage covered by a bill of lading or any similar document of title, in so far as such document relates to the carriage of goods by sea including any bill of lading or any similar document as aforesaid issued under or pursuant to a charter party from the moment at which such bill of lading or similar document of title regulates the relations between a carrier and a holder of the same:
- (c) "Goods" includes goods, wares, merchandises, and articles of every kind whatsoever, except live animals and cargo which by the contract of carriage is stated as being carried on deck and is so carried:
- (d) "Ship" means any vessel used for the carriage of goods by sea:
- (e) "Carriage of goods" covers the period from the time when the goods are loaded on to the time when they are discharged from the ship.

#### ARTICLE II.

##### *Risks.*

Subject to the provisions of Article VI, under every contract of carriage of goods by sea the carrier, in relation to the loading

Absolute warranty of seaworthiness not to be implied in contracts to which Rules apply.

Statement as to application of Rules to be included in bills of lading.

Modification of Article VI of Rules in relation to goods carried in sailing ships and by prescribed routes.

Modification of Rules 4 and 5 of Article III in relation to bulk cargoes.

Saving and operation.

3. There shall not be implied in any contract for the carriage of goods by sea to which the Rules apply any absolute undertaking by the carrier of the goods to provide a seaworthy ship.

4. Every bill of lading, or similar document of title, issued in British India which contains or is evidence of any contract to which the Rules apply, shall contain an express statement that it is to have effect subject to the provisions of the said Rules as applied by this Act.

5. Article VI of the Rules shall, in relation to—

- (a) the carriage of goods by sea in sailing ships carrying goods from any port in British India to any other port whether in or outside British India, and
- (b) the carriage of goods by sea in ships carrying goods from a port in British India notified in this behalf in the Gazette of India by the Governor General in Council to a port in Ceylon specified in the said notification,

have effect as though the said Article referred to goods of any class instead of to particular goods and as though the proviso to the second paragraph of the said Article were omitted.

6. Where under the custom of any trade the weight of any bulk cargo inserted in the bill of lading is a weight ascertained or accepted by a third party other than the carrier or the shipper and the fact that the weight is so ascertained or accepted is stated in the bill of lading, then, notwithstanding anything in the Rules, the bill of lading shall not be deemed to be *prima facie* evidence against the carrier of the receipt of goods of the weight so inserted in the bill of lading, and the accuracy thereof at the time of shipment shall not be deemed to have been guaranteed by the shipper.

7. (1) Nothing in this Act shall affect the operation of sections four hundred and forty-six to four hundred and fifty, both inclusive, five hundred and two, and five hundred and three of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, as amended by any subsequent enactment, or the operation of any other enactment for the time being in force limiting the liability of the owners of seagoing vessels.

(2) The Rules shall not by virtue of this Act apply to any contract for the carriage of goods by sea before such day, not being earlier than the first day of January, 1926, as the Governor

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nor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint, nor to any bill of lading or similar document of title issued, whether before or after such day as aforesaid, in pursuance of any such contract as aforesaid.

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SCHEDULE.

RULES RELATING TO BILLS OF LADING.

ARTICLE I.

*Definitions.*

In these Rules the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them respectively, that is to say—

- (a) "Carrier" includes the owner or the charterer who enters into a contract of carriage with a shipper:
- (b) "Contract of carriage" applies only to contracts of carriage covered by a bill of lading or any similar document of title, in so far as such document relates to the carriage of goods by sea including any bill of lading or any similar document as aforesaid issued under or pursuant to a charter party from the moment at which such bill of lading or similar document of title regulates the relations between a carrier and a holder of the same:
- (c) "Goods" includes goods, wares, merchandises, and articles of every kind whatsoever, except live animals and cargo which by the contract of carriage is stated as being carried on deck and is so carried:
- (d) "Ship" means any vessel used for the carriage of goods by sea:
- (e) "Carriage of goods" covers the period from the time when the goods are loaded on to the time when they are discharged from the ship.

ARTICLE II.

*Risks.*

Subject to the provisions of Article VI, under every contract of carriage of goods by sea the carrier, in relation to the loading



loading, handling, stowage, carriage, custody, care, and discharge of such goods, shall be subject to the responsibilities and liabilities, and entitled to the rights and immunities hereinafter set forth.

### ARTICLE III.

#### *Responsibilities and Liabilities.*

1. The carrier shall be bound, before and at the beginning of the voyage, to exercise due diligence to—

- (a) make the ship seaworthy:
- (b) properly man, equip, and supply the ship:
- (c) make the holds, refrigerating and cool chambers, and all other parts of the ship in which goods are carried, fit and safe for their reception, carriage and preservation.

2. Subject to the provisions of Article IV, the carrier shall properly and carefully load, handle, stow, carry, keep, care for and discharge the goods carried.

3. After receiving the goods into his charge, the carrier, or the master or agent of the carrier, shall, on demand of the shipper, issue to the shipper a bill of lading showing among other things—

- (a) The leading marks necessary for identification of the goods as the same are furnished in writing by the shipper before the loading of such goods starts, provided such marks are stamped or otherwise shown clearly upon the goods if uncovered, or on the cases or coverings in which such goods are contained, in such a manner as should ordinarily remain legible until the end of the voyage:
- (b) Either the number of packages or pieces, or the quantity, or weight, as the case may be, as furnished in writing by the shipper:
- (c) The apparent order and condition of the goods:

Provided that no carrier, master or agent of the carrier, shall be bound to state or show in the bill of lading any marks, number, quantity, or weight which he has reasonable ground for suspecting not accurately to represent the goods actually received

received, or which he has had no reasonable means of checking.

4. Such a bill of lading shall be *prima facie* evidence of the receipt by the carrier of the goods as therein described in accordance with paragraph 3 (a), (b) and (c).

5. The shipper shall be deemed to have guaranteed to the carrier the accuracy at the time of shipment of the marks, number, quantity, and weight, as furnished by him, and the shipper shall indemnify the carrier against all loss, damages, and expenses arising or resulting from inaccuracies in such particulars. The right of the carrier to such indemnity shall in no way limit his responsibility and liability under the contract of carriage to any person other than the shipper.

6. Unless notice of loss or damage and the general nature of such loss or damage be given in writing to the carrier or his agent at the port of discharge before or at the time of the removal of the goods into the custody of the person entitled to delivery thereof under the contract of carriage, or, if the loss or damage be not apparent, within three days, such removal shall be *prima facie* evidence of the delivery by the carrier of the goods as described in the bill of lading.

The notice in writing need not be given if the state of the goods has at the time of their receipt been the subject of joint survey or inspection.

In any event the carrier and the ship shall be discharged from all liability in respect of loss or damage unless suit is brought within one year after delivery of the goods or the date when the goods should have been delivered.

In the case of any actual or apprehended loss or damage, the carrier and the receiver shall give all reasonable facilities to each other for inspecting and tallying the goods.

7. After the goods are loaded the bill of lading to be issued by the carrier, master or agent of the carrier, to the shipper shall, if the shipper so demands, be a "shipped" bill of lading, provided that, if the shipper shall have previously taken up any document of title to such goods, he shall surrender the same as against the issue of the "shipped" bill of lading, but at the option of the carrier, such document of title may be noted at the port of shipment by the carrier, master, or agent with the name or names of the ship or ships upon which the goods

goods have been shipped and the date or dates of shipment, and when so noted the same shall for the purpose of this Article be deemed to constitute a "shipped" bill of lading.

8. Any clause, covenant or agreement in a contract of carriage relieving the carrier or the ship from liability for loss or damage to or in connection with goods arising from negligence, fault or failure in the duties and obligations provided in this Article or lessening such liability otherwise than as provided in these Rules, shall be null and void and of no effect.

A benefit of insurance or similar clause shall be deemed to be a clause relieving the carrier from liability.

#### ARTICLE IV.

##### *Rights and Immunities.*

1. Neither the carrier nor the ship shall be liable for loss or damage arising or resulting from unseaworthiness unless caused by want of due diligence on the part of the carrier to make the ship seaworthy, and to secure that the ship is properly manned, equipped and supplied, and to make the holds, refrigerating and cool chambers and all other parts of the ship in which goods are carried fit and safe for their reception, carriage and preservation in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article III.

Whenever loss or damage has resulted from unseaworthiness, the burden of proving the exercise of due diligence shall be on the carrier or other person claiming exemption under this section.

2. Neither the carrier nor the ship shall be responsible for loss or damage arising or resulting from—

- (a) act, neglect, or default of the master, mariner, pilot, or the servants of the carrier in the navigation or in the management of the ship;
- (b) fire, unless caused by the actual fault or privity of the carrier;
- (c) perils, dangers and accidents of the sea or other navigable waters;
- (d) act of God;
- (e) act of war;

(f) act

- (f) act of public enemies:
- (g) arrest or restraint of princes, rulers or people, or seizure under legal process:
- (h) quarantine restriction:
- (i) act or omission of the shipper or owner of the goods, his agent, or representative:
- (j) strikes or lock-outs or stoppage or restraint of labour from whatever cause, whether partial or general:
- (k) riots and civil commotions:
- (l) saving or attempting to save life or property at sea:
- (m) wastage in bulk or weight or any other loss or damage arising from inherent defect, quality, or vice of the goods:
- (n) insufficiency of packing:
- (o) insufficiency or inadequacy of marks:
- (p) latent defects not discoverable by due diligence:
- (q) any other cause arising without the actual fault or privity of the carrier, or without the fault or neglect of the agents or servants of the carrier, but the burden of proof shall be on the person claiming the benefit of this exception to show that neither the actual fault or privity of the carrier nor the fault or neglect of the agents or servants of the carrier contributed to the loss or damage.

3. The shipper shall not be responsible for loss or damage sustained by the carrier or the ship arising or resulting from any cause without the act, fault or neglect of the shipper, his agents or his servants.

4. Any deviation in saving or attempting to save life or property at sea, or any reasonable deviation shall not be deemed to be an infringement or breach of these Rules or of the contract of carriage, and the carrier shall not be liable for any loss or damage resulting therefrom.

5. Neither the carrier nor the ship shall in any event be or become liable for any loss or damage to or in connection with goods in an amount exceeding 100*l.* per package or unit, or the equivalent of that sum in other currency, unless the nature  
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and value of such goods have been declared by the shipper before shipment and inserted in the bill of lading.

This declaration if embodied in the bill of lading shall be *prima facie* evidence, but shall not be binding or conclusive on the carrier.

By agreement between the carrier, master or agent of the carrier and the shipper another maximum amount than that mentioned in this paragraph may be fixed, provided that such maximum shall not be less than the figure above named.

Neither the carrier nor the ship shall be responsible in any event for loss or damage to or in connection with goods if the nature or value thereof has been knowingly mis-stated by the shipper in the bill of lading.

6. Goods of an inflammable, explosive or dangerous nature to the shipment whereof the carrier, master or agent of the carrier, has not consented, with knowledge of their nature and character, may at any time before discharge be landed at any place or destroyed or rendered innocuous by the carrier without compensation, and the shipper of such goods shall be liable for all damages and expenses directly or indirectly arising out of or resulting from such shipment.

If any such goods shipped with such knowledge and consent shall become a danger to the ship or cargo, they may in like manner be landed at any place or destroyed or rendered innocuous by the carrier without liability on the part of the carrier except to general average, if any.

#### ARTICLE V.

##### *Surrender of Rights and Immunities, and Increase of Responsibilities and Liabilities.*

A carrier shall be at liberty to surrender in whole or in part all or any of his rights and immunities or to increase any of his responsibilities and liabilities under the Rules contained in any of these Articles, provided such surrender or increase shall be embodied in the bill of lading issued to the shipper.

The provisions of these Rules shall not be applicable to charterparties, but if bills of lading are issued in the case of a ship under a charterparty they shall comply with the terms of  
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of these Rules. Nothing in these Rules shall be held to prevent the insertion in a bill of lading of any lawful provision regarding general average.

#### ARTICLE VI.

##### *Special Conditions.*

Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding Articles, a carrier, master or agent of the carrier, and a shipper shall in regard to any particular goods be at liberty to enter into any agreement in any terms as to the responsibility and liability of the carrier for such goods, and as to the rights and immunities of the carrier in respect of such goods, or his obligation as to seaworthiness, so far as this stipulation is not contrary to public policy, or the care or diligence of his servants or agents in regard to the loading, handling, stowage, carriage, custody, care, and discharge of the goods carried by sea, provided that in this case no bill of lading has been or shall be issued and that the terms agreed shall be embodied in a receipt which shall be a non-negotiable document and shall be marked as such.

Any agreement so entered into shall have full legal effect :

Provided that this Article shall not apply to ordinary commercial shipments made in the ordinary course of trade, but only to other shipments where the character or condition of the property to be carried or the circumstances, terms and conditions under which the carriage is to be performed, are such as reasonably to justify a special agreement.

#### ARTICLE VII.

##### *Limitations on the Application of the Rules.*

Nothing herein contained shall prevent a carrier or a shipper from entering into any agreement, stipulation, condition, reservation or exemption as to the responsibility and liability of the carrier or the ship for the loss or damage to or in connection with the custody and care and handling of goods prior to the loading on and subsequent to the discharge from the ship on which the goods are carried by sea.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

ARTICLE VIII.

*Limitation of liability.*

The provisions of these Rules shall not affect the rights and obligations of the carrier under any Statute for the time being in force relating to the limitation of the liability of owners of sea-going vessels.

ARTICLE IX.

The monetary units mentioned in these Rules are to be taken to be gold value.

# ACT No. XXVII OF 1925.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 21st September, 1925.)

An Act further to amend the Opium Act, 1857.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Opium Act, 1857, for the purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Opium (Amendment) Act, 1925.

Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

2. The Opium Act, 1857, is hereby amended to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the Schedule.

Amendment of Act XIII of 1857

3. Any appointment, notification, order, rule or form made, issued or sanctioned, before the commencement of this Act, by an authority for the making, issuing or sanctioning of which a new authority is substituted by or under this Act shall, unless inconsistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made, issued or sanctioned by such new authority unless and until superseded by an appointment, notification, order, rule or form made, issued or sanctioned by such new authority.

Saving of appointments, etc., made by previous authorities.

4. The entries in the Schedule to the United Provinces Board of Revenue Act, 1922, relating to the Opium Act, 1857, are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

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Price 1 anna or 1½ d.



*Opium (Amendment).*

[ACT XXVII

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

*Amendments to be made in the Opium Act, 1857.*

1. For section 3 the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"3. (1) The Governor General in Council, after consideration of any recommendation made in this behalf by the Local Government of the province for which the appointment is to be made, may appoint Opium Agents to superintend the provision of opium for Government.

(2) The Governor General in Council may appoint officers to assist the Opium Agents, under the designation of Deputy Agents, district opium officers, assistant opium officers, or such other designations as he may think fit, and may delegate to the Opium Agents the power of appointing all or any of such officers.

(3) Unless the Governor General in Council, after consideration of any recommendation made by the Local Government in this behalf, otherwise directs, the Collector shall be Deputy Agent for his district.

(4) The Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe the powers and duties of officers appointed under this section."

2. In sections 4, 5, 8, 12, 13 and 15, for the words "the Board of Revenue" the word "Government" shall be substituted

3. For section 6 the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"6 Government may take upon itself, or entrust to an officer specially appointed for the purpose, the superintendence of the prosecution or defence of any suit or appeal in which Government or an Agent, or any other officer subordinate to Government, may be engaged, instead of leaving such superintendence to the Agent or any other officer."

4 In section 7,—  
(a) the words "The Board of Revenue with the sanction of" shall be omitted;  
(b) for the words "With the like sanction they" the word "Government" shall be substituted; and  
(c) i

(c) in the last paragraph, for the words "the Board of Revenue" the word "Government" shall be substituted.

5. In sections 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 18, 21, 23 and 26, for the words "Sub-deputy Agents" and "Sub-deputy Agent" the words "district opium officers" and "district opium officer", respectively, shall be substituted.

6. In section 11, for the words "other district officers" the words "other officers duly authorised to receive such opium" and for the words "of the district" the word "other" shall be substituted.

7. In section 12, for the words "other district officer" the words "other officer authorised as aforesaid", and for the words "district officer", where they occur in the second paragraph, the words "receiving officer" shall be substituted.

8. In sections 13 and 14, for the word "district" the word "receiving" shall be substituted.

9. In section 15,—

(a) for the words "district officer" the words "district opium officer", and

(b) in the third paragraph, for the words "the Board" the word "Government"

shall be substituted.

10. In section 16, for the words "district officers" the words "district opium officers or other officers duly authorised in this behalf", and for the words "district officer" where they occur in two places the words "adjusting officer" shall be substituted.

11. In section 18, for the words "other district officer on his behalf" the words "other officer duly authorised in this behalf" shall be substituted.

12. In section 22, for the words "sub-deputies" the words "the district opium officers" shall be substituted.

13. In section 30, for the words "Board of Revenue" the words "Opium Agent" and for the word "them" the word "him" shall be substituted.

14. In section 31, for the words "Sub-deputy Opium Agent" the words "district opium officer" shall be substituted.

15. After section 31, the following section shall be added, namely:—

"32. In this Act, except in section 23, where the word <sup>Meaning of</sup> "Government" occurs for the first time, and in section 29, 'Government' means 'the Government of India'."

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# ACT No. XXXI OF 1925.

[PASSED BY THE INDIA LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th September, 1925.)

An Act to provide for the grading of coal and for the grant of certificates for coal intended for export.

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to provide for the grading of coal and for the grant of certificates for coal intended for export; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Coal Grading Board Act, Short title and extent.  
1925.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the Definitions subject or context,—

(a) "Board" means the Coal Grading Board constituted under section 3;

(b) "export" means the shipment of coal as cargo from a port in British India;

(c) "graded colliery" means a colliery the grade of all or any of the seams or of a part of any seam of which has been determined under the provisions of section 4 and is entered in the grade list made in accordance with the provisions of section 4;

(d) "prescribed" means prescribed in rules made under this Act; and

(e) "secretary" means the secretary of the Board appointed under sub-section (1) of section 3.

3. (1) As soon as may be after the commencement of this Commencement of this Act. Act, the Governor General shall cause to be constituted a Board consisting of the following members, to be constituted. namely:—

(a) the Chief Mining Engineer of the Railway Board; and

(b) four persons nominated respectively by the Indian Mining Association, the Indian Mining Federation, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce;

Provided

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Price 1 anna or 1½ d.

## Coal Grading Board.

[ACT XXXI

Provided that, if within the period prescribed in this behalf any such body fails to make any nomination which it is entitled to make under this sub-section, the Governor General in Council may himself appoint a member or members, as the case may be, to fill the vacancy or vacancies.

(2) The Board so constituted shall be a body corporate by the name of the Coal Grading Board, having perpetual succession and a common seal with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, and to contract and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

(3) The Chief Mining Engineer to the Railway Board shall be *ex-officio* President of the Board.

(4) The secretary of the Board shall be a person, not being a member of the Board, appointed by the Board.

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ates.

4. (1) On the application of any colliery and on payment of the prescribed fee, the Board shall, in such manner as may be prescribed, determine the grade of coal of all or any of the seams or of a part of a seam of such colliery, and shall by notice in writing inform the colliery of the grade so determined.

(2) The colliery may, within thirty days from the receipt of the said notice, lodge with the Board an objection to the order passed under sub-section (1) determining the grade of any coal, and the Board shall, on payment of the prescribed fee and after further inspection and analysis, decide such objection: the decision of the Board shall be final and shall not be questioned in any Court.

(3) Where the grade of any coal has been determined under the provisions of this section, the Board shall, on the request of the colliery, furnish a certificate in the prescribed form, specifying the grade of such coal.

Maintenance  
and publication  
of grade list

5. (1) The Board shall maintain a grade list, in such form and containing such particulars as may be prescribed, of coal the grade of which has been determined in accordance with the provisions of section 4, but shall not enter in such list any coal in respect of which the colliery has, after the determination or decision of the Board under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 4, given notice in writing that such coal should not be entered in the grade list.

(2) The grade list shall be published in such manner as may be prescribed.

6. (1) On

6. (1) On the application of any graded colliery desiring to export coal and on payment of the prescribed fee, the Board shall, if it is satisfied after such inspection as it may deem necessary with the quality and condition of the coal, grant a certificate of shipment in the prescribed form.

Grant of export certificate.

(2) Such fee shall not exceed one anna per ton of coal.

7. Any member of the Board and any person authorised in this behalf by the Board may, for the purposes of this Act, enter at any time in and upon any colliery, storage bin, truck, vehicle, vessel or other place where there is coal and inspect, test and take sample of such coal.

Powers on inspection.

8. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law for the time being in force, a rebate of any charges, including freight, fees, tolls, dues or rates, may be granted in respect of coal or which a certificate of shipment has been granted under the provisions of section 6, and, subject to such restrictions as may be prescribed, preference may be given in the supply of wagons for forwarding coal for export from a graded colliery.

Grant of rebate and preferences.

9. Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, the proceeds of fees received by the Board shall be applied to meeting the expenses of the Board.

Application of fees.

10. No act done or proceeding taken under this Act shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Board.

Validity of acts of Board.

11. No suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against any person in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

Protection for acts done under Act.

12. (1) The Governor General in Council may, after previous publication, by notification in the Gazette of India, make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect all or any of the purposes of this Act.

Power of the Governor General in Council to make rules

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) for prescribing the time within which nominations shall be made under section 3, whether in the first instance or on the occurrence of vacancies;
- (b) for prescribing the term of office of members of the Board;

nor

- (c) for prescribing the circumstances in which and the authority by which any member may be removed from the Board;
- (d) for regulating the appointment of officers of, and the keeping and publication of accounts by, the Board;
- (e) for prescribing the procedure on application under section 4 and the principles for grading coal;
- (f) for prescribing the form of and particulars to be entered in and manner of publication of the grade list;
- (g) for prescribing the procedure of the Board in deciding any objection lodged against any order passed under section 4 determining the grade of any coal;
- (h) for prescribing the form of certificate to be granted under section 6 and the procedure on application under that section;
- (i) for prescribing the restrictions subject to which preference may be given under section 8;
- (j) for prescribing the fees for any inspection or analysis required for the purposes of this Act or payable under any of the provisions of this Act; and
- (k) for prescribing the remuneration of members and regulating the expenditure of the Board,

# 87 111- ACT No. XXXII OF 1925.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 23rd September, 1925.)

An Act to supplement the Oudh Courts Act, 1925.

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to supplement the Oudh Courts Act, 1925, for the purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Oudh Courts (Supplementary) Act, 1925.

Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on the date directed by the Governor General in Council under sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Oudh Courts Act, 1925.

2. The enactments specified in the Schedule are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

Amendment of certain enactments

## THE SCHEDULE.

### ENACTMENTS AMENDED.

(See section 2.)

Year	No	Short title	Amendment.
1866	XXVII	The Indian Trustees Act, 1866	In the definition of High Court in section 2 after "cap. 104" the words "and also the Chief Court of Oudh" shall be inserted.
"	XXVIII	The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866.	In the definition of High Court in section 1 after "c. 104" the words "and includes the Chief Court of Oudh" shall be inserted.
1869	IV	The Indian Divorce Act, 1869	(1) In clause (1) of section 3 after the word "Rangoon" the words "in Oudh—the Chief Court of Oudh" shall be inserted. (2) In clause (2) of section 3 after the words "Legislation provinces" the words "and in Oudh" shall be inserted, and after the words "other than" the word "Oudh" shall be inserted.



*Oudh Courts (Supplementary).* [ACT XXXII OF 1925.]

Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendment.
1875	XVIII .	The Indian Law Reports Act, 1875.	(1) In the preamble after the word and figures "chapter 104" the words "and by [the Chief Court of Oudh" shall be inserted.  (2) In section 3 after the words "High Courts" the words "or by the Chief Court of Oudh" shall be inserted.
1879	XVIII .	The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879.	In sub-section (4) of section 41 after the word "and" the words "except in the case of the Chief Court of Oudh" shall be inserted.
1890	IX .	The Indian Railways Act, 1890.	In sub-section (3) of section 26 after the words "Chief Justice" the words "or in the case of the Chief Court of Oudh, the Chief Judge" shall be inserted.
1898	V .	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	     (2) In section 268 after the word "includes" the words "the Chief Court of Oudh" shall be inserted, and the word "Oudh" after the word "Provinces" shall be omitted.  (3) In sub-section (1) of section 364 after the word "Charter" the words "or the Chief Court of Oudh" shall be inserted.  (4) In section 365 after the word "Charter" the words "and the Chief Court of Oudh" shall be inserted.
1899	II .	The Indian Stamp Act, 1899.	For clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 57 the following shall be substituted, namely— "(b) (i) if it arises in Agra or in Ajmer—to the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad; (ii) if it arises in Oudh—to the Chief Court of Oudh,"
1908	V .	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.	(1) In section 122 after the figures "1915" the words "and the Chief Court of Oudh" shall be inserted.  (2) In sub-section (1) of section 123 after the words "High Courts" the words "and of the Chief Court" shall be inserted.

# ACT No. XXXV OF 1925.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 23rd  
September, 1925.)

An Act to supplement certain provisions of the Madras Children Act, 1920, of the Bengal Children Act, 1922, and of the Bombay Children Act, 1924.

Mad. Act IV of  
1920.  
Ben. Act II of  
1922.  
Bomb. Act XIII  
of 1924.

WHEREAS it is expedient to supplement by legislation in the Indian Legislature certain provisions of the Madras Children Act, 1920, of the Bengal Children Act, 1922, and of the Bombay Children Act, 1924, for the purpose hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Madras, Bengal and Bom-  
bay Children (Supplementary) Act, 1925. Short title.

Mad. Act IV of  
1920.  
Ben. Act II of  
1922.  
Bomb. Act XIII  
of 1924.

2. The Madras Children Act, 1920, the Bengal Children Act, 1922, and the Bombay Children Act, 1924, shall, so far as regards the appellate and revisional jurisdiction conferred by the said Acts on the High Courts of Judicature at Madras, at Fort William in Bengal and at Bombay, respectively, be as valid as if the said Acts had been passed by the Indian Legislature. Validation of certain provisions of Madras Children Act, 1920, Bengal Children Act, 1922, and Bombay Children Act, 1924.

Price 1 anna or 1½d.

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*Oudh Courts (Supplementary).* [ACT XXXII OF 1925.]

Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendment.
1875	XVIII	The Indian Law Reports Act, 1875.	(1) In the preamble after the word and figures "chapter 104" the words "and by the Chief Court of Oudh" shall be inserted.  (2) In section 3 after the words "High Courts" the words "or by the Chief Court of Oudh" shall be inserted.
1879	XVIII	The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879.	In sub-section (4) of section 41 after the word "and" the words "except in the case of the Chief Court of Oudh" shall be inserted.
1890	IX	The Indian Railways Act, 1890.	In sub-section (3) of section 26 after the words "Chief Justice" the words "or in the case of the Chief Court of Oudh, the Chief Judge" shall be inserted.
1898	V	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898	(1) In clause (j) of sub-section (1) of section 4 after the word "Rangoon" the words "the Chief Court of Oudh" shall be inserted, and the word "Oudh" after the word "Provinces" shall be omitted.  (2) In section 266 after the word "includes" the words "the Chief Court of Oudh" shall be inserted, and the word "Oudh" after the word "Provinces" shall be omitted.  (3) In sub-section (1) of section 364 after the word "Charter" the words "or the Chief Court of Oudh" shall be inserted.  (4) In section 365 after the word "Charter" the words "and the Chief Court of Oudh" shall be inserted.
1899	II	The Indian Stamp Act, 1899.	For clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 57 the following shall be substituted, namely :—  " . . . " . . . " . . ."
1903	V	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1903.	(1) In section 122 after the figures "1915" the words "and the Chief Court of Oudh" shall be inserted.  (2) In sub-section (1) of section 123 after the words "High Courts" the words "and of the Chief Court" shall be inserted.

# ACT No. XXXV OF 1925.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

*(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 23rd  
September, 1925.)*

An Act to supplement certain provisions of the Madras Children Act, 1920, of the Bengal Children Act, 1922, and of the Bombay Children Act, 1924.

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to supplement by legislation in the Indian Legislature certain provisions of the Madras Children Act, 1920, of the Bengal Children Act, 1922, and of the Bombay Children Act, 1924, for the purpose hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Madras, Bengal and Bombay Children (Supplementary) Act, 1925.

2. The Madras Children Act, 1920, the Bengal Children Act, 1922, and the Bombay Children Act, 1924, shall, so far as regards the appellate and revisional jurisdiction conferred by the said Acts on the High Courts of Judicature at Madras, at Fort William in Bengal and at Bombay, respectively, be as valid as if the said Acts had been passed by the Indian Legislature.

Validation of certain provisions of Madras Children Act, 1920, Bengal Children Act, 1922, and Bombay Children Act, 1924.

Mad. Act IV of 1920.  
Ben. Act II of 1922.  
Bomb. Act XIII of 1924.

Mad. Act IV of 1920.  
Ben. Act II of 1922.  
Bomb. Act XIII of 1924.

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Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendment
1875	XVIII	The Indian Law Reports Act, 1875.	(1) In the preamble after the word and figures "chapter 104" the words "and by the Chief Court of Oudh" shall be inserted. (2) In section 3 after the words "High Courts" the words "or by the Chief Court of Oudh" shall be inserted.
1879	XVIII	The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879.	In sub-section (4) of section 41 after the word "and" the words "except in the case of the Chief Court of Oudh" shall be inserted.
1890	IX	The Indian Railways Act, 1890.	In sub-section (3) of section 26 after the words "Chief Justice" the words "or in the case of the Chief Court of Oudh, the Chief Judge" shall be inserted.
1898	V	The Code of Procedure, 1898.	(2) In section 268 after the word "includes" the words "the Chief Court of Oudh" shall be inserted, and the word "Oudh" after the word "Provinces" shall be omitted. (3) In sub-section (1) of section 364 after the word "Charter" the words "or the Chief Court of Oudh" shall be inserted. (4) In section 365 after the word "Charter" the words "and the Chief Court of Oudh" shall be inserted.
1899	II	The Indian Stamp Act, 1899.	For clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 57 the following shall be substituted, namely:—
1908	V	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.	(1) In section 122 after the figures "1015" the words "and the Chief Court of Oudh" shall be inserted. (2) In sub-section (1) of section 123 after the words "High Courts" the words "and of the Chief Court" shall be inserted.

# ACT No. XXXV OF 1925.

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An Act to supplement certain provisions of the Madras Children Act, 1920, of the Bengal Children Act, 1922, and of the Bombay Children Act, 1924.

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## ART II.

domicile.

succession to deceased person's immoveable property, respectively.

affects succession to moveables.

igin of person of legitimate birth.

Price 1 anna

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2. Domicile of origin of illegitimate child.
3. Continuance of domicile of origin.
10. Acquisition of new domicile.
11. Special mode of acquiring domicile in British India.
12. Domicile not acquired by residence as representative of foreign Government, or as part of his family.
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15. Domicile acquired by woman on marriage.
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## PART VI.

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- 81. Extrinsic evidence inadmissible in case of patent ambiguity or deficiency.
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- 85. No part rejected, if it can be reasonably construed.
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92. Implied gift to objects of power in default of appointment.
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106. Legacy does not lapse if one of two joint legatees die before testator.
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## CHAPTER VII.

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## CHAPTER XVI.

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158. Ademption where stock, specifically bequeathed, does not exist at testator's death.
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CHAPTER XVII.

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## CHAPTER XXI.

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## PART VIII.

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- 235. Citation before grant of administration to legatee other than universal or residuary.
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- 244. Administration during minority of sole executor or residuary legatee.
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- 269. When and how District Judge to interfere for protection of property.
- 270. When probate or administration may be granted by District Judge.
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An Act to consolidate the law applicable to intestate and testamentary succession in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate the law applicable to intestate and testamentary succession in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Succession Act, 1925. Short title
2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the Definitions. subject or context,—

- (a) “administrator” means a person appointed by competent authority to administer the estate of a deceased person when there is no executor;
- (b) “codicil” means an instrument made in relation to a will, and explaining, altering or adding to its dispositions, and shall be deemed to form part of the will;
- (c) “executor” means a person to whom the execution of the last will of a deceased person is, by the testator’s appointment, confided;
- (d) “Indian Christian” means a native of India who is, or in good faith claims to be, of unmixed Asiatic descent and who professes any form of the Christian religion;
- (e) “minor” means any person subject to the Indian Majority Act, 1875, who has not attained his majority within the meaning of that Act, and any other person who has not completed the age of eighteen years; and “minority” means the status of any such person;
- (f) “probate” means the copy of a will certified under the seal of a Court of competent jurisdiction with a grant of administration to the estate of the testator;
- (g) “province” includes any division of British India having a Court of the last resort; and
- (h) “will”



(h) "will" means the legal declaration of the intention of a testator with respect to his property which he desires to be carried into effect after his death.

Power of Local Government to exempt any race, sect or tribe in the territories administered by the Local Government from operation of Act.

3. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, either retrospectively from the sixteenth day of March, 1865, or prospectively, exempt from the operation of any of the following provisions of this Act, namely, sections 5 to 49, 58 to 191, 212, 213 and 215 to 369, the members of any race, sect or tribe in the province, or of any part of such race, sect or tribe, to whom the Local Government considers it impossible or inexpedient to apply such provisions or any of them mentioned in the order.

(2) The Local Government may, by a like notification, revoke any such order, but not so that the revocation shall have retrospective effect.

(3) Persons exempted under this section or exempted from the operation of any of the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, under section 332 of that Act are in this Act referred to as "exempted persons."

## PART II.

### Of Domicile.

Application of Part.

4. This Part shall not apply if the deceased was a Hindu, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina.

Law regulating succession to deceased person's immoveable and moveable property, respectively

5. (1) Succession to the immoveable property in British India of a person deceased shall be regulated by the law of British India, wherever such person may have had his domicile at the time of his death.

(2) Succession to the moveable property of a person deceased is regulated by the law of the country in which such person had his domicile at the time of his death.

#### Illustrations.

(i) A, having his domicile in British India, dies in France, leaving moveable property in France, moveable property in England, and property, both moveable and immoveable, in British India. The succession to the whole is regulated by the law of British India.

(ii) A, having his domicile in British India, dies in France, leaving moveable property in France, moveable property in England, and property, both moveable and immoveable, in British India. The succession to the whole is regulated by the law of British India.

6. A

6. A person can have only one domicile for the purpose of the succession to his moveable property.

One domicile only affects succession to moveables

7. The domicile of origin of every person of legitimate birth is in the country in which at the time of his birth his father was domiciled; or, if he is a posthumous child, in the country in which his father was domiciled at the time of the father's death.

Domicile of origin of person of legitimate birth.

#### Illustration.

At the time of the birth of A, his father was domiciled in England. A's domicile of origin is in England, whatever may be the country in which he was born.

8. The domicile of origin of an illegitimate child is in the country in which, at the time of his birth, his mother was domiciled.

Domicile of origin of illegitimate child.

9. The domicile of origin prevails until a new domicile has been acquired.

Continuance of domicile of origin.

10. A man acquires a new domicile by taking up his fixed habitation in a country which is not that of his domicile of origin.

Acquisition of new domicile.

*Explanation.*—A man is not to be deemed to have taken up his fixed habitation in British India merely by reason of his residing there in His Majesty's civil or military service, or in the exercise of any profession or calling.

or any  
X 75

#### Illustrations.

(i) A, whose domicile of origin is in England, proceeds to British India, where he settles as a barrister or a merchant, intending to reside there during the remainder of his life. His domicile is now in British India.

(ii) A, whose domicile is in England, goes to Austria, and enters the Austrian service, intending to remain in that service. A has acquired a domicile in Austria.

(iii) A, whose domicile of origin is in France, comes to reside in British India under an engagement with the Government of India for a certain number of years. It is his intention to return to France at the end of that period. He does not acquire a domicile in British India.

(iv) A, whose domicile is in England, goes to reside in British India for the purpose of winding up the affairs of a partnership which has been dissolved, as that purpose is a temporary one, A does not acquire a domicile in B.

(v) A, having gone to reside in British India in the circumstances mentioned in (iv), acquires a domicile in British India.

(vi) A, who is compelled to reside in Calcutta by the Government, is not deemed to have acquired a domicile in Calcutta, unless he is enabled by such residence to acquire a domicile in British India.

(vii) A,

(vii) A, having come to Calcutta in the circumstances stated in the last preceding illustration, continues to reside there after such political changes have occurred as would enable him to return with safety to Chandernagore, and he intends that his residence in Calcutta shall be permanent. A has acquired a domicile in British India.

Special mode  
of acquiring  
domicile in  
British India.

11. Any person may acquire a domicile in British India by making and depositing in some office in British India, appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, a declaration in writing under his hand of his desire to acquire such domicile; provided that he has been resident in British India for one year immediately preceding the time of his making such declaration.

Domicile not  
acquired by  
residence as  
representative  
of foreign  
Government, or  
as part of his  
family.

12. A person who is appointed by the Government of one country to be its ambassador, consul or other representative in another country does not acquire a domicile in the latter country by reason only of residing there in pursuance of his appointment; nor does any other person acquire such domicile by reason only of residing with such first-mentioned person as part of his family, or as a servant.

Continuance of  
new domicile.

13. A new domicile continues until the former domicile has been resumed or another has been acquired.

Minor's  
domicile.

14. The domicile of a minor follows the domicile of the parent from whom he derived his domicile of origin.

*Exception.*—The domicile of a minor does not change with that of his parent, if the minor is married or holds any office or employment in the service of His Majesty, or has set up, with the consent of the parent, in any distinct business.

Domicile  
acquired by  
woman on  
marriage.

15. By marriage a woman acquires the domicile of her husband, if she had not the same domicile before.

Wife's domicile  
during  
marriage

16. A wife's domicile during her marriage follows the domicile of her husband.

*Exception.*—The wife's domicile no longer follows that of her husband if they are separated by the sentence of a competent Court, or if the husband is undergoing a sentence of transportation.

Minor's  
acquisition of  
new domicile.

17. Save as hereinbefore otherwise provided in this Part, a person cannot, during minority, acquire a new domicile.

Insane's  
acquisition  
of new domicile.

18. An insane person cannot acquire a new domicile in any other way than by his domicile following the domicile of another person.

Succession to  
moveable  
property in  
British India  
in absence of  
proof of  
domicile  
elsewhere.

19. If a person dies leaving moveable property in British India, in the absence of proof of any domicile elsewhere, succession to the property is regulated by the law of British India.

PART III.

## PART III.

## Marriage.

20. (1) No person shall, by marriage, acquire any interest in the property of the person whom he or she marries or become incapable of doing any act in respect of his or her own property which he or she could have done if unmarried. Interests and powers not acquired nor lost by marriage.

(2) This section—

(a) shall not apply to any marriage contracted before the first day of January, 1866;

(b) shall not apply, and shall be deemed never to have applied, to any marriage one or both of the parties to which professed at the time of the marriage the Hindu, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion.

21. If a person whose domicile is not in British India marries in British India a person whose domicile is in British India, neither party acquires by the marriage any rights in respect of any property of the other party not comprised in a settlement made previous to the marriage, which he or she would not acquire thereby if both were domiciled in British India at the time of the marriage. Effect of marriage between person domiciled and one not domiciled in British India.

22. (1) The property of a minor may be settled in contemplation of marriage, provided the settlement is made by the minor with the approbation of the minor's father, or, if the father is dead or absent from British India, with the approbation of the High Court. Settlement of minor's property in contemplation of marriage.

(2) Nothing in this section or in section 21 shall apply to any will made or intestacy occurring before the first day of January, 1866, or to intestate or testamentary succession to the property of any Hindu, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina.

## PART IV.

## Of Consanguinity.

23. Nothing in this Part shall apply to any will made or intestacy occurring before the first day of January, 1866, or Application of Part.

to intestate or testamentary succession to the property of any Hindu, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Sikh, Jaina or Parsi.

Kindred or consanguinity.

24. Kindred or consanguinity is the connection or relation of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor.

Local consanguinity.

25. (1) Lineal consanguinity is that which subsists between two persons, one of whom is descended in a direct line from the other, as between a man and his father, grandfather and great-grandfather, and so upwards in the direct ascending line; or between a man and his son, grandson, great-grandson and so downwards in the direct descending line.

(2) Every generation constitutes a degree, either ascending or descending.

(3) A person's father is related to him in the first degree, and so likewise is his son; his grandfather and grandson in the second degree; his great-grandfather and great-grandson in the third degree, and so on.

Collateral consanguinity.

26. (1) Collateral consanguinity is that which subsists between two persons who are descended from the same stock or ancestor, but neither of whom is descended in a direct line from the other.

(2) For the purpose of ascertaining in what degree of kindred any collateral relative stands to a person deceased, it is necessary to reckon upwards from the person deceased to the common stock and then downwards to the collateral relative, a degree being allowed for each person, both ascending and descending.

Persons held for purpose of succession to be similarly related to deceased.

27. For the purpose of succession, there is no distinction—

- (a) between those who are related to a person deceased through his father, and those who are related to him through his mother; or
- (b) between those who are related to a person deceased by the full blood, and those who are related to him by the half blood; or
- (c) between those who were actually born in the lifetime of a person deceased and those who at the date of his death were only conceived in the womb, but who have been subsequently born alive.

Manner of computing degrees of kindred.

28. Degrees of kindred are computed in the manner set forth in the table of kindred set out in Schedule I.

*Illustrations.*

*Illustrations.*

(i) The person whose relatives are to be reckoned, and his cousin-german, or first cousin, are, as shown in the table, related in the fourth degree; there being one degree of ascent to the father, and another to the common ancestor, the grandfather; and from him one of descent to the uncle, and another to the cousin-german, making in all four degrees.

(ii) A grandson of the brother and a son of the uncle, i.e., a great-nephew and a cousin-german, are in equal degree being each four degrees removed.

(iii) A grandson of a cousin-german is in the same degree as the grandson of a great-uncle, for they are both in the sixth degree of kindred.

## PART V.

### Intestate Succession.

#### CHAPTER I.

##### *Preliminary.*

29. (1) This Part shall not apply to any intestacy occurring before the first day of January, 1866, or to the property of any Hindu, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina. Application of Part.

(2) Save as provided in sub-section (1) or by any other law for the time being in force, the provisions of this Part shall constitute the law of British India in all cases of intestacy.

30. A person is deemed to die intestate in respect of all property of which he has not made a testamentary disposition which is capable of taking effect. As to what property deceased considered to have died intestate.

##### *Illustrations.*

(i) A has left no will. He has died intestate in respect of the whole of his property.

(ii) A has left a will, whereby he has appointed B his executor; but the will contains no other provisions. A has died intestate in respect of the distribution of his property.

(iii) A has bequeathed his whole property for an illegal purpose. A has died intestate in respect of the distribution of his property.

1,000 rupees.

#### CHAPTER II.

##### RULES IN CASES OF INTESTATE OTHER THAN PARSIS.

31. Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to Parsis.

32. The Chapter not to apply to Parsis.

Devolution of such property.

32. The property of an intestate devolves upon the wife or husband, or upon those who are of the kindred of the deceased, in the order and according to the rules hereinafter contained in this Chapter.

*Explanation.*—A widow is not entitled to the provision hereby made for her if, by a valid contract made before her marriage, she has been excluded from her distributive share of her husband's estate.

Where intestate has left widow and lineal descendants, or widow and kindred only, or widow and no kindred.

33. Where the intestate has left a widow—

(a) if he has also left any lineal descendants, one-third of his property shall belong to his widow, and the remaining two-thirds shall go to his lineal descendants, according to the rules hereinafter contained;

*Save as provided by Sec. 33-A*

(b) if he has left no lineal descendant, but has left persons who are of kindred to him, one-half of his property shall belong to his widow, and the other half shall go to those who are of kindred to him, in the order and according to the rules hereinafter contained;

(c) if he has left none who are of kindred to him, the whole of his property shall belong to his widow.

→ 33-A. *added vide Act XL of 1926. (sl)*

Where intestate has left no widow, and where he has left no kindred.

34. Where the intestate has left no widow, his property shall go to his lineal descendants or to those who are of kindred to him, not being lineal descendants, according to the rules hereinafter contained; and, if he has left none who are of kindred to him, it shall go to the Crown.

Rights of widower.

35. A husband surviving his wife has the same rights in respect of her property, if she dies intestate, as a widow has in respect of her husband's property, if he dies intestate.

*Distribution where there are lineal descendants.*

Rules of distribution

36. The rules for the distribution of the intestate's property (after deducting the widow's share, if he has left a widow) amongst his lineal descendants shall be those contained in sections 37 to 40.

If here intestate has left child or children only.

37. Where the intestate has left surviving him a child or children, but no more remote lineal descendant through a deceased child, the property shall belong to his surviving child, if there is only one, or shall be equally divided among all his surviving children.

38. Where

# ACT No. XL OF 1926.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 9th September, 1926.)

## An Act to amend the provisions of section 33 of the Indian Succession Act, 1925.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the provisions of section 33 of the Indian Succession Act, 1925, so as to provide more liberally for the surviving widow or husband where there are no lineal descendants in the case of a total intestacy; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Succession (Amendment) Act, 1926. Short title

2. To clause (b) of section 33 of the Indian Succession Act, 1925 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), before the words "If he has left no lineal descendant" there shall be prefixed the words "Save as provided by section 33A". Amendment of section 33, Act XXXIX of 1925

3. After section 33 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:— Insertion of new section 33A in Act XXXIX of 1925

"33A. (1) Where the intestate has left a widow but no lineal descendants and the nett value of his property does not exceed five thousand rupees, the whole of his property shall belong to the widow. Special provision where intestate has left widow and no lineal descendants.

(2) Where the nett value of the property exceeds the sum of five thousand rupees, the widow shall be entitled to five thousand rupees thereof and shall have a charge upon the whole of such property for such sum of five thousand rupees, with interest thereon from the date of the death of the intestate at 4 per cent. per annum until payment.

(3) The provision for the widow made by this section shall be in addition and without prejudice to her interest and share in

Price Anna 1 or 1½d.]



in the residue of the estate of such intestate remaining after payment of the said sum of five thousand rupees, with interest as aforesaid, and such residue shall be distributed in accordance with the provisions of section 33 as if it were the whole of such intestate's property.

(4) The nett value of the property shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross value thereof all debts, and all funeral and administration expenses of the intestate, and all other lawful liabilities and charges to which the property shall be subject.

(5) This section shall not apply—

(a) to the property of:—

(i) any Indian Christian,

(ii) any child or grandchild of any male person who is or was at the time of his death an Indian Christian, or

(iii) any person professing the Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion the succession to whose property is, under section 24 of the Special Marriage Act, 1872, regulated by the provisions of this Act;

(b) unless the deceased dies intestate in respect of all his property."

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Where it  
has left a  
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38. Where the intestate has not left surviving him any child, but has left a grandchild or grandchildren and no more remote descendant through a deceased grandchild, the property shall belong to his surviving grandchild if there is only one, or shall be equally divided among all his surviving grandchildren.

Where intestate has left no child, but grandchild or grandchildren.

#### Illustrations.

(i) A has three children, and no more, John, Mary and Henry. They all die before the father, John leaving two children, Mary three, and Henry four. Afterwards A dies intestate, leaving those nine grandchildren and no descendant of any deceased grandchild. Each of his grandchildren will have one-ninth.

(ii) But if Henry has died, leaving no child, then the whole is equally divided between the intestate's five grandchildren, the children of John and Mary.

39. In like manner the property shall go to the surviving lineal descendants who are nearest in degree to the intestate, where they are all in the degree of great-grandchildren to him, or are all in a more remote degree.

Where intestate has left only great-grandchildren, or more remote lineal descendants.

40. (1) If the intestate has left lineal descendants who do not all stand in the same degree of kindred to him, and the persons through whom the more remote are descended from him are dead, the property shall be divided into such a number of equal shares as may correspond with the number of the lineal descendants of the intestate who either stood in the nearest degree of kindred to him at his decease, or, having been of the like degree of kindred to him, died before him, leaving lineal descendants who survived him.

Where intestate has left lineal descendants who do not all stand in the same degree of kindred to him, and the persons through whom the more remote are descended from him are dead.

(2) One of such shares shall be allotted to each of the lineal descendants who stood in the nearest degree of kindred to the intestate at his decease; and one of such shares shall be allotted in respect of each of such deceased lineal descendants; and the share allotted in respect of each of such deceased lineal descendants shall belong to his surviving child or children or more remote lineal descendants, as the case may be; such surviving child or children or more remote lineal descendants always taking the share which his or their parent or parents would have been entitled to respectively if such parent or parents had survived the intestate.

#### Illustrations.

John, Mary and Henry; John died, leaving one, and Henry alone survived. Intestate, one-third is allotted to Henry, and the remaining third to Mary's child.

(ii) A

(ii) A left no child, but left eight grandchildren, and two children of a deceased grandchild. The property is divided into nine parts, one of which is allotted to each grandchild, and the remaining one-ninth is equally divided between the two great-grandchildren.

(iii) A has four children, Mary dies leaving one-third of his property; John dies leaving two children, s intestate. One-third to Mary's child, and one-third is divided into four parts, one of which is allotted to each of John's three surviving children, and the remaining part is equally divided between John's two grandchildren.

(iv) A has two children, and no more; John and Mary. John dies before his father, leaving his wife pregnant. Then A dies leaving Mary surviving him, and in due time a child of John is born. A's property is to be equally divided between Mary and the posthumous child.

*Distribution where there are no lineal descendants.*

Rules of distribution where intestate has left no lineal descendants.

41. Where an intestate has left no lineal descendants, the rules for the distribution of his property (after deducting the widow's share, if he has left a widow) shall be those contained in sections 42 to 48.

Where intestate's father living

42. If the intestate's father is living, he shall succeed to the property.

Where intestate's father dead but his mother, brothers and sisters living

43. If the intestate's father is dead, but the intestate's mother is living and there are also brothers or sisters of the intestate living, and there is no child living of any deceased brother or sister, the mother and each living brother or sister shall succeed to the property in equal shares.

*Illustration*

A dies intestate, survived by his mother and two brothers of the full blood, John and Henry, and a sister Mary, who is the daughter of his mother but not of his father. The mother takes one-fourth, each brother takes one-fourth and Mary, the sister of half blood, takes one-fourth.

Where intestate's father dead and his mother, a brother or sister, and children of any deceased brother or sister, living

44. If the intestate's father is dead, but the intestate's mother is living, and if any brother or sister and the child or children of any brother or sister who may have died in the intestate's lifetime are also living, then the mother and each living brother or sister, and the living child or children of each deceased brother or sister, shall be entitled to the property in equal shares, such children (if more than one) taking in equal shares only the shares which their respective parents would have taken if living at the intestate's death.

*Illustration.*

A, the intestate, leaves his mother, his brothers John and Henry, and also one child of a deceased sister, Mary, and two children of George, a deceased brother of the half blood who was the son of his father but not of his mother. The mother takes one-fifth, John and Henry each takes one-fifth, the child of Mary takes one-fifth, and the two children of George divide the remaining one-fifth equally between them.

45. If

45. If the intestate's father is dead, but the intestate's mother is living, and the brothers and sisters are all dead, but all or any of them have left children who survived the intestate, the mother and the child or children of each deceased brother or sister shall be entitled to the property in equal shares, such children (if more than one) taking in equal shares only the shares which their respective parents would have taken if living at the intestate's death.

Where intestate's father dead and his mother and children of any deceased brother or sister living.

*Illustration.*

A, the intestate, leaves no brother or sister, but leaves his mother and one child of a deceased sister, Mary, and two children of a deceased brother, George. The mother takes one-third, the child of Mary takes one-third, and the children of George divide the remaining one-third equally between them.

46. If the intestate's father is dead, but the intestate's mother is living, and there is neither brother, nor sister, nor child of any brother or sister of the intestate, the property shall belong to the mother.

Where intestate's father dead, but his mother is living and no brother, sister, nephew or niece.

47. Where the intestate has left neither lineal descendant, nor father, nor mother, the property shall be divided equally between his brothers and sisters and the child or children of such of them as may have died before him, such children (if more than one) taking in equal shares only the shares which their respective parents would have taken if living at the intestate's death.

Where intestate has left neither lineal descendant, nor father, nor mother.

48. Where the intestate has left neither lineal descendant, nor parent, nor brother, nor sister, his property shall be divided equally among those of his relatives who are in the nearest degree of kindred to him.

Where intestate has left neither lineal descendant, nor parent, nor brother, nor sister.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A, the intestate, has left a grandfather, and a grandmother and no other relative standing in the same or a nearer degree of kindred to him. They, being in the second degree, will be entitled to the property in equal shares, exclusive of any uncle or aunt of the intestate, uncles and aunts being only in the third degree.

(ii) A, the intestate, has left a great-grandfather, or a great-grandmother, and uncles and aunts, and no other relative standing in the same or a nearer degree of kindred to him. All of these being in the third degree will take equal shares.

(iii) A, the intestate, left a great-grandfather, an uncle and a nephew, but no relative standing in a nearer degree of kindred to him. All of these being in the third degree will take equal shares.

(iv) Ten children of one brother or sister of the intestate, and one child of another brother or sister of the intestate, constitute the class of relatives of the nearest degree of kindred to him. They will each take one-eleventh of the property.

49. Where

Children's  
advancements  
not brought  
into hotchpot.

49. Where a distributive share in the property of a person who has died intestate is claimed by a child, or any descendant of a child, of such person, no money or other property which the intestate may, during his life, have paid, given or settled, to, or for the advancement of, the child by whom or by whose descendant the claim is made shall be taken into account in estimating such distributive share.

### CHAPTER III.

#### SPECIAL RULES FOR PARSI INTESTATES.

Division of  
property  
among widow  
and children  
of intestate.]

50. Where a Parsi dies leaving a widow and children, the property of which he dies intestate shall be divided among the widow and children, so that the share of each son shall be double the share of the widow, and that her share shall be double the share of each daughter.

Division of  
property  
among widower  
and children  
of intestate.

51. Where a female Parsi dies leaving a widower and children, the property of which she dies intestate shall be divided among the widower and such children, so that his share shall be double the share of each of the children.

Division of  
property  
amongst the  
children of  
male intestate  
who leaves  
no widow.

52. When a Parsi dies leaving children but no widow, the property of which he dies intestate shall be divided amongst the children, so that the share of each son shall be four times the share of each daughter.

Division of  
property  
amongst the  
children of  
female intestate  
who leaves  
no widower.

53. When a female Parsi dies leaving children but no widower, the property of which she dies intestate shall be divided amongst the children in equal shares.

Division of pre-  
deceased child's  
share of  
intestate's  
property  
among the  
widower or  
widow and  
issue of such  
child.

54. If any child of a Parsi intestate has died in his or her lifetime, the widow or widower and issue of such child shall take the share which such child would have taken if living at the intestate's death in such manner as if such deceased child had died immediately after the intestate's death.

Division of  
property when  
the intestate  
leaves a widow  
or widower,  
but no lineal  
descendants.

55. Where a Parsi dies leaving a widow or widower, but without leaving any lineal descendants,—

- (a) his or her father and mother, if both are living, or one of them if the other is dead, shall take one moiety of the property in respect of which he or she dies intestate, and the widow or widower shall take the other moiety, provided that, where both the father and

and the mother of the intestate survive him or her, the father's share shall be double the share of the mother;

- (b) where neither the father nor the mother of the intestate survives him or her, the intestate's relatives on the father's side, in the order specified in Part I of Schedule II, shall take the moiety which the father and the mother would have taken if they had survived the intestate. The next-of-kin standing first in Part I of that Schedule shall be preferred to those standing second, the second to the third, and so on in succession, provided that the property shall be so distributed as that each male shall take double the share of each female standing in the same degree of propinquity;

- (c) where there are no relatives on the father's side, the intestate's widow or widower shall take the whole.

56. When a Parsi dies leaving neither lineal descendants nor a widow or widower, his or her next-of-kin, in the order set forth in Part II of Schedule II, shall be entitled to succeed to the whole of the property as to which he or she dies intestate. The next-of-kin standing first in Part II of the same Schedule shall be preferred to those standing second, the second to the third, and so on in succession, provided that the property shall be so distributed as that each male shall take double the share of each female standing in the same degree of propinquity.

Division of property when the intestate leaves neither widow nor widower, nor lineal descendants.

## PART VI.

### Testamentary Succession.

#### CHAPTER I.

##### *Introductory.*

(1) 57. The provisions of this Part which are set out in Schedule III shall, subject to the restrictions and modifications specified therein, apply—

Application of certain provisions of Part to a class of wills made by Hindus, etc.

- (a) to all wills and codicils made by any Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina, on or after the first day of September,

ber, 1870, within the territories which at the said date were 'subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal or within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature at Madras and Bombay; and

- (b) to all such wills and codicils made outside those territories and limits so far as relates to immoveable property situate within those territories or limits:

Provided that marriage shall not revoke any such will or codicil.

(General applica-  
tion of Part.

57(2)- added - See Act XXXVII 72  
58. (1) The provisions of this Part shall not apply to testa-  
mentary succession to the property of any Muhammadan nor,  
save as provided by section 57, to testamentary succession to the  
property of any Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina; nor shall  
they apply to any will made before the first day of January,  
1866.

(2) Save as provided in sub-section (1) or by any other law  
for the time being in force, the provisions of this Part shall  
constitute the law of British India applicable to all cases of  
testamentary succession.

## CHAPTER II.

### OF WILLS AND CODICILS.

59. Every person of sound mind not being a minor may  
dispose of his property by will.

*Explanation 1.*—A married woman may dispose by will  
of any property which she could alienate by her own act  
during her life.

*Explanation 2.*—Persons who are deaf or dumb or blind are  
not thereby incapacitated for making a will if they are able  
to know what they do by it.

*Explanation 3.*—A person who is ordinarily insane may  
make a will during an interval in which he is of sound mind.

*Explanation 4.*—No person can make a will while he is in  
such a state of mind, whether arising from intoxication or  
from illness or from any other cause, that he does not know  
what he is doing.

*Illustrations.*

# ACT No. XXXVII OF 1926.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 9th  
September, 1926.)

An Act to amend the Indian Succession Act, 1925, for a  
certain purpose.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Succession  
Act, 1925, for the purpose hereinafter appearing; It  
is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Succession Short title and  
(Amendment) Act, 1926. commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on the 1st day of January, 1927.

2. Section 57 of the Indian Succession Act, 1925, shall be Amendment of  
renumbered as sub-section (1) of section 57, and to that section section 57, Act  
the following sub-section shall be added, namely:— XXXIX of  
1925

“(2) The provisions of section 63 shall apply to all wills  
and codicils made by any Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh  
or Jaina on or after the 1st day of January, 1927,  
to which those provisions are not applied by sub-  
section (1).”

(iii) A being in such a state of health as to be capable of exercising  
his own judgment and volition, B uses urgent intercession and per-  
suasion with him to induce him to make a will of a certain purport,  
but in the free  
in the manner  
the intercession

(iii) A, with a view to obtaining a legacy from B, pays him atten-  
tion and flatters him and thereby produces in him a capricious par-  
tiality to A. B, in consequence of such attention and flattery, makes  
his will, by which he leaves a legacy to A. The bequest is not rendered  
invalid by the attention and flattery of A.

62. A will is liable to be revoked or altered by the maker will may be  
of it at any time when he is competent to dispose of his pro- revoked or  
perty by will. altered.

CHAPTER III.



## CHAPTER III.

## OF THE EXECUTION OF UNPRIVILEGED WILLS.

Execution of  
unprivileged  
wills.

63. Every testator, not being a soldier employed in an expedition or engaged in actual warfare, or a mariner at sea, shall execute his will according to the following rules:—

- (a) The testator shall sign or shall affix his mark to the will, or it shall be signed by some other person in his presence and by his direction.
- (b) The signature or mark of the testator, or the signature of the person signing for him, shall be so placed that it shall appear that it was intended thereby to give effect to the writing as a will.
- (c) The will shall be attested by two or more witnesses, each of whom has seen the testator sign or affix his mark to the will or has seen some other person sign the will, in the presence and by the direction of the testator, or has received from the testator a personal acknowledgment of his signature or mark, or of the signature of such other person; and each of the witnesses shall sign the will in the presence of the testator, but it shall not be necessary that more than one witness be present at the same time, and no particular form of attestation shall be necessary.

Incorporation  
of papers by  
reference.

64. If a testator, in a will or codicil duly attested, refers to any other document then actually written as expressing any part of his intentions, such document shall be deemed to form a part of the will or codicil in which it is referred to.

## CHAPTER IV.

## OF PRIVILEGED WILLS.

Privileged wills.

65. Any soldier being employed in an expedition or engaged in actual warfare, or any mariner being at sea, may, if he has completed the age of eighteen years, dispose of his property by a will made in the manner provided in section 66. Such wills are called privileged wills.

Illustrations.

## Illustrations.

(i) A, a medical officer attached to a regiment, is actually employed in an expedition. He is a soldier actually employed in an expedition, and can make a privileged will.

(ii) A is at sea in a merchant-ship, of which he is the purser. He is a mariner, and, being at sea, can make a privileged will.

(iii) A, a soldier serving in the field against insurgents, is a soldier engaged in actual warfare, and as such can make a privileged will.

(iv) A, a mariner of a ship, in the course of a voyage, is temporarily on shore while she is lying in harbour. He is, for the purposes of this section, a mariner at sea, and can make a privileged will.

(v) A, an admiral who commands a naval force, but who lives on shore, and only occasionally goes on board his ship, is not considered as at sea, and cannot make a privileged will.

(vi) A, a mariner serving on a military expedition, but not being at sea, is considered as a soldier, and can make a privileged will.

66. (1) Privileged wills may be in writing, or may be made by word of mouth.

Mode of making, and rules for executing, privileged wills.

(2) The execution of privileged wills shall be governed by the following rules:—

(a) The will may be written wholly by the testator, with his own hand. In such case it need not be signed or attested.

(b) It may be written wholly or in part by another person, and signed by the testator. In such case it need not be attested.

(c) If the instrument purporting to be a will is written wholly or in part by another person and is not signed by the testator, it shall be deemed to be his will, if it is shown that it was written by the testator's directions or that he recognised it as his will.

(d) If it appears on the face of the instrument that the execution of it in the manner intended by the testator was not completed, the instrument shall not, by reason of that circumstance, be invalid, provided that his non-execution of it can be reasonably ascribed to some cause other than the abandonment of the testamentary intentions expressed in the instrument.

(e) If the soldier or mariner has written instructions for the preparation of his will, but has died before it could be prepared and executed, such instructions shall be considered to constitute his will.

(f) If

- 227
- (f) If the soldier or mariner has, in the presence of two witnesses, given verbal instructions for the preparation of his will, and they have been reduced into writing in his lifetime, but he has died before the instrument could be prepared and executed, such instructions shall be considered to constitute his will, although they may not have been reduced into writing in his presence, nor read over to him.
- (g) The soldier or mariner may make a will by word of mouth by declaring his intentions before two witnesses present at the same time.
- (h) A will made by word of mouth shall be null at the expiration of one month after the testator, being still alive, has ceased to be entitled to make a privileged will.

## CHAPTER V.

### OF THE ATTESTATION, REVOCATION, ALTERATION AND REVIVAL OF WILLS.

Effect of gift to  
attesting  
witness

67. A will shall not be deemed to be insufficiently attested by reason of any benefit thereby given either by way of bequest or by way of appointment to any person attesting it, or to his or her wife or husband; but the bequest or appointment shall be void so far as concerns the person so attesting, or the wife or husband of such person, or any person claiming under either of them.

*Explanation.*—A legatee under a will does not lose his legacy by attesting a codicil which confirms the will.

Witness not  
disqualified by  
interest or by  
being executor

68. No person, by reason of interest in, or of his being an executor of, a will, shall be disqualified as a witness to prove the execution of the will or to prove the validity or invalidity thereof.

Revocation of  
will by  
testator's  
marriage

69. Every will shall be revoked by the marriage of the maker, except a will made in exercise of a power of appointment, when the property over which the power of appointment is exercised would not, in default of such appointment, pass to his or her executor or administrator, or to the person entitled in case of intestacy.

*Explanation.*—Where a man is invested with power to determine the disposition of property of which he is not the owner, he is said to have power to appoint such property.

70. No

70. No unprivileged will or codicil, nor any part thereof, shall be revoked otherwise than by marriage, or by another will or codicil, or by some writing declaring an intention to revoke the same and executed in the manner in which an unprivileged will is hereinbefore required to be executed, or by the burning, tearing or otherwise destroying the same by the testator or by some person in his presence and by his direction with the intention of revoking the same.

Revocation of  
unprivileged  
will or codicil

#### Illustrations.

(i) A has made an unprivileged will. Afterwards, A makes another unprivileged will which purports to revoke the first. This is a revocation.

(ii) A has made an unprivileged will. Afterwards, A, being entitled to make a privileged will, makes a privileged will, which purports to revoke his unprivileged will. This is a revocation.

71. No obliteration, interlineation or other alteration made in any unprivileged will after the execution thereof shall have any effect, except so far as the words or meaning of the will have been thereby rendered illegible or undiscernible, unless such alteration has been executed in like manner as hereinbefore is required for the execution of the will:

Effect of  
obliteration,  
interlineation  
or alteration in  
unprivileged  
will

Provided that the will, as so altered, shall be deemed to be duly executed if the signature of the testator and the subscription of the witnesses is made in the margin or on some other part of the will opposite or near to such alteration, or at the foot or end of or opposite to a memorandum referring to such alteration, and written at the end or some other part of the will.

72. A privileged will or codicil may be revoked by the testator by an unprivileged will or codicil, or by any act expressing an intention to revoke it and accompanied by such formalities as would be sufficient to give validity to a privileged will, or by the burning, tearing or otherwise destroying the same by the testator, or by some person in his presence and by his direction, with the intention of revoking the same.

Revocation of  
privileged will  
or codicil.

*Explanation.*—In order to the revocation of a privileged will or codicil by an act accompanied by such formalities as would be sufficient to give validity to a privileged will, it is not necessary that the testator should at the time of doing that act be in a situation which entitles him to make a privileged will.

73. (1) No unprivileged will or codicil, nor any part thereof, which has been revoked in any manner, shall be revived

Revival of  
unprivileged  
will

revived

revived otherwise than by the re-execution thereof, or by a codicil executed in manner hereinbefore required, and showing an intention to revive the same.

(2) When any will or codicil, which has been partly revoked and afterwards wholly revoked, is revived, such revival shall not extend to so much thereof as has been revoked before the revocation of the whole thereof, unless an intention to the contrary is shown by the will or codicil.

## CHAPTER VI.

### OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF WILLS.

Wording of will.

74. It is not necessary that any technical words or terms of art be used in a will, but only that the wording be such that the intentions of the testator can be known therefrom.

Inquiries to determine questions as to object or subject of will

75. For the purpose of determining questions as to what person or what property is denoted by any words used in a will, a Court shall inquire into every material fact relating to the persons who claim to be interested under such will, the property which is claimed as the subject of disposition, the circumstances of the testator and of his family, and into every fact a knowledge of which may conduce to the right application of the words which the testator has used.

#### Illustrations.

(i) A, by his will, bequeaths 1,000 rupees to his eldest son or to his youngest grandchild, or to his cousin, Mary. A Court may make inquiry in order to ascertain to what person the description in the will applies.

(ii) A, by his will, leaves to B "my estate called Black Acre". It may be necessary to take evidence in order to ascertain what is the subject-matter of the bequest, that is to say, what estate of the testator's is called *Black Acre*.

(iii) A, by his will, leaves to B "the estate which I purchased of C". It may be necessary to take evidence in order to ascertain what estate the testator purchased of C.

Mistake or misdescription of object.

76. (1) Where the words used in a will to designate or describe a legatee or a class of legatees sufficiently show what is meant, an error in the name or description shall not prevent the legacy from taking effect.

(2) A mistake in the name of a legatee may be corrected by a description of him, and a mistake in the description of a legatee may be corrected by the name.

Illustrations.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A bequeaths a legacy to "Thomas, the second son of my brother John." The testator has an only brother named John, who has no son named Thomas, but has a second son whose name is William. William will have the legacy,

"second son of my brother John, whose first son is William. Thomas will have the legacy."

(iii) The testator bequeaths his property "to A and B, the legitimate children of C." C has no legitimate child, but has two illegitimate children, A and B. The bequest to A and B takes effect, although they are illegitimate.

(iv) The testator gives his residuary estate to be divided among "my seven children" and, proceeding to enumerate them, mentions six names only. This omission will not prevent the seventh child from taking a share with the others.

(v) The testator bequeaths "my six grandchildren" to "my six children." The testator mentions one Christian name, mentions one Christian name, mentions one Christian name. The one whose name is not mentioned will take a share with the others.

(vi) The testator bequeaths "1,000 rupees to each of the three children of A." At the date of the will A has four children. Each of these four children will, if he survives the testator, receive a legacy of 1,000 rupees.

77. Where any word material to the full expression of the meaning has been omitted, it may be supplied by the context. When words may be supplied.

*Illustration.*

The testator gives a legacy of "five hundred" to his daughter A and a legacy of "five hundred rupees" to his daughter B. A will take a legacy of five hundred rupees.

78. If the thing which the testator intended to bequeath can be sufficiently identified from the description of it given in the will, but some parts of the description do not apply, such parts of the description shall be rejected as erroneous, and the bequest shall take effect. Rejection of erroneous particulars in description of subject.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A bequeaths to B "my marsh-lands lying in L and in the occupation of X." The testator had marsh-lands lying in L but had no marsh-lands in the occupation of X. The words "in the occupation of X" shall be rejected as erroneous, and the marsh-lands of the testator lying in L will pass by the bequest.

(ii) The testator bequeaths to A "my zamindari of Rampur." He had an estate at Rampur but it was a taluq and not a zamindari. The taluq passes by this bequest.

79. If a will mentions several circumstances as descriptive of the thing which the testator intends to bequeath, and there is any property of his in respect of which all those circumstances exist, the bequest shall be considered as limited to such property, and it shall not be lawful to reject any part of When part of description may not be rejected as erroneous.

of the description as erroneous, because the testator had other property to which such part of the description does not apply.

*Explanation.*—In judging whether a case falls within the meaning of this section, any words which would be liable to rejection under section 78 shall be deemed to have been struck out of the will.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A bequeaths to B "my marsh-lands lying in L and in the occupation of X." The testator had marsh-lands lying in L, some of which were in the occupation of X, and some not in the occupation of X. The bequest will be considered as limited to such of the testator's marsh-lands lying in L as were in the occupation of X.

(ii) A bequeaths to B "my marsh-lands lying in L and in the occupation of X, comprising 1,000 bighas of lands." The testator had marsh-lands lying in L some of which were in the occupation of X and some not in the occupation of X. The measurement is wholly inapplicable to the marsh-lands of either class, or to the whole taken together. The measurement will be considered as struck out of the will, and such of the testator's marsh-lands lying in L as were in the occupation of X shall alone pass by the bequest.

80. Where the words of a will are unambiguous, but it is found by extrinsic evidence that they admit of applications, one only of which can have been intended by the testator, extrinsic evidence may be taken to show which of these applications was intended.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A man, having two cousins of the name of Mary, bequeaths a sum of money to "my cousin Mary." It appears that there are two persons, each answering the description in the will. That description, therefore, admits of two applications, only one of which can have been intended by the testator. Evidence is admissible to show which of the two applications was intended.

(ii) A, by his will, leaves to B "my estate called Sultanpur Khurd." It turns out that he had two estates called Sultanpur Khurd. Evidence is admissible to show which estate was intended.

81. Where there is an ambiguity or deficiency on the face of a will, no extrinsic evidence as to the intentions of the testator shall be admitted.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A man has an aunt, Caroline, and a cousin, Mary, and has no aunt of the name of Mary. By his will he bequeaths 1,000 rupees to "my aunt, Caroline" and 1,000 rupees to "my cousin, Mary" and afterwards bequeaths 2,000 rupees to "my before-mentioned aunt, Mary." There is no person to whom the description given in the will can apply, and evidence is not admissible to show who was meant by "my before-mentioned aunt, Mary." The bequest is therefore void for uncertainty under section 80.

(ii) A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to leaving a blank for the name of the legatee. Evidence is not admissible to show what name the testator intended to insert.

(iii) A bequeaths to B rupees, or "my estate of . . ." Evidence is not admissible to show what sum or what estate the testator intended to insert.

82. The

Extrinsic evidence admissible in cases of patent ambiguity.

Extrinsic evidence inadmissible in case of patent ambiguity or deficiency.

82. The meaning of any clause in a will is to be collected from the entire instrument, and all its parts are to be construed with reference to each other.

Meaning of clause to be collected from entire will.

*Illustrations.*

(i) The testator gives to B a specific fund or property at the death of A, and by The effect of fund or prope from the beq sense the wor

(ii) Where a testator having an estate, one part of which is called Black Acre, bequeaths the whole of his estate to A, and in another part of his will bequeaths Black Acre to B, the latter bequest is to be read as an exception out of the first as if he had said "I give Black Acre to B, and all the rest of my estate to A."

83. General words may be understood in a restricted sense where it may be collected from the will that the testator meant to use them in a restricted sense; and words may be understood in a wider sense than that which they usually bear, where it may be collected from the other words of the will that the testator meant to use them in such wider sense.

When words may be understood in restricted sense, and when in sense wider than usual.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A testator gives to A "my farm in the occupation of B," and to C "the lands and marsh-lands in L.

(ii) The testator (a sailor on ship-board) bequeathed to his mother his gold ring, buttons and chest of clothes, and to his friend, A (a ship-mate), his red box, clasp-knife and all things not before bequeathed. The testator's share in a house does not pass to A under this bequest.

(iii) A, by his will, bequeathed to B all his household furniture, Under ator's as

84. Where a clause is susceptible of two meanings according to one of which it has some effect, and according to the other of which it can have none, the former shall be preferred.

Which of two possible constructions preferred.

85. No part of a will shall be rejected as destitute of meaning if it is possible to put a reasonable construction upon it.

No part rejected, if it can be reasonably constructed.

86. If the same words occur in different parts of the same will, they shall be taken to have been used everywhere in the same sense, unless a contrary intention appears.

Interpretation of words repeated in different parts of will.

87. The



Testator's intention to be effectuated as far as possible.

87. The intention of the testator shall not be set aside because it cannot take effect to the full extent, but effect is to be given to it as far as possible.

*Illustration.*

The testator by a will made on his death-bed bequeathed all his property to C D for life and after his decease to a certain hospital. The intention of the testator cannot take effect to its full extent, because the gift to the hospital is void under section 118, but it will take effect so far as regards the gift to C D.

The last of two inconsistent clauses prevails.

88. Where two clauses or gifts in a will are irreconcilable, so that they cannot possibly stand together, the last shall prevail.

*Illustrations.*

(i) The testator by the first clause of his will leaves his estate of Ramnagar "to A," and by the last clause of his will leaves it "to B and not to A." B will have it.

(ii) If a man at the commencement of his will gives his house to A, and at the close of it directs that his house shall be sold and the proceeds invested for the benefit of B, the latter disposition will prevail.

Will or bequest void for uncertainty

89. A will or bequest not expressive of any definite intention is void for uncertainty.

*Illustration.*

If a testator says "I bequeath goods to A," or "I bequeath to A," or "I leave to A all the goods mentioned in the Schedule" and no Schedule is found, or "I bequeath 'money,' 'wheat,' 'oil,'" or the like, without saying how much, this is void.

Words describing subject refer to property answering description at testator's death

90. The description contained in a will of property, the subject of gift, shall, unless a contrary intention appears by the will, be deemed to refer to and comprise the property, answering that description at the death of the testator.

Power of appointment executed by general bequest.

91. Unless a contrary intention appears by the will, a bequest of the estate of the testator shall be construed to include any property which he may have power to appoint by will to any object he may think proper, and shall operate as an execution of such power; and a bequest of property described in a general manner shall be construed to include any property to which such description may extend, which he may have power to appoint by will to any object he may think proper, and shall operate as an execution of such power.

Implied gift to objects of power in default of appointment.

92. Where property is bequeathed to or for the benefit of certain objects as a specified person may appoint or for the benefit of certain objects in such proportions as a specified person may appoint, and the will does not provide for the event of no appointment being made; if the power given by the

the will is not exercised, the property belongs to all the objects of the power in equal shares.

*Illustration.*

93. Where a bequest is made to the "heirs" or "right heirs" or "relations" or "nearest relations" or "family" or "kindred" or "nearest of kin" or "next-of-kin" of a particular person without any qualifying terms, and the class so designated forms the direct and independent object of the bequest, the property bequeathed shall be distributed as if it had belonged to such person and he had died intestate in respect of it, leaving assets for the payment of his debts independently of such property.

Bequest to "heirs," etc., of particular person without qualifying terms.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A leaves his property "to my own nearest relations." The property goes to those who would be entitled to it if A had died intestate, leaving assets for the payment of his debts independently of such property.

(ii) A bequeaths 10,000 rupees "to B for his life, and, after the death of B, to my own right heirs." The legacy after B's death belongs to those who would be entitled to it if it had formed part of A's unbequeathed property.

(iii) A leaves his property to B; but if B dies before him, to B's next-of-kin; B dies before A; the property devolves as if it had belonged to B, and he had died intestate, leaving assets for the payment of his debts independently of such property.

(iv) A leaves 10,000 rupees "to B for his life, and after his decease to the heirs of C." The legacy goes as if it had belonged to C, and he had died intestate, leaving assets for the payment of his debts independently of the legacy.

94. Where a bequest is made to the "representatives" or "legal representatives" or "personal representatives" or "executors or administrators" of a particular person, and the class so designated forms the direct and independent object of the bequest, the property bequeathed shall be distributed as if it had belonged to such person and he had died intestate in respect of it.

Bequest to "representatives," etc., of particular person

*Illustration.*

Bequest without words of limitation.

95. Where property is bequeathed to any person, he is entitled to the whole interest of the testator therein, unless it appears from the will that only a restricted interest was intended for him.

Bequest in alternative.

96. Where property is bequeathed to a person with a bequest in the alternative to another person or to a class of persons, then, if a contrary intention does not appear by the will, the legatee first named shall be entitled to the legacy if he is alive at the time when it takes effect; but if he is then dead, the person or class of persons named in the second branch of the alternative shall take the legacy.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A bequest is made to A or to B. A survives the testator. B takes nothing.

(ii) A bequest is made to A or to B. A dies after the date of the will, and before the testator. The legacy goes to B.

(iii) A bequest is made to A or to B. A is dead at the date of the will. The legacy goes to B.

(iv) Property is bequeathed to A or his heirs. A survives the testator. A takes the property absolutely.

(i) Property is bequeathed to A or his nearest of kin. A dies in the lifetime of the testator. Upon the death of the testator, the bequest to A's nearest of kin takes effect.

(ii) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B or his heirs. A and B survive the testator. B dies in A's lifetime. Upon A's death the bequest to the heirs of B takes effect.

(iii) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B or his heirs. B dies in the testator's lifetime. A survives the testator. Upon A's death the bequest to the heirs of B takes effect.

Effect of words describing a class added to bequest to person

97. Where property is bequeathed to a person, and words are added which describe a class of persons but do not denote them as direct objects of a distinct and independent gift, such person is entitled to the whole interest of the testator therein, unless a contrary intention appears by the will.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A bequest is made—

- to A and his children,
- to A and his children by his present wife,
- to A and his heirs,
- to A and the heirs of his body,
- to A and the heirs male of his body,
- to A and the heirs female of his body,
- to A and his issue,
- to A and his family,
- to A and his descendants,
- to A and his representatives,
- to A and his personal representatives,
- to A, his executors and administrators.

In each of these cases, A takes the whole interest which the testator had in the property.

(ii) A

(ii) A bequest is made to A and his brothers. A and his brothers are jointly entitled to the legacy.

(iii) A bequest is made to A for life and after his death to his issue. At the death of A the property belongs in equal shares to all persons who then answer the description of issue of A.

98. Where a bequest is made to a class of persons under a general description only, no one to whom the words of the description are not in their ordinary sense applicable shall take the legacy.

Bequest to class of persons and a general description only.

99. In a will—

Construction of terms

(a) the word "children" applies only to lineal descendants in the first degree of the person whose "children" are spoken of;

(b) the word "grandchildren" applies only to lineal descendants in the second degree of the person whose "grandchildren" are spoken of;

(c) the words "nephews" and "nieces" apply only to children of brothers or sisters;

(d) the words "cousins," or "first cousins," or "cousins-german," apply only to children of brothers or of sisters of the father or mother of the person whose "cousins," or "first cousins," or "cousins-german," are spoken of;

(e) the words "first cousins once removed" apply only to children of cousins-german, or to cousins-german of a parent of the person whose "first cousins once removed" are spoken of;

(f) the words "second cousins" apply only to grandchildren of brothers or of sisters of the grandfather or grandmother of the person whose "second cousins" are spoken of;

(g) the words "issue" and "descendants" apply to all lineal descendants whatever of the person whose "issue" or "descendants" are spoken of;

(h) words expressive of collateral relationship apply alike to relatives of full and of half blood; and

(i) all words expressive of relationship apply to a child in the womb who is afterwards born alive.

100. In the absence of any intimation to the contrary in a will, the word "child," the word "son," the word "daughter," or any word which expresses relationship, is to be under-

Words expressing relationship denoted only by "male" relatives or "female" relatives reputed legitimate.

stood

stood as denoting only a legitimate relative, or, where there is no such legitimate relative, a person who has acquired, at the date of the will, the reputation of being such relative.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A having three children, B, C and D, of whom B and C are legitimate and D is illegitimate, leaves his property to be equally divided among "my children." The property belongs to B and C in equal shares, to the exclusion of D.

(ii) A, having a niece of illegitimate birth, who has acquired the reputation of being his niece, and having no legitimate niece, bequeaths a sum of money to his niece. The illegitimate niece is entitled to the legacy.

(iii) A, having in his will enumerated his children, and named as one of them B, who is illegitimate, leaves a legacy to "my said children." B will take a share in the legacy along with the legitimate children.

(iv) A leaves a legacy to "the children of B." B is dead and has left none but illegitimate children. All those who had at the date of the will acquired the reputation of being the children of B are objects of the gift.

(v) A bequeaths a legacy to "the children of B." B never had any at the date of the will, acquired the reputation of being the children of B after the date of the will and before F were born, and acquired the reputation of being the children of B. C and D are objects of the bequest.

(vi) A makes a bequest in favour of his child by a certain woman, not his wife. B had acquired at the date of the will the reputation of being the child of A by the woman designated. B takes the legacy.

(vii) A makes a bequest in favour of his child to be born of a woman who never becomes his wife. The bequest is void.

(viii) A makes a bequest in favour of the child of which a certain woman, not married to him, is pregnant. The bequest is valid.

Rules of construction where will purports to make two bequests to same person

101. Where a will purports to make two bequests to the same person, and a question arises whether the testator intended to make the second bequest instead of or in addition to the first; if there is nothing in the will to show what he intended, the following rules shall have effect in determining the construction to be put upon the will:—

(a) If the same specific thing is bequeathed twice to the same legatee in the same will or in the will and again in the codicil, he is entitled to receive that specific thing only.

(b) Where one and the same will or one and the same codicil purports to make, in two places, a bequest to the same person of the same quantity or amount of anything, he shall be entitled to one such legacy only.

(c) Where two legacies of unequal amount are given to the same person in the same will, or in the same codicil, the legatee is entitled to both.

(d) Where

- (d) Where two legacies, whether equal or unequal in amount, are given to the same legatee, one by a will and the other by a codicil, or each by a different codicil, the legatee is entitled to both legacies.

*Explanation.*—In clauses (a) to (d) of this section, the word “will” does not include a codicil.

#### Illustrations.

(i) A, having ten shares, and no more, in the Imperial Bank of India, made his will, which contained the following words:—“I bequeath my ten shares in the Imperial Bank to B, and the residue of my property to C.” After his death, B was entitled to receive A's ten shares in the Imperial Bank, and C was entitled to receive the residue of A's property.

(ii) A, having one diamond ring, which was given him by B, bequeathed to C the diamond ring which was given by B. A afterwards made a codicil to his will, and thereby, after giving other legacies, he bequeathed to C the diamond ring which was given him by B. C can claim nothing except the diamond ring which was given to A by B.

(iii) A, by his will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 rupees and afterwards in the same will repeats the bequest in the same words. B is entitled to one legacy of 5,000 rupees only.

(iv) A, by his will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 rupees and afterwards in the same will bequeaths to B the sum of 6,000 rupees. B is entitled to receive 11,000 rupees.

(v) A, by his will, bequeaths to B 5,000 rupees and by a codicil to the will he bequeaths to him 5,000 rupees. B is entitled to receive 10,000 rupees.

(vi) A, by one codicil to his will, bequeaths to B 5,000 rupees and by another codicil bequeaths to him 6,000 rupees. B is entitled to receive 11,000 rupees.

(vii) A, by his will, bequeaths “500 rupees to B because she was my nurse,” and in another part of the will bequeaths 500 rupees to B “because she went to England with my children.” B is entitled to receive 1,000 rupees.

(viii) A, by his will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 rupees and also, in another part of the will, an annuity of 400 rupees. B is entitled to both legacies.

(ix) A, by his will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 rupees and also bequeaths to him the sum of 5,000 rupees if he shall attain the age of 18. B is entitled absolutely to one sum of 5,000 rupees, and takes a contingent interest in another sum of 5,000 rupees.

102. A residuary legatee may be constituted by any words that show an intention on the part of the testator that the person designated shall take the surplus or residue of his property. C, constitution of residuary legatee.

#### Illustrations.

(i) A makes her will, consisting of several testamentary papers, in one of which are contained the following words:—“I think there will be something left, after all funeral expenses, etc., to give to B, now at school, towards equipping him to any profession he may hereafter be appointed to.” B is constituted residuary legatee.

(ii) A makes his will, with the following passage at the end of it:—“I believe there will be found sufficient in my banker's hands to defray and discharge my debts, which I hereby desire him to do, and keep the residue.” B is constituted residuary legatee.

residue for her own use and pleasure." B is constituted the residuary legatee.

(iii) A bequeaths all his property to B, except certain stocks and funds, which he bequeaths to C. B is the residuary legatee.

Property to  
which residuary  
legatee entitled

**103.** Under a residuary bequest, the legatee is entitled to all property belonging to the testator at the time of his death, of which he has not made any other testamentary disposition which is capable of taking effect.

*Illustration.*

A by his will bequeaths certain legacies, of which one is void under section 118, and another lapses by the death of the legatee. He bequeaths the residue of his property to B. After the date of his will A purchases a zamindari, which belongs to him at the time of his death. B is entitled to the two legacies and the zamindari as part of the residue.

Time of vesting  
legacy in  
general terms

**104.** If a legacy is given in general terms, without specifying the time when it is to be paid, the legatee has a vested interest in it from the day of the death of the testator, and, if he dies without having received it, it shall pass to his representatives.

In what case  
legacy lapses

**105.** (1) If the legatee does not survive the testator, the legacy cannot take effect, but shall lapse and form part of the residue of the testator's property, unless it appears by the will that the testator intended that it should go to some other person.

(2) In order to entitle the representatives of the legatee to receive the legacy, it must be proved that he survived the testator.

*Illustrations.*

(i) The testator bequeaths to B "500 rupees which B owes me." B dies before the testator; the legacy lapses.

(ii) A bequest is made to A and his children. A dies before the testator, or happens to be dead when the will is made. The legacy to A and his children lapses.

(iii) A legacy is given to A, and, in case of his dying before the testator, to B. A dies before the testator. The legacy goes to B.

(iv) A sum of money is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B. A dies in the lifetime of the testator; B survives the testator. The bequest to B takes effect.

(v) A sum of money is bequeathed to A on his completing his eighteenth year, and in case he should die before he completes his eighteenth year, to B. A completes his eighteenth year, and dies in the lifetime of the testator. The legacy to A lapses, and the bequest to B does not take effect.

(vi) The testator and the legatee perished in the same ship-wreck. There is no evidence to show which died first. The legacy lapses.

Legacy does not  
lapse if one of  
two joint  
legatees die  
before testator.

**106.** If a legacy is given to two persons jointly, and one of them dies before the testator, the other legatee takes the whole.

*Illustration.*

*Illustration.*

The legacy is simply to A and B. A dies before the testator. B takes the legacy.

107. If a legacy is given to legatees in words which show that the testator intended to give them distinct shares of it, then, if any legatee dies before the testator, so much of the legacy as was intended for him shall fall into the residue of the testator's property.

Effect of words showing testator's intention to give distinct shares

*Illustration.*

A sum of money is bequeathed to A, B and C, to be equally divided among them. A dies before the testator. B and C will only take so much as they would have had if A had survived the testator.

108. Where a share which lapses is a part of the general residue bequeathed by the will, that share shall go as undisposed of.

When lapsed share goes as undisposed of

*Illustration.*

The testator bequeaths the residue of his estate to A, B and C, to be equally divided between them. A dies before the testator. His one-third of the residue goes as undisposed of.

109. Where a bequest has been made to any child or other lineal descendant of the testator, and the legatee dies in the lifetime of the testator, but any lineal descendant of his survives the testator, the bequest shall not lapse, but shall take effect as if the death of the legatee had happened immediately after the death of the testator, unless a contrary intention appears by the will.

When bequest to testator's child or lineal descendant does not lapse on his death in testator's lifetime.

*Illustration.*

A makes his will, by which he bequeaths a sum of money to his son, B, for his own absolute use and benefit. B dies before A, leaving a son, C, who survives A, and having made his will whereby he bequeaths all his property to his widow, D. The money goes to D.

110. Where a bequest is made to one person for the benefit of another, the legacy does not lapse by the death, in the testator's lifetime, of the person to whom the bequest is made.

Bequest to A for benefit of B does not lapse by A's death.

111. Where a bequest is made simply to a described class of persons, the thing bequeathed shall go only to such as are alive at the testator's death.

Survivorship in case of bequest to described class.

*Exception.*—If property is bequeathed to a class of persons described as standing in a particular degree of kindred to a specified individual, but their possession of it is deferred until a time later than the death of the testator by reason of a prior bequest or otherwise, the property shall at that time go



to such of them as are then alive, and to the representatives of any of them who have died since the death of the testator.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A bequeaths a sum of money to "the children of B" without saying when B had died previous to the date of the bequest. C, D and E died after the date of the bequest. A, C and D survive A. The legacy will belong to C and D, to the exclusion of the representatives of E.

(ii) A lease for years of a house was bequeathed to A for his life, and after his decease to the children of B. At the death of the testator, B had two children living, C and D, and he never had any other child. Afterwards, during the lifetime of A, C died, leaving E, his executor. D has survived A. D and E are jointly entitled to so much of the leasehold term as remains unexpired.

(iii) A sum of money was bequeathed to A for her life and after her decease, to the children of B. At the death of the testator, B had two children living, C and D, and, after that event, two children, E and F, were born to B. C and E died in the lifetime of A, C having made a will, E having made no will. A has died, leaving D and F surviving her. The legacy is to be divided into four equal parts, one of which is to be paid to the executor of C, one to D, one to the administrator of E and one to F.

(iv) A bequeaths one-third of his lands to B for his life, and after his decease to the sisters of B. At the death of the testator, B had two sisters living, C and D, and after that event another sister E was born. C died during the life of B, D and E have survived B. One-third of A's lands belong to D, E and the representatives of C, in equal shares.

(v) A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to B for life and after his death equally among the children of C. Up to the death of B, C had not had any child. The bequest after the death of B is void.

(vi) A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to "all the children born or to be born" of B to be divided among them at the death of C. At the death of the testator, B has two children living, D and E. After the death of the testator, but in the lifetime of C, two other children, F and G, are born to B. After the death of C, another child is born to B. The legacy belongs to D, E, F and G, to the exclusion of the after-born child of B.

(vii) A bequeaths a fund to the children of B, to be divided among them when the eldest shall attain majority. At the testator's death, B had one child living, named C. He afterwards had two other children, named D and E. E died, but C and D were living when C attained majority. The fund belongs to C, D and the representatives of E, to the exclusion of any child who may be born to B after C's attaining majority.

CHAPTER VII.

OF VOID BEQUESTS.

**112.** Where a bequest is made to a person by a particular description, and there is no person in existence at the testator's death who answers the description, the bequest is void.

*Exception.*—If property is bequeathed to a person described as standing in a particular degree of kindred to a specified individual,

individual, but his possession of it is deferred until a time later than the death of the testator, by reason of a prior bequest or otherwise; and if a person answering the description is alive at the death of the testator, or comes into existence between that event and such later time, the property shall, at such later time, go to that person, or, if he is dead, to his representatives.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to the eldest son of B. At the death of the testator, B has no son. The bequest is void.

(ii) A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to B for life, and after his death to the eldest son of C. At the death of the testator, C had no son. Afterwards, during the life of B, a son is born to C. Upon B's death the legacy goes to C's son.

(iii) A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to B for life, and after his death to the eldest son of C. At the death of the testator, C had no son. Afterwards, during the life of B, a son, named D, is born to C. D dies, then B dies. The legacy goes to the representative of D.

(iv) A bequeaths his estate of Green Acre to B for life, and at his decease, to the eldest son of C. Up to the death of B, C has had no son. The bequest to C's eldest son is void.

(v) A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to the eldest son of C, to be paid to him after the death of B. At the death of the testator C has no son, but a son is afterwards born to him during the life of B and is alive at B's death. C's son is entitled to the 1,000 rupees.

113. Where a bequest is made to a person not in existence at the time of the testator's death, subject to a prior bequest contained in the will, the later bequest shall be void, unless it comprises the whole of the remaining interest of the testator in the thing bequeathed.

Bequest to person not in existence at testator's death subject to prior bequest

*Illustrations.*

(i) A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to B for life, and after his death to the eldest son of C. At the death of the testator, C has no son. Here the bequest to C's eldest son is void, as C is not in existence at the testator's death. It is not a bequest of the whole interest that remains to the testator. The bequest to A's eldest son for his life is void.

(ii) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to his daughters. A survives the testator. A has daughters some of whom were not in existence at the testator's death. The bequest to A's daughters comprises the whole interest that remains to the testator in the thing bequeathed. The bequest to A's daughters is valid.

(iii) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to his daughters. A survives the testator. A has daughters some of whom were not in existence at the testator's death. The bequest to A's daughters comprises the whole interest that remains to the testator in the thing bequeathed. The bequest to A's daughters is valid.

(iv) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to his daughters. A survives the testator. A has daughters some of whom were not in existence at the testator's death. The bequest to A's daughters comprises the whole interest that remains to the testator in the thing bequeathed. The bequest to A's daughters is valid.

(v) A

(iv) A bequeaths a sum of money to B for life, and directs that upon the death of B the fund shall be settled upon his daughters, so that the portion of each daughter may belong to herself for life, and may be divided among her children after her death. B has no daughter living at the time of the testator's death. In this case the only bequest to the daughters of B is contained in the direction to settle the fund, and this direction amounts to a bequest to persons not yet born, of a life-interest in the fund, that is to say, of something which is less than the whole interest that remains to the testator in the thing bequeathed. The direction to settle the fund upon the daughters of B is void.

Rule against  
perpetuity

114. No bequest is valid whereby the vesting of the thing bequeathed may be delayed beyond the lifetime of one or more persons living at the testator's death and the minority of some person who shall be in existence at the expiration of that period, and to whom, if he attains full age, the thing bequeathed is to belong.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life and after his death to B for his life; and after B's death to such of the sons of B as shall first attain the age of 25. A and B survive the testator. Here the son of B who shall first attain the age of 25, such son may have elapsed from the death of A and the minority of the sons of B. The bequest after B's death is void.

(ii) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to B for his life, and after B's death to such of B's sons as shall first attain the age of 25. B dies in the lifetime of the testator, leaving one or more sons. In this case the sons of B are persons living at the time of the testator's decease, and the time when either of them will attain 25 necessarily falls within his own lifetime. The bequest is valid.

(iii) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to B for his life, with a direction that after B's death it shall be divided amongst such of B's children as shall attain the age of 18, but that, if no child of B shall attain that age, the fund shall go to C. Here the time for the division of the fund must arrive at the latest at the expiration of 18 years from the death of B, a person living at the testator's decease. All the bequests are valid.

(iv) A fund is bequeathed to trustees for the benefit of the testator's daughters, with a direction that, if any of them marry under age, her share of the fund shall be settled so as to devolve after her death upon such of her children as shall attain the age of 18. Any daughter of the testator to whom the direction applies must be in existence at his decease, and any portion of the fund which may eventually be settled as directed must vest not later than 18 years from the death of the daughters whose share it was. All these provisions are valid.

Bequest to a  
class some of  
whom may  
come under  
rule in sec.  
114 and 115

115. If a bequest is made to a class of persons with regard to some of whom it is inoperative by reason of the provisions of section 113 or section 114, such bequest shall be wholly void.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A fund is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to all his children who shall attain the age of 25. A survives the testator, and

and has some children living at the testator's death. Each child of A's living at the testator's death must attain the age of 25 at 25 within the limits allowed for a bequest. But A may have children after the testator's decease, some of whom may not attain the age of 25 until more than 18 years have elapsed after the decease of A. The bequest to A's children, therefore, is imperative as to any child born after the testator's death; and, as it is given to all his children as a class it is not good as to any division of that class, but is wholly void.

(ii) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to B, C, D and all other children of A who shall attain the age of 25. B, C, D are children of A living at the testator's decease. In all other respects the case is the same as that supposed in Illustration (i). The mention of B, C, and D by name does not prevent the bequest from being regarded as a bequest to a class, and the bequest is wholly void.

116. Where a bequest is void by reason of any of the provisions of section 113, section 114, or section 115, any bequest contained in the same will, and intended to take effect after or upon failure of such prior bequest, is also void.

#### Illustrations.

(i) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to each of his sons as shall first attain the age of 25, for his life, and after the decease of such son to B. A and B survive the testator. The bequest to B is intended to take effect after the bequest to each of the sons of A as shall first attain the age of 25, which bequest is void under section 114. The bequest to B is void.

(ii) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to such of his sons as shall first attain the age of 25, and, if no son of A shall attain that age, to B. A and B survive the testator. The bequest to B is intended to take effect upon failure of the bequest to such of A's sons as shall first attain the age of 25, which bequest is void under section 114. The bequest to B is void.

117. A direction to accumulate the income arising from any property shall be void; and the property shall be disposed of as if no accumulation had been directed.

*Exception*—Where the property is immovable, or where accumulation is directed to be made from the death of the testator, the direction shall be valid in respect only of the income arising from the property within one year next following the testator's death; and at the end of the year such property and income shall be disposed of respectively, as if the period during which the accumulation has been directed to be made had elapsed.

#### Illustrations.

(i) The will directs that the sum of 10,000 rupees shall be invested in Government securities, and the income accumulated for 20 years, and that the principal, together with the accumulations, shall then be divided between A, B and C. A, B and C are entitled to receive the sum of 10,000 rupees at the end of a year from the testator's death.

(ii) The will directs that 10,000 rupees shall be invested, and the income accumulated until A shall marry, and shall then be paid to him. A is entitled to receive 10,000 rupees at the end of a year from the testator's death.

(iii) The will directs that the rents of the farm of Sultanpur shall be accumulated for ten years, and that the accumulation shall be then paid to the eldest son of A. At the death of the testator, A has an eldest son living, named B. B will receive, at the end of one year from the testator's death, the rents which have accrued during the year, together with any interest which may have been made by investing them.

(iv) The will directs that the rents of the farm of Sultanpur shall be accumulated for ten years, and that the accumulation shall then be paid to the eldest son of A. At the death of the testator, A has no son. The bequest is void.

(v) A bequeaths a sum of money to B, to be paid to him when he shall attain the age of 18, and directs the interest to be accumulated till he shall arrive at that age. At A's death the legacy becomes vested in B; and so much of the interest as is not required for his maintenance and education is accumulated, not by reason of the direction contained in the will, but in consequence of B's minority.

Bequest to religious or charitable uses.

118. No man having a nephew or niece or any nearer relative shall have power to bequeath any property to religious or charitable uses, except by a will executed not less than twelve months before his death, and deposited within six months from its execution in some place provided by law for the safe custody of the wills of living persons.

#### Illustrations.

A having a nephew makes a bequest by a will not executed and deposited as required—

- for the relief of poor people;
  - for the maintenance of sick soldiers;
  - for the erection or support of a hospital;
  - for the education and prebend of orphans;
  - for the support of scholars;
  - for the erection or support of a school;
  - for the building and repairs of a bridge;
  - for the making of roads;
  - for the erection or support of a church;
  - for the repairs of a church;
  - for the benefit of ministers of religion;
  - for the formation or support of a public garden;
- All these bequests are void.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### OF THE VESTING OF LEGACIES.

Date of vesting of legacy when payment or possession postponed.

119. Where by the terms of a bequest the legatee is not entitled to immediate possession of the thing bequeathed, a right to receive it at the proper time shall, unless a contrary intention appears by the will, become vested in the legatee on the

the testator's death, and shall pass to the legatee's representatives if he dies before that time and without having received the legacy, and in such cases the legacy is from the testator's death said to be vested in interest.

*Explanation.*—An intention that a legacy to any person shall not become vested in interest in him is not to be inferred merely from a provision whereby the payment or possession of the thing bequeathed is postponed, or whereby a prior interest therein is bequeathed to some other person, or whereby the income arising from the fund bequeathed is directed to be accumulated until the time of payment arrives, or from a provision that, if a particular event shall happen, the legacy shall go over to another person.

#### Illustrations.

(i) A bequeaths to B 100 rupees, to be paid to him at the death of C. On A's death the legacy becomes vested in interest in B, and if he dies before C, his representatives are entitled to the legacy.

(ii) A bequeaths to B 100 rupees, to be paid to him upon his attaining the age of 18. On A's death the legacy becomes vested in interest in B.

(iii) A fund is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B. On the testator's death the legacy to B becomes vested in interest in B.

(iv) A fund is bequeathed to A until B attains the age of 18 and then to B. The legacy to B is vested in interest from the testator's death.

(v) A bequeaths the whole of his property to B upon trust to pay certain debts out of the income, and then to make over the fund to C. At A's death the gift to C becomes vested in interest in him.

(vi) A fund is bequeathed to A, B and C in equal shares to be paid to them on their attaining the age of 18, respectively, with a proviso that, if all of them die under the age of 18, the legacy shall devolve upon D. On the death of the testator, the shares vested in interest in A, B and C, subject to be divested in case A, B and C shall all die under 18, and, upon the death of any of them (except the last survivor) under the age of 18, his vested interest passes, so subject, to his representatives.

120. (1) A legacy bequeathed in case a specified uncertain event shall happen does not vest until that event happens.

*Date of vesting when legacy contingent upon specified uncertain event.*

(2) A legacy bequeathed in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen does not vest until the happening of that event becomes impossible.

(3) In either case, until the condition has been fulfilled, the interest of the legatee is called contingent.

*Exception.*—Where a fund is bequeathed to any person upon his attaining a particular age, and the will also gives to him absolutely the income to arise from the fund before he reaches that age, or directs the income, or so much of it as

may

may be necessary, to be applied for his benefit, the bequest of the fund is not contingent.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A legacy is bequeathed to D in case A, B and C shall all die under the age of 18. D has a contingent interest in the legacy until A, B and C all die under 18, or one of them attains that age.

(ii) A sum of money is bequeathed to A "in case he shall attain the age of 18," or "when he shall attain the age of 18." A's interest in the legacy is contingent until the condition is fulfilled by his attaining that age.

(iii) An estate is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B if B shall then be living; but if B shall not be then living to C, A, B and C survive the testator. B and C each take a contingent interest in the estate until the event which is to vest it in one or in the other has happened.

(iv) An estate is bequeathed as in the case last supposed. B dies in the lifetime of A and C. Upon the death of B, C acquires a vested right to obtain possession of the estate upon A's death.

(v) A legacy is bequeathed to A when she shall attain the age of 18, or shall marry under that age with the consent of B, with a proviso that, if she neither attains 18 nor marries under that age with B's consent, the legacy shall go to C. A and C each take a contingent interest in the legacy. A attains the age of 18. A becomes absolutely entitled to the legacy although she may have married under 18 without the consent of B.

(vi) An estate is bequeathed to A until he shall marry and after that event to B. B's interest in the bequest is contingent until the condition is fulfilled by A's marrying.

(vii) An estate is bequeathed to A until he shall take advantage of any law for the relief of insolvent debtors, and after that event to B. B's interest in the bequest is contingent until A takes advantage of such a law.

(viii) An estate is bequeathed to A if he shall pay 500 rupees to B. A's interest in the bequest is contingent until he has paid 500 rupees to B.

(ix) A leaves his farm of Sultanpur Khurd to B, if B shall convey his own farm of Sultanpur Buzurg to C. B's interest in the bequest is contingent until he has conveyed the latter farm to C.

(x) A fund is bequeathed to A if B shall not marry C within five years after the testator's death. A's interest in the legacy is contingent until the condition is fulfilled by the expiration of the five years without B's having married C, or by the occurrence within that period of an event which makes the fulfilment of the condition impossible.

(xi) A fund is bequeathed to A if B shall not make any provision for him by will. The legacy is contingent until B's death.

(xii) A bequeaths to B 500 rupees a year upon his attaining the age of 18, and directs that the interest, or a competent part thereof, shall be applied for his benefit until he reaches that age. The legacy is vested.

(xiii) A bequeaths to B 500 rupees when he shall attain the age of 18, and directs that a certain sum, out of another fund, shall be applied for his maintenance until he arrives at that age. The legacy is contingent.

Vesting of interest in bequest to such

121. Where a bequest is made only to such members of a class as shall have attained a particular age, a person who has

has not attained that age cannot have a vested interest in the legacy.

members of a class as shall have attained particular age.

*Illustration.*

A fund is bequeathed to such of the children of A as shall attain the age of 18 the age of 18 will be even education. in the bequest.

## CHAPTER IX.

### OF ONEROUS BEQUESTS.

122. Where a bequest imposes an obligation on the legatee, he can take nothing by it unless he accepts it fully.

Onerous bequests.

*Illustration.*

A, having shares in (X), a prosperous joint stock company and also shares in (Y), a joint stock company in difficulties, in respect of which shares heavy calls are expected to be made, bequeaths to B all his shares in joint stock companies; B refuses to accept the shares in (Y). He forfeits the shares in (X).

123. Where a will contains two separate and independent bequests to the same person, the legatee is at liberty to accept one of them and refuse the other, although the former may be beneficial and the latter onerous.

One of two separate and independent bequests to same person may be accepted, and other refused.

*Illustration.*

A, having a lease for a term of years of a house at a rent which the term, and to B the lease He will not by

## CHAPTER X.

### OF CONTINGENT BEQUESTS.

124. Where a legacy is given if a specified uncertain event shall happen and no time is mentioned in the will for the occurrence of that event, the legacy cannot take effect, unless such event happens before the period when the fund bequeathed is payable or distributable.

Bequest contingent upon specified uncertain event, no time being mentioned for its occurrence.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A legacy is bequeathed to A, and, in case of his death, to B. If A survives the testator, the legacy to B does not take effect.

(ii) A



(ii) A legacy is bequeathed to A, and, in case of his death without children, to B. If A survives the testator or dies in his lifetime leaving a child, the legacy to B does not take effect.

(iii) A legacy is bequeathed to A when and if he attains the age of 18, and, in case of his death, to B. A attains the age of 18. The legacy to B does not take effect.

(iv) A legacy is bequeathed to A for life, and, after his death to B, and, "in case of B's death without children," to C. The words "in case of B's death without children" are to be understood as meaning in case B dies without children during the lifetime of A.

(v) A legacy is bequeathed to A for life, and, after his death to B, and, "in case of B's death," to C. The words "in case of B's death" are to be considered as meaning "in case B dies in the lifetime of A."

Bequest to such of certain persons as shall be surviving at some period not specified.

125. Where a bequest is made to such of certain persons as shall be surviving at some period, but the exact period is not specified, the legacy shall go to such of them as are alive at the time of payment or distribution, unless a contrary intention appears by the will.

#### Illustrations.

(i) Property is bequeathed to A and B to be equally divided between them, or to the survivor of them. If both A and B survive the testator, the legacy is equally divided between them. If A dies before the testator, and B survives the testator, it goes to B.

(ii) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and, after his death, to B and C, to be equally divided between them, or to the survivor of them. B dies during the life of A; C survives A. At A's death the legacy goes to C.

(iii) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B and C, or the survivor, with a direction that, if B should not survive the testator, his children are to stand in his place. C dies during the life of the testator; B survives the testator, but dies in the lifetime of A. The legacy goes to the representative of B.

(iv) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and, after his death, to B and C, with a direction that, in case either of them dies in the lifetime of A, the whole shall go to the survivor. B dies in the lifetime of A. Afterwards C dies in the lifetime of A. The legacy goes to the representative of C.

## CHAPTER XI.

### OF CONDITIONAL BEQUESTS.

Bequest upon impossible condition.

126. A bequest upon an impossible condition is void.

#### Illustrations.

(i) An estate is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall walk 100 miles in an hour. The bequest is void.

(ii) A bequeaths 500 rupees to B on condition that he shall marry A's daughter. A's daughter was dead at the date of the will. The bequest is void.

127. A

127. A bequest upon a condition, the fulfilment of which would be contrary to law or to morality, is void.

Bequest upon  
illegal or  
immoral condi-  
tion.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A bequeaths 500 rupees to B on condition that he shall murder C. The bequest is void.

(ii) A bequeaths 5,000 rupees to his niece if she will desert her husband. The bequest is void.

128. Where a will imposes a condition to be fulfilled before the legatee can take a vested interest in the thing bequeathed, the condition shall be considered to have been fulfilled if it has been substantially complied with.

Fulfilment of  
condition  
precedent to  
vesting of  
legacy.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C, D and E. A marries with the written consent of B, C is present at the marriage. D sends a present to A previous to the marriage. E has been personally informed by A of his intentions, and has made no objection. A has fulfilled the condition.

(ii) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C and D. D dies. A marries with the consent of B and C. A has fulfilled the condition.

(iii) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C and D. A marries in the lifetime of B, C and D, with the consent of B and C only. A has not fulfilled the condition.

(iv) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C and D. A obtains the unconditional assent of B, C and D to his marriage with E. Afterwards B, C and D capriciously retract their consent. A marries E. A has fulfilled the condition.

(v) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C and D. A marries without the consent of B, C and D, but obtains their consent after the marriage. A has not fulfilled the condition.

(vi) A makes his will whereby he bequeaths a sum of money to B if B shall marry with the consent of A's executors. B marries during the lifetime of A, and A afterwards expresses his approbation of the marriage. A dies. The bequest to B takes effect.

if he executes a certain document  
The document is executed by A  
within the time specified in the will.  
and is not entitled to receive the

legacy.

129. Where there is a bequest to one person and a bequest of the same thing to another, if the prior bequest shall fail, the second bequest shall take effect upon the failure of the prior bequest although the failure may not have occurred in the manner contemplated by the testator.

Bequest to A  
and on failure  
of prior bequest  
to B.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A bequeaths a sum of money to his own children surviving him, and, if they all die under 18, to B. A dies without having ever had a child. The bequest to B takes effect.

(ii) A

(ii) A bequeaths a sum of money to B, on condition that he shall execute a certain document within three months after A's death, and, if he should neglect to do so, to C. B dies in the testator's lifetime. The bequest to C takes effect.

When second bequest not to take effect on failure of first.

130. Where the will shows an intention that the second bequest shall take effect only in the event of the first bequest failing in a particular manner, the second bequest shall not take effect, unless the prior bequest fails in that particular manner.

*Illustration.*

A makes a bequest to his wife, but in case she should die in his lifetime, bequeaths to B that which he had bequeathed to her. A and his wife perish together, under circumstances which make it impossible to prove that she died before him, the bequest to B does not take effect.

Bequest over, conditional upon happening or not happening of specified uncertain event.

131. (1) A bequest may be made to any person with the condition superadded that, in case a specified uncertain event shall happen, the thing bequeathed shall go to another person, or that in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen, the thing bequeathed shall go over to another person.

(2) In each case the ulterior bequest is subject to the rules contained in sections 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 129 and 130.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A sum of money is bequeathed to A, to be paid to him at the age of 18, and if he shall die before he attains that age, to B. A takes a vested interest in the legacy, subject to be divested and to go to B in case A dies under 18.

(ii) An estate is bequeathed to A with a proviso that if A shall dispute the competency of the testator to make a will, the estate shall go to B. A disputes the competency of the testator to make a will. The estate goes to B.

(iii) A sum of money is bequeathed to A for life, and, after his death, to B; but if B shall then be dead, leaving a son, such son is to stand in the place of B. B takes a vested interest in the legacy, subject to be divested if he dies leaving a son in A's lifetime.

(iv) A sum of money is bequeathed to A and B, and if either should die during the life of C, then to the survivor living at the death of C. A and B die before C. The gift over cannot take effect, but the representative of A takes one-half of the money, and the representative of B takes the other half.

(v) A bequeaths to B the interest of a fund for life, and directs the fund to be divided at her death equally among her three children, or such of them as shall be living at her death. All the children of B die in B's lifetime. The bequest over cannot take effect, but the interests of the children pass to their representatives.

Condition must be strictly fulfilled.

132. An ulterior bequest of the kind contemplated by section 131 cannot take effect, unless the condition is strictly fulfilled.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A legacy is bequeathed to A, with a proviso that, if he marries without the consent of B, C and D, the legacy shall go to E. D dies.

Even

Even if A marries without the consent of B and C, the gift to E does not take effect.

(ii) A legacy is bequeathed to A, with a proviso that, if he marries without the consent of B, the legacy shall go to C. A marries with the consent of B. He afterwards becomes a widower and marries again without the consent of B. The bequest to C does not take effect.

(iii) A legacy is bequeathed to A, to be paid at 18, or marriage, with a proviso that, if A dies under 18 or marries without the consent of B, the legacy shall go to C. A marries under 18, without the consent of B. The bequest to C takes effect.

**133.** If the ulterior bequest be not valid the original bequest is not affected by it.

Original bequest not affected by invalidity of second.

*Illustrations.*

(i) An estate is bequeathed to A for his life with condition super-added that, if he shall not on a given day walk 100 miles in an hour, the estate shall go to B. The condition being void. A retains his estate as if no condition had been inserted in the will.

(ii) An estate is bequeathed to A for her life and, if she do not desert her husband, to B. A is entitled to the estate during her life as if no condition had been inserted in the will.

(iii) A bequeaths an estate to A, and, if he marries, to the testator's death, had der section 105, and A is not enti

**134.** A bequest may be made with the condition super-added that it shall cease to have effect in case a specified uncertain event shall happen, or in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen.

Bequest conditioned that it shall cease to have effect in case a specified uncertain event shall happen, or not happen.

*Illustrations.*

(i) An estate is bequeathed to A for his life, with a proviso that, in case he shall cut down a certain wood, the bequest shall cease to have any effect. A cuts down the wood. He loses his life-interest in the estate.

(ii) An estate is bequeathed to A, provided that, if he marries under the age of 25 without the consent of the executors named in the will, the estate shall cease to belong to him. A marries under 25 without the consent of the executors. The estate ceases to belong to him.

(iii) An estate is bequeathed to A, provided that, if he shall not go to England within three years after the testator's death, his interest in the estate shall cease. A does not go to England within the time prescribed. His interest in the estate ceases.

(iv) An estate is bequeathed to A, with a proviso that, if she becomes a nun, she shall cease to have any interest in the estate. A becomes a nun. She loses her interest under the will.

(v) A fund is bequeathed to A for life, and, after his death, to B, if B shall be then living, with a proviso that, if B shall become a nun, the bequest to her shall cease to have any effect. B becomes a nun in the life-time of A. She thereby loses her contingent interest in the fund.

**135.** In order that a condition that a bequest shall cease to have effect may be valid, it is necessary that the event to which

Such condition must not be invalid under section 110.

which it relates be one which could legally constitute the condition of a bequest as contemplated by section 120.

Result of legatee rendering impossible or indefinitely postponing act for which no time specified, and on non-performance of which subject-matter to go over.

136. Where a bequest is made with a condition superadded that, unless the legatee shall perform a certain act, the subject-matter of the bequest shall go to another person, or the bequest shall cease to have effect but no time is specified for the performance of the act; if the legatee takes any step which renders impossible or indefinitely postpones the performance of the act required, the legacy shall go as if the legatee had died without performing such act.

#### Illustrations.

(i) A bequest is made to A, with a proviso that, unless he enters the Army, the legacy shall go over to B. A takes Holy Orders, and thereby renders it impossible that he should fulfil the condition. B is entitled to receive the legacy.

(ii) A bequest is made to A, with a proviso that it shall cease to have any effect if he does not marry B's daughter. A marries a stranger and thereby indefinitely postpones the fulfilment of the conditions. The bequest ceases to have effect.

Performance of condition, precedent or subsequent, within specified time. Further time in case of fraud.

137. Where the will requires an act to be performed by the legatee within a specified time, either as a condition to be fulfilled before the legacy is enjoyed, or as a condition upon the non-fulfilment of which the subject-matter of the bequest is to go over to another person or the bequest is to cease to have effect, the act must be performed within the time specified, unless the performance of it be prevented by fraud, in which case such further time shall be allowed as shall be requisite to make up for the delay caused by such fraud.

## CHAPTER XII.

### OF BEQUESTS WITH DIRECTIONS AS TO APPLICATION OR ENJOYMENT.

Direction that fund be employed in particular manner following absolute bequest of same to or for benefit of any person.

138. Where a fund is bequeathed absolutely to or for the benefit of any person, but the will contains a direction that it shall be applied or enjoyed in a particular manner, the legatee shall be entitled to receive the fund as if the will had contained no such direction.

#### Illustration.

A sum of money is bequeathed towards purchasing a country residence for A, or to purchase an annuity for A, or to place A in any business. A chooses to receive the legacy in money. He is entitled to do so.

139. Where

Direction that mode of enjoyment of absolute bequest is to be restricted, to secure specified benefit for legatee.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A bequeaths the residue of his property to be divided equally among his daughters, and directs that the shares of the daughters shall be settled upon themselves respectively for life and be paid to their children after their death. All the daughters die unmarried. The representatives of each daughter are entitled to her share of the residue.

and pay the income  
the principal among  
without having ever  
he fund.

Request of "fund for certain purposes, some of which cannot be fulfilled."

### Illustrations.

(i) A directs that his trustees shall invest a sum of money in a particular way, and shall pay the interest to his son for life, and at his death shall divide the principal among his children. The son dies without having ever had a child. The fund, after the son's death, belongs to the estate of the testator.

(ii) A bequeaths the residue of his estate, to be divided equally among his daughters, with a direction that they are to have the interest only during their lives, and that at their decease the fund shall go to their children. The daughters have no children. The fund belongs to the estate of the testator.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### OF REQUESTS TO AN EXECUTOR.

Legatee named  
as executor  
cannot take  
unless he shows  
intention to act  
as executor.

*Illustration.*

A legacy is given to A, who is named an executor. A orders the funeral according to the directions contained in the will, and dies a few

few days after the testator, without having proved the will. A has manifested an intention to act as executor.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### OF SPECIFIC LEGACIES.

Specific legacy defined,

142. Where a testator bequeaths to any person a specified part of his property, which is distinguished from all other parts of his property, the legacy is said to be specific.

#### Illustrations.

(i) A bequeaths to B—

- "the diamond ring presented to me by C";
- "my gold chain";
- "a certain bale of wool";
- "a certain piece of cloth";
- "all my household goods which shall be in or about my dwelling-house in M Street, in Calcutta, at time of my death";
- "the sum of 1,000 rupees in a certain chest";
- "the debt which B owes me";
- "all my bills, bonds and securities belonging to me lying in my lodgings in Calcutta";
- "all my furniture in my house in Calcutta";
- "all my goods on board a certain ship now lying in the river Hughli";
- "2,000 rupees which I have in the hands of C";
- "the money due to me on the bond of D";
- "my mortgage on the Rampur factory";
- "one-half of the money owing to me on my mortgage of Rampur factory";
- "1,000 rupees, being part of a debt due to me from C";
- "my capital stock of 1,000l. in East India Stock";
- "my promissory notes of the Government of India for 10,000 rupees in their 4 per cent. loan";
- "all such sums of money as my executors may, after my death, receive in respect of the debt due to me from the insolvent firm of D and Company";
- "all the wine which I may have in my cellar at the time of my death";
- "such of my horses as B may select";
- "all my shares in the Imperial Bank of India";
- "all my shares in the Imperial Bank of India which I may possess at the time of my death";
- "all the money which I have in the 5½ per cent. loan of the Government of India";
- "all the Government securities I shall be entitled to at the time of my decease."

Each of these legacies is specific.

(ii) A,

(ii) A, having Government promissory notes for 10,000 rupees, bequeaths to his executors "Government promissory notes for 10,000 rupees in trust to sell" for the benefit of B. The legacy is specific.

(iii) A having property at Benares, and also in other places, bequeaths to B all his property at Benares. The legacy is specific.

(iv) A bequeaths to B—

his house in Calcutta:

his zamindari of Rampur:

his taluq of Ramnagar:

his lease of the indigo-factory of Salkya.

an annuity of 500 rupees out of the rents of his zamindari of W.

A directs his zamindari of X to be sold, and the proceeds to be invested for the benefit of B.

Each of these bequests is specific.

(v) A by his will charges his zamindari of Y with an annuity of 1,000 rupees to C during his life, and subject to this charge he bequeaths the zamindari to D. Each of these bequests is specific.

(vi) A bequeaths a sum of money—

to buy a house in Calcutta for B:

to buy an estate in zila Faridpur for B:

to buy a diamond ring for B:

to buy a horse for B:

to be invested in shares in the Imperial Bank of India for B:

to be invested in Government securities for B.

A bequeaths to B—

"a diamond ring":

"a horse":

"10,000 rupees worth of Government securities":

"an annuity of 500 rupees":

"2,000 rupees to be paid in cash":

"so much money as will produce 5,000 rupees four per cent. Government securities."

These bequests are not specific.

(vii) A, having property in England and property in India, bequeaths a legacy to B of the property which he may have in England and directs that it shall be paid out of the property which he may have in India. No one

legacy to C,  
he may leave

143. Where a certain sum is bequeathed, the legacy is not specific merely because the stock, funds or securities in which it is invested are described in the will.

Request of  
certain sum  
where stocks,  
etc., in which  
invested are  
described.

#### Illustration.

A bequeaths to B—

"10,000 rupees of my funded property":

"10,000 rupees of my property now invested in shares of the East Indian Railway Company":

"10,000 rupees, at present secured by mortgage of Rampur factory."

No one of these legacies is specific.

144. Where



Bequest of stock where testator had, at date of will, equal or greater amount of stock of same kind.

144. Where a bequest is made in general terms of a certain amount of any kind of stock, the legacy is not specific merely because the testator was, at the date of his will, possessed of stock of the specified kind, to an equal or greater amount than the amount bequeathed.

*Illustration.*

A bequeaths to B 5,000 rupees five per cent. Government securities. A had at the date of the will five per cent. Government securities for 5,000 rupees. The legacy is not specific.

Bequest of money where not payable until part of testator's property disposed of in certain way.

145. A money legacy is not specific merely because the will directs its payment to be postponed until some part of the property of the testator has been reduced to a certain form, or remitted to a certain place.

*Illustration.*

A bequeaths to B 10,000 rupees and directs that this legacy shall be paid as soon as A's property in India shall be realised in England. The legacy is not specific.

When enumerated articles not deemed specifically bequeathed.

146. Where a will contains a bequest of the residue of the testator's property along with an enumeration of some items of property not previously bequeathed, the articles enumerated shall not be deemed to be specifically bequeathed.

Retention, in form, of specific bequest to several persons in succession

147. Where property is specifically bequeathed to two or more persons in succession, it shall be retained in the form in which the testator left it, although it may be of such a nature that its value is continually decreasing.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A, having lease of a house for a term of years, fifteen of which were unexpired at the time of his death, has bequeathed the lease to B for his life, and after B's death to C. B is to enjoy the property as A left it, although, if B lives for fifteen years, C can take nothing under the bequest.

(ii) A, having an annuity during the life of B, bequeaths it to C, for his life, and, after C's death, to D. C is to enjoy the annuity as A left it, although, if B dies before D, D can take nothing under the bequest.

Sale and investment of proceeds of property bequeathed to two or more persons in succession.

148. Where property comprised in a bequest to two or more persons in succession is not specifically bequeathed, it shall, in the absence of any direction to the contrary, be sold, and the proceeds of the sale shall be invested in such securities as the High Court may by any general rule authorise or direct, and the fund thus constituted shall be enjoyed by the successive legatees according to the terms of the will.

*Illustration*

*Illustration.*

A, having a lease for a term of years, bequeaths all his property to B for life, and, after B's death, to C. The lease must be sold, the proceeds invested as stated in this section and the annual income arising from the fund is to be paid to B for life. At B's death the capital of the fund is to be paid to C.

149. If there is a deficiency of assets to pay legacies, a specific legacy is not liable to abate with the general legacies.

Where deficiency of assets to pay legacies, specific legacy not to abate with general legacies.

CHAPTER XV.

OF DEMONSTRATIVE LEGACIES.

150. Where a testator bequeaths a certain sum of money, or a certain quantity of any other commodity, and refers to a particular fund or stock so as to constitute the same the primary fund or stock out of which payment is to be made, the legacy is said to be demonstrative.

Demonstrative legacy defined.

*Explanation.*—The distinction between a specific legacy and a demonstrative legacy consists in this, that—

where specified property is given to the legatee, the legacy is specific;

where the legacy is directed to be paid out of specified property, it is demonstrative.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A bequeaths to B 1,000 rupees, being part of a debt due to him from W. He also bequeaths to C 1,000 rupees to be paid out of the debt due to him from W. The legacy to B is specific, the legacy to C is demonstrative.

(ii) A bequeaths to B—

“ten bushels of the corn which shall grow in my field of Green Acre”;

“80 chests of the indigo which shall be made at my factory of Rampur”;

“10,000 rupees out of my five per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India”;

an annuity of 500 rupees “from my funded property”;

“1,000 rupees out of the sum of 2,000 rupees due to me by C”;

an annuity, and directs it to be paid “out of the rents arising from my taluk of Ramnagar”.

(iii) A bequeaths to B—

“10,000 rupees out of my estate at Ramnagar,” or charges it on his estate at Ramnagar:

“10,000 rupees, being my share of the capital embarked in a certain business.”

Each of these bequests is demonstrative.

151. Where

Order of  
payment when  
legacy directed  
to be paid out  
of fund the  
subject of  
specific legacy.

151. Where a portion of a fund is specifically bequeathed and a legacy is directed to be paid out of the same fund, the portion specifically bequeathed shall first be paid to the legatee, and the demonstrative legacy shall be paid out of the residue of the fund and, so far as the residue shall be deficient, out of the general assets of the testator.

*Illustration.*

A bequeaths to B 1,000 rupees, being part of a debt due to him from W. He also bequeaths to C 1,000 rupees to be paid out of the debt due to him from W. The debt due to A from W is only 1,500 rupees, of these 1,500 rupees, 1,000 rupees belong to B, and 500 rupees are to be paid to C. C is also to receive 500 rupees out of the general assets of the testator.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### OF ADEEMPTION OF LEGACIES.

Adeemtion  
explained.

152. If anything which has been specifically bequeathed does not belong to the testator at the time of his death, or has been converted into property of a different kind, the legacy is adeemed; that is, it cannot take effect, by reason of the subject-matter having been withdrawn from the operation of the will.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A bequeaths to B—

“the diamond ring presented to me by C”:

“my gold chain”:

“a certain bale of wool”:

“a certain piece of cloth”:

“all my household goods which shall be in or about my dwelling-house in M Street in Calcutta, at the time of my death.”

in his life time,—

sells or gives away the ring:

converts the chain into a cup:

converts the wool into cloth:

makes the cloth into a garment:

takes another house into which he removes all his goods.

Each of these legacies is adeemed.

(ii) A bequeaths to B—

“the sum of 1,000 rupees in a certain chest”:

“all the horses in my stable.”

At the death of A, no money is found in the chest, and no horses in the stable. The legacies are adeemed.

(iii) A bequeaths to B certain bales of goods. A takes the goods with him on a voyage. The ship and goods are lost at sea, and A is drowned. The legacy is adeemed.

153. A

153. A demonstrative legacy is not adeemed by reason that the property on which it is charged by the will does not exist at the time of the death of the testator, or has been converted into property of a different kind, but it shall in such case be paid out of the general assets of the testator.

Non-ademption of demonstrative legacy.

154. Where the thing specifically bequeathed is the right to receive something of value from a third party, and the testator himself receives it, the bequest is adeemed.

Ademption of specific bequest of right to receive something from third party.

#### Illustrations.

(i) A bequeaths to B—

“the debt which C owes me”:

“2,000 rupees which I have in the hands of D”:

“the money due to me on the bond of E”:

“my mortgage on the Rampur factory.”

All these debts are extinguished in A's lifetime, some with and some without his consent. All the legacies are adeemed.

(ii) A bequeaths to B his interest in certain policies of life assurance. A in his lifetime receives the amount of the policies. The legacy is adeemed.

155. The receipt by the testator of a part of an entire thing specifically bequeathed shall operate as an ademption of the legacy to the extent of the sum so received.

Ademption pro tanto by testator's receipt of part of entire thing specifically bequeathed.

#### Illustration.

A bequeaths to B “the debt due to me by C.” The debt amounts to 10,000 rupees. C pays to A 5,000 rupees the one-half of the debt. The legacy is revoked by ademption, so far as regards the 5,000 rupees received by A.

156. If a portion of an entire fund or stock is specifically bequeathed, the receipt by the testator of a portion of the fund or stock shall operate as an ademption only to the extent of the amount so received; and the residue of the fund or stock shall be applicable to the discharge of the specific legacy.

Ademption pro tanto by testator's receipt of portion of entire fund of which portion has been specifically bequeathed.

#### Illustration.

A bequeaths to B one-half of the sum of 10,000 rupees due to him from W. A in his lifetime receives 6,000 rupees, part of the 10,000 rupees. The 4,000 rupees which are due from W to A at the time of his death belong to B under the specific bequest.

157. Where a portion of a fund is specifically bequeathed to one legatee, and a legacy charged on the same fund is bequeathed to another legatee, then, if the testator receives a portion of that fund, and the remainder of the fund is insufficient to pay both the specific and the demonstrative legacy, the specific

Order of payment where portion of fund specifically bequeathed to one legatee, and legacy charged on same fund to another, and,

testator having received portion of that fund, remainder insufficient to pay both legacies.

specific legacy shall be paid first, and the residue (if any) of the fund shall be applied so far as it will extend in payment of the demonstrative legacy, and the rest of the demonstrative legacy shall be paid out of the general assets of the testator.

*Illustration.*

A bequeaths to B 1,000 rupees, part of the debt of 2,000 rupees due to him from W. He also bequeaths to C 1,000 rupees to be paid out of the debt due to him from W. A dies before the debt is paid. W. Of these 1,600 rupees, 1,000 rupees are paid to C. C is also one of the assets of the testator.

Ademption where stock, specifically bequeathed, does not exist at testator's death.

158. Where stock which has been specifically bequeathed does not exist at the testator's death, the legacy is adeemed.

*Illustration.*

A bequeaths to B—

“my capital stock of 1,000l. in East India Stock”;

“my promissory notes of the Government of India for 10,000 rupees in their 4 per cent. loan.”

A sells the stock and the notes. The legacies are adeemed.

Ademption pro tanto where stock, specifically bequeathed, exists in part only at testator's death.

159. Where stock which has been specifically bequeathed exists only in part at the testator's death, the legacy is adeemed so far as regards that part of the stock which has ceased to exist.

*Illustration.*

A bequeaths to B his 10,000 rupees in the 5½ per cent. loan of the Government of India. A sells one-half of his 10,000 rupees in the loan in question. One-half of the legacy is adeemed.

Non-ademption of specific bequest of goods described as connected with certain place, by reason of removal.

160. A specific bequest of goods under a description connecting them with a certain place is not adeemed by reason that they have been removed from such place from any temporary cause, or by fraud, or without the knowledge or sanction of the testator.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A bequeaths to B “all my household goods which shall be in or about my dwelling-house in Calcutta at the time of my death.” The goods are removed from the house to save them from fire. A dies before they are brought back.

(ii) A bequeaths to B “all my household goods which shall be in or about my dwelling-house in Calcutta at the time of my death.” During A's absence upon a journey, the whole of the goods are removed from the house. A dies without having sanctioned their removal.

Neither of these legacies is adeemed.

161. The

161. The removal of the thing bequeathed from the place in which it is stated in the will to be situated does not constitute an ademption, where the place is only referred to in order to complete the description of what the testator meant to bequeath.

When removal of thing bequeathed does not constitute ademption.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A bequeaths to B "all the bills, bonds and other securities for money belonging to me now lying in my lodgings in Calcutta." At the time of his death, these effects had been removed from his lodgings in Calcutta.

(ii) A bequeaths to B all his furniture then in his house in Calcutta. The testator has a house at Calcutta and another at Chinsurah, in which he lives alternately, being possessed of one set of furniture only which he removes with himself to each house. At the time of his death the furniture is in the house at Chinsurah.

(iii) A bequeaths to B all his goods on board a certain ship then lying in the river Hughli. The goods are removed by A's directions to a warehouse, in which they remain at the time of A's death.

No one of these legacies is revoked by ademption.

162. Where the thing bequeathed is not the right to receive something of value from a third person, but the money or other commodity which may be received from the third person by the testator himself or by his representatives, the receipt of such sum of money or other commodity by the testator shall not constitute an ademption; but if he mixes it up with the general mass of his property, the legacy is adeemed.

When thing bequeathed is a valuable to be received by testator from third person; and testator himself, or his representative, receives it.

*Illustration.*

A bequeaths to B whatever sum may be received from his claim on C. A receives the whole of his claim on C, and sets it apart from the general mass of his property. The legacy is not adeemed.

163. Where a thing specifically bequeathed undergoes a change between the date of the will and the testator's death, and the change takes place by operation of law, or in the course of execution of the provisions of any legal instrument under which the thing bequeathed was held, the legacy is not adeemed by reason of such change.

Change by operation of law of subject of specific bequest between date of will and testator's death.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A bequeaths to B "all the money which I have in the 5½ per cent. loan of the Government of India." The securities for the 5½ per cent. loan are converted during A's lifetime into 5 per cent. stock.

(ii) A bequeaths to B the sum of 2,000l. invested in Consols in the names of trustees for A. The sum of 2,000l. is transferred by the trustees into A's own name.

(iii) A bequeaths to B the sum of 10,000 rupees in promissory notes of the Government of India which he has power under his marriage settlement to dispose of by will. Afterwards, in A's lifetime, the fund is converted into Consols by virtue of an authority contained in the settlement.

No one of these legacies has been adeemed.

164. Where

**164.** Where a thing specifically bequeathed undergoes a change between the date of the will and the testator's death, and the change takes place without the knowledge or sanction of the testator, the legacy is not adeemed.

A bequeaths to B "all my 3 per cent. Consols." The Consols are, without A's knowledge, sold by his agent, and the proceeds converted into East India Stock. This legacy is not adeemed.

165. Where stock which has been specifically bequeathed is lent to a third party on condition that it shall be replaced, and it is replaced accordingly, the legacy is not adeemed.

**166.** Where stock specifically bequeathed is sold, and an equal quantity of the same stock is afterwards purchased and belongs to the testator at his death, the legacy is not adeemed.

OF THE PAYMENT OF LIABILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE SUBJECT OF  
A BEQUEST.

**167. (1)** Where property specifically bequeathed is subject at the death of the testator to any pledge, lien or incumbrance created by the testator himself or by any person under whom he claims, then, unless a contrary intention appears by the will, the legatee, if he accepts the bequest, shall accept it subject to such pledge or incumbrance, and shall (as between himself and the testator's estate) be liable to make good the amount of such pledge or incumbrance.

(2) A contrary intention shall not be inferred from any direction which the will may contain for the payment of the testator's debts generally.

*Explanation.*—A periodical payment in the nature of land-revenue or in the nature of rent is not such an incumbrance as is contemplated by this section.

(i) the risk is the allow t

(ii) A bequeaths to B a zamindari which at A's death is subject to a mortgage for Rs. 10,000, and the whole of the principal sum is due.

168. Where

168. Where anything is to be done to complete the testator's title to the thing bequeathed, it is to be done at the cost of the testator's estate.

Completion of testator's title to thing bequeathed to be at cost of his estate.

#### Illustrations.

(i) A, having contracted in general terms for the purchase of a piece of land at a certain price, bequeaths to B, and dies before he has paid the purchase-money. The purchase-money must be made good out of A's assets.

(ii) A, having contracted for the purchase of a piece of land for a certain sum of money, one-half of which is to be paid down and the other half secured by mortgage of the land, bequeaths it to B, and dies before he has paid or secured any part of the purchase-money. One-half of the purchase-money must be paid out of A's assets.

169. Where there is a bequest of any interest in immoveable property in respect of which payment in the nature of land-revenue or in the nature of rent has to be made periodically, the estate of the testator shall (as between such estate and the legatee) make good such payments or a proportion of them, as the case may be, up to the day of his death.

Exoneraton of legatee's immoveable property for which land-revenue or rent payable periodically.

#### Illustration.

A bequeaths to B a house, in respect of which 365 rupees are payable annually by way of rent. A pays his rent at the usual time, and dies 25 days after. A's estate will make good 25 rupees in respect of the rent.

170. In the absence of any direction in the will, where there is a specific bequest of stock in a joint stock company, if any call or other payment is due from the testator at the time of his death in respect of the stock, such call or payment shall, as between the testator's estate and the legatee, be borne by the estate; but, if any call or other payment becomes due in respect of such stock after the testator's death, the same shall, as between the testator's estate and the legatee, be borne by the legatee, if he accepts the bequest.

Exoneraton of specific legatee's stock in joint stock company.

#### Illustrations.

(i) A bequeaths to B his shares in a certain railway. At A's death there was due from him the sum of 100 rupees in respect of each share, being the amount of a call which had been duly made, and the sum of five rupees in respect of each share, being the amount of interest which had accrued due in respect of the call. These payments must be borne by A's estate.

(ii) A bequeaths to B 50 shares in an intended joint stock com-

(iii) A bequeaths to B his shares in a certain railway. B accepts the legacy. After A's death, a call is made in respect of the shares. B must pay the call.

(iv) A



(iv) A bequeaths to B his shares in a joint-stock company. B accepts the bequest. Afterwards the affairs of the company are wound up, and each shareholder is called upon for contribution. The amount of the contribution must be borne by the legatee.

(v) A is the owner of ten shares in a railway company. At a meeting held during his lifetime a call is made of fifty rupees per share, payable by three instalments. A bequeaths his shares to B, and dies between the day fixed for the payment of the first and the day fixed for the payment of the second instalment, and without having paid the first instalment. A's estate must pay the first instalment, and B, if he accepts the legacy, must pay the remaining instalments.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### OF BEQUESTS OF THINGS DESCRIBED IN GENERAL TERMS.

Bequest of  
thing described  
in general  
terms.

171. If there is a bequest of something described in general terms, the executor must purchase for the legatee what may reasonably be considered to answer the description.

#### Illustrations.

(i) A bequeaths to B a pair of carriage-horses or a diamond ring. The executor must provide the legatee with such articles if the state of the assets will allow it.

(ii) A bequeaths to B "my pair of carriage-horses". A had no carriage-horses at the time of his death. The legacy fails.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### OF BEQUESTS OF THE INTEREST OR PRODUCE OF A FUND.

Bequest of  
interest or  
produce of  
fund.

172. Where the interest or produce of a fund is bequeathed to any person, and the will affords no indication of an intention that the enjoyment of the bequest should be of limited duration, the principal, as well as the interest, shall belong to the legatee.

#### Illustrations.

(i) A bequeaths to B the interest of his 5 per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India. There is no other clause in the will affecting those securities. B is entitled to A's 5 per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India.

(ii) A bequeaths the interest of his 5½ per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India to B for his life, and after his death to C. B is entitled to the interest of the notes during his life, and C is entitled to the notes upon B's death.

(iii) A bequeaths to B the rents of his lands at X. B is entitled to the lands.

## CHAPTER XX.

## CHAPTER XX.

## OF BEQUESTS OF ANNUITIES.

**173.** Where an annuity is created by will, the legatee is entitled to receive it for his life only, unless a contrary intention appears by the will, notwithstanding that the annuity is directed to be paid out of the property generally, or that a sum of money is bequeathed to be invested in the purchase of it.

*Annuity created by will payable for life only unless contrary intention appears by will.*

*Illustrations.*

(i) A bequeaths to B 500 rupees a year. B is entitled during his life to receive the annual sum of 500 rupees.

(ii) A bequeaths to B the sum of 500 rupees monthly. B is entitled during his life to receive the sum of 500 rupees every month.

(iii) A bequeaths an annuity of 500 rupees to B for life, and on B's death to C. B is entitled to an annuity of 500 rupees during his life. C, if he survives B, is entitled to an annuity of 500 rupees from B's death until his own death.

**174.** Where the will directs that an annuity shall be provided for any person out of the proceeds of property, or out of property generally, or where money is bequeathed to be invested in the purchase of any annuity for any person, on the testator's death, the legacy vests in interest in the legatee, and he is entitled at his option to have an annuity purchased for him or to receive the money appropriated for that purpose by the will.

*Period of vesting where will directs that annuity be provided out of proceeds of property, or out of property generally, or where money bequeathed to be invested in purchase of annuity.*

*Illustrations.*

(i) A by his will directs that an annuity of 500 rupees shall be provided for B out of his property, and that B may, at his option, have an annuity purchased for him or receive the money appropriated for that purpose by the will.

(ii) A bequeaths a fund to B for his life, and directs that after B's death, it shall be laid out in the purchase of an annuity for C. B and C survive the testator. C dies in B's lifetime. On B's death the fund belongs to the representative of C.

**175.** Where an annuity is bequeathed, but the assets of the testator are not sufficient to pay all the legacies given by the will, the annuity shall abate in the same proportion as the other pecuniary legacies given by the will.

*Abatement of annuity.*

**176.** Where there is a gift of an annuity and a residuary gift, the whole of the annuity is to be satisfied before any part of the residue is paid to the residuary legatee, and, if necessary, the capital of the testator's estate shall be applied for that purpose.

*Where gift of annuity and residuary gift, whole annuity to be first satisfied.*

## CHAPTER XXI.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### OF LEGACIES TO CREDITORS AND PORTIONERS.

Creditor *primæ facie* entitled to legacy as well as debt.

177. Where a debtor bequeaths a legacy to his creditor, and it does not appear from the will that the legacy is meant as a satisfaction of the debt, the creditor shall be entitled to the legacy, as well as to the amount of the debt.

Child *primæ facie* entitled to legacy as well as portion.

178. Where a parent, who is under obligation by contract to provide a portion for a child, fails to do so, and afterwards bequeaths a legacy to the child, and does not intimate by his will that the legacy is meant as a satisfaction of the portion, the child shall be entitled to receive the legacy, as well as the portion.

#### Illustration.

A, by articles entered into in contemplation of his marriage with B covenanted that he would pay to each of the daughters of the intended marriage a portion of 20,000 rupees on her marriage. This covenant having been broken, A bequeaths 20,000 rupees to each of the married daughters of himself and B. The legatees are entitled to the benefit of this bequest in addition to their portions.

No ademption by subsequent provision for legatee.

179. No bequest shall be wholly or partially adeemed by a subsequent provision made by settlement or otherwise for the legatee.

#### Illustrations.

(i) A bequeaths 20,000 rupees to his son B. He afterwards gives to B the sum of 20,000 rupees. The legacy is not thereby adeemed.

(ii) A bequeaths 40,000 rupees to B, his orphan niece whom he had brought up from her infancy. Afterwards, on the occasion of B's marriage, A settles upon her the sum of 30,000 rupees. The legacy is not thereby diminished.

## CHAPTER XXII.

### OF ELECTION.

Circumstances in which election taken place.

180. Where a person, by his will, professes to dispose of something which he has no right to dispose of, the person to whom the thing belongs shall elect either to confirm such disposition or to dissent from it, and, in the latter case, he shall give up any benefits which may have been provided for him by the will.

Devolution of interest relinquished by owner.

181. An interest relinquished in the circumstances stated in section 180 shall devolve as if it had not been disposed of by the



Person taking in individual capacity under will may in other character elect to take in opposition.

185. A person who in his individual capacity takes a benefit under a will may, in another character, elect to take in opposition to the will.

*Illustration.*

The estate of Sultanpur is settled upon A for life, and after his death, upon B. A leaves the estate of Sultanpur to D, and 2,000 rupees to B, and 1,000 rupees to C, who is B's only child. B dies intestate, shortly after the testator, without having made an election. C takes out administration to B, and as administrator elects to keep the estate of Sultanpur in opposition to the will, and to relinquish the legacy of 2,000 rupees. C may do this, and yet claim his legacy of 1,000 rupees under the will.

Exception to provisions of last six sections.

186. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 180 to 185, where a particular gift is expressed in the will to be in lieu of something belonging to the legatee which is also in terms disposed of by the will, then, if the legatee claims that thing, he must relinquish the particular gift, but he is not bound to relinquish any other benefit given to him by the will.

*Illustration.*

Under A's marriage-settlement his wife is entitled, if she survives him, to the enjoyment of the estate of Sultanpur during her life. A by his will bequeaths to his wife an annuity of 200 rupees during her life, in lieu of her interest in the estate of Sultanpur, which estate he bequeaths to his son. He also gives his wife a legacy of 1,000 rupees. The widow elects to take what she is entitled to under the settlement. She is bound to relinquish the annuity but not the legacy of 1,000 rupees.

When acceptance of benefit given by will constitutes election to take under will.

187. Acceptance of a benefit given by a will constitutes an election by the legatee to take under the will, if he had knowledge of his right to elect and of those circumstances which would influence the judgment of a reasonable man in making an election, or if he waives inquiry into the circumstances.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A is owner of an estate called Sultanpur Khurd, and has a life interest in another estate called Sultanpur Buzurg to which upon his death his son B will be absolutely entitled. The will of A gives the estate of Sultanpur Khurd to B, and the estate of Sultanpur Buzurg to C. B, in ignorance of his own right to the estate of Sultanpur Buzurg, allows C to take possession of it, and enters into possession of the estate of Sultanpur Khurd. B has not confirmed the bequest of Sultanpur Buzurg to C.

(ii) B, the eldest son of A, is the possessor of an estate called Sultanpur. A bequeaths Sultanpur to C, and to B the residue of A's property. B having been informed by A's executors that the residue will amount to 5,000 rupees, allows C to take possession of Sultanpur. He afterwards discovers that the residue does not amount to more than 500 rupees. B has not confirmed the bequest of the estate of Sultanpur to C.

Circumstances in which knowledge of waiver is presumed or inferred.

188. (1) Such knowledge or waiver of inquiry shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be presumed if the legatee has

has enjoyed for two years the benefits provided for him by the will without doing any act to express dissent.

(2) Such knowledge or waiver of inquiry may be inferred from any act of the legatee which renders it impossible to place the persons interested in the subject-matter of the bequest in the same condition as if such act had not been done.

*Illustration.*

A bequeaths to B an estate to which C is entitled, and to O a coal-mine. C takes possession of the mine and exhausts it. He has thereby confirmed the bequest of the estate to B.

189. If the legatee does not, within one year after the death of the testator, signify to the testator's representatives his intention to confirm or to dissent from the will, the representatives shall, upon the expiration of that period, require him to make his election; and, if he does not comply with such requisition within a reasonable time after he has received it, he shall be deemed to have elected to confirm the will.

When testator's representatives may call upon legatee to elect.

190. In case of disability the election shall be postponed until the disability ceases, or until the election is made by some competent authority.

Postponement of election in case of disability.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### OF GIFTS IN CONTEMPLATION OF DEATH.

191. (1) A man may dispose, by gift made in contemplation of death, of any moveable property which he could dispose of by will.

Property transferable by gift made in contemplation of death.

(2) A gift is said to be made in contemplation of death where a man, who is ill and expects to die shortly of his illness, delivers to another the possession of any moveable property to keep as a gift in case the donor shall die of that illness.

(3) Such a gift may be resumed by the giver; and shall not take effect if he recovers from the illness during which it was made; nor if he survives the person to whom it was made.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A, being ill, and in expectation of death, delivers to B, to be retained by him in case of A's death,—

a watch:

a bond granted by C to A:

a bank-note:

- a promissory note of the Government of India endorsed in blank:
- a bill of exchange endorsed in blank:
- certain mortgage-deeds.*

A dies of the illness during which he delivered these articles.

B is entitled to—

- the watch:
- the debt secured by C's bond:
- the bank-note:
- the promissory note of the Government of India:
- the bill of exchange:
- the money secured by the mortgage-deeds.

(ii) A, being ill, and in expectation of death, delivers to B the key of a trunk or the key of a warehouse in which goods of bulk belonging to A are deposited, with the intention of giving him the control over the contents of the trunk, or over the deposited goods, and desires him to keep them in case of A's death. A dies of the illness during which he delivered these articles. B is entitled to the trunk and its contents or to A's goods of bulk in the warehouse.

(iii) A, being ill, and in expectation of death, puts aside certain articles in separate parcels and marks upon the parcels respectively the names of B and C. The parcels are not delivered during the life of A. A dies of the illness during which he set aside the parcels. B and C are not entitled to the contents of the parcels.

## PART VII.

### Protection of Property of Deceased.

Person claiming right by succession to property of deceased may apply for relief against wrongful possession.

**192.** (1) If any person dies leaving property, moveable or immoveable, any person claiming a right by succession thereto, or to any portion thereof, may make application to the District Judge of the district where any part of the property is found or situate for relief, either after actual possession has been taken by another person, or when forcible means of seizing possession are apprehended.

(2) Any agent, relative or near friend, or the Court of Wards in cases within their cognizance, may, in the event of any minor, or any disqualified or absent person being entitled by succession to such property as aforesaid, make the like application for relief.

Inquiry made by Judge.

**193.** The District Judge to whom such application is made shall, in the first place, examine the applicant on oath, and may make such further inquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary as to whether there is sufficient ground for believing that the party in possession or taking forcible means for seizing possession has no lawful title, and that the applicant, or the person

or

on whose behalf he applies, is really entitled and is likely to be materially prejudiced if left to the ordinary remedy of a suit, and that the application is made *bonâ fide*.

194. If the District Judge is satisfied that there is sufficient Procedure. ground for believing as aforesaid but not otherwise, he shall summon the party complained of, and give notice of vacant or disturbed possession by publication, and, after the expiration of a reasonable time, shall determine summarily the right to possession (subject to a suit as hereinafter provided) and shall deliver possession accordingly:

Provided that the Judge shall have the power to appoint an officer who shall take an inventory of effects, and seal or otherwise secure the same, upon being applied to for the purpose, without delay, whether he shall have concluded the inquiry necessary for summoning the party complained of or not.

195. If it further appears upon such inquiry as aforesaid Appointment of curator pending determination of proceeding. that danger is to be apprehended of the misappropriation or waste of the property before the summary proceeding can be determined, and that the delay in obtaining security from the party in possession or the insufficiency thereof is likely to expose the party out of possession to considerable risk, provided he is the lawful owner, the District Judge may appoint one or more curators whose authority shall continue according to the terms of his or their respective appointments, and in no case beyond the determination of the summary proceeding and the confirmation or delivery of possession in consequence thereof:

Provided that, in the case of land, the Judge may delegate to the Collector, or to any officer subordinate to the Collector, the powers of a curator:

Provided, further, that every appointment of a curator in respect of any property shall be duly published.

196. The District Judge may authorise the curator to take possession of the property either generally, or until security is given by the party in possession, or until inventories of the property have been made, or for any other purpose necessary for securing the property from misappropriation or waste by the party in possession: Powers conferred on curator.

Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the Judge to allow the party in possession to continue in such possession on giving security or not, and any continuance in possession shall be subject to such orders as the Judge may issue touching inventories, or the securing of deeds or other effects.

197. (1) Where



Prohibition of exercise of certain powers by curators. Payment of debts, etc., to curator.

197. (1) Where a certificate has been granted under Part X or under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, or a grant of probate or letters of administration has been made, a curator appointed under this Part shall not exercise any authority lawfully belonging to the holder of the certificate or to the executor or administrator.

(2) All persons who have paid debts or rents to a curator authorised by a Court to receive them shall be indemnified, and the curator shall be responsible for the payment thereof to the person who has obtained the certificate, probate or letters of administration, as the case may be.

Curator to give security and may receive remuneration.

198. (1) The District Judge shall take from the curator security for the faithful discharge of his trust, and for rendering satisfactory accounts of the same as hereinafter provided, and may authorise him to receive out of the property such remuneration, in no case exceeding five per centum on the moveable property and on the annual profits of the immoveable property, as the District Judge thinks reasonable.

(2) All surplus money realized by the curator shall be paid into Court, and invested in public securities for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto upon adjudication of the summary proceeding.

(3) Security shall be required from the curator with all reasonable despatch, and, where it is practicable, shall be taken generally to answer all cases for which the person may be afterwards appointed curator; but no delay in the taking of security shall prevent the Judge from immediately investing the curator with the powers of his office.

Report from Collector where estate includes revenue-paying land.

199. (1) Where the estate of the deceased person consists wholly or in part of land paying revenue to Government, in all matters regarding the propriety of summoning the party in possession, of appointing a curator, or of nominating individuals to that appointment, the District Judge shall demand a report from the Collector, and the Collector shall thereupon furnish the same:

Provided that in cases of urgency the Judge may proceed, in the first instance, without such report.

(2) The Judge shall not be obliged to act in conformity with any such report, but, in case of his acting otherwise than according to such report, he shall immediately forward a statement of his reasons to the High Court, and the High Court, if it is dissatisfied

dissatisfied with such reasons, shall direct the Judge to proceed conformably to the report of the Collector.

200. The curator shall be subject to all orders of the District Judge regarding the institution or the defence of suits, and all suits may be instituted or defended in the name of the curator on behalf of the estate : Institution and defence of suits

Provided that an express authority shall be requisite in the order of the curator's appointment for the collection of debts or rents; but such express authority shall enable the curator to give a full acquittance for any sums of money received by virtue thereof.

201. Pending the custody of the property by the curator, the District Judge may make such allowances to parties having a *prima facie* right thereto as upon a summary investigation of the rights and circumstances of the parties interested he considers necessary, and may, at his discretion, take security for the repayment thereof with interest, in the event of the party being found, upon the adjudication of the summary proceeding, not to be entitled thereto. Allowances to apparent owners pending custody by curator

202. The curator shall file monthly accounts in abstract, and shall, on the expiry of each period of three months, if his administration lasts so long, and, upon giving up the possession of the property, file a detailed account of his administration to the satisfaction of the District Judge. Accounts to be filed by curator.

203. (1) The accounts of the curator shall be open to the inspection of all parties interested; and it shall be competent for any such interested party to appoint a separate person to keep a duplicate account of all receipts and payments by the curator. Inspection of accounts and right of interested party to keep duplicate.

(2) If it is found that the accounts of the curator are in arrear, or that they are erroneous or incomplete, or if the curator does not produce them whenever he is ordered to do so by the District Judge, he shall be punishable with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees for every such default.

204. If the Judge of any district has appointed a curator, in respect of the whole of the property of a deceased person, such appointment shall preclude the Judge of any other district within the same province from appointing any other curator, but the appointment of a curator in respect of a portion of the property of the deceased shall not preclude the appointment within the same province of another curator in respect of the residue or any portion thereof. Nar to appointment of second curator for same property.

Provided

Provided that no Judge shall appoint a curator or entertain a summary proceeding in respect of property which is the subject of a summary proceeding previously instituted under this Part before another Judge :

Provided, further, that if two or more curators are appointed by different Judges for several parts of an estate, the High Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the appointment of one curator of the whole property.

Limitation of time for application for curator.

205. An application under this Part to the District Judge must be made within six months of the death of the proprietor whose property is claimed by right in succession.

Bar to enforcement of Part against public settlement or legal directions by deceased.

206. Nothing in this Part shall be deemed to authorise the contravention of any public act of settlement or of any legal directions given by a deceased proprietor of any property for the possession of his property after his decease in the event of minority or otherwise, and, in every such case, as soon as the Judge having jurisdiction over the property of a deceased person is satisfied of the existence of such directions, he shall give effect thereto.

Court of Wards to be made curator in case of minors having property subject to its jurisdiction.

207. Nothing in this Part shall be deemed to authorise any disturbance of the possession of a Court of Wards of any property; and in case a minor, or other disqualified person whose property is subject to the Court of Wards, is the party on whose behalf application is made under this Part, the District Judge, if he determines to summon the party in possession and to appoint a curator, shall invest the Court of Wards with the curatorship of the estate pending the proceeding without taking security as aforesaid; and if the minor or other disqualified person, upon the adjudication of the summary proceeding, appears to be entitled to the property, possession shall be delivered to the Court of Wards.

Saving of right to bring suit.

208. Nothing contained in this Part shall be any impediment to the bringing of a suit either by the party whose application may have been rejected before or after the summoning of the party in possession, or by the party who may have been evicted from the possession under this Part.

Effect of decision of summary proceeding.

209. The decision of a District Judge in a summary proceeding under this Part shall have no other effect than that of settling the actual possession; but for this purpose it shall be final, and shall not be subject to any appeal or review.

210. The

**210.** The Local Government may appoint public curators Appointment of public curators. for any district or number of districts; and the District Judge having jurisdiction shall nominate such public curators in all cases where the choice of a curator is left discretionary with him under this Part.

## PART VIII.

### Representative title to property of deceased on succession.

**211.** (1) The executor or administrator, as the case may be, Character and property of executor or administrator as such. of a deceased person is his legal representative for all purposes, and all the property of the deceased person vests in him as such.

(2) When the deceased was a Hindu, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina or an exempted person, nothing herein contained shall vest in an executor or administrator any property of the deceased person which would otherwise have passed by survivorship to some other person.

**212.** (1) No right to any part of the property of a person who has died intestate can be established in any Court of Justice, unless letters of administration have first been granted by a Court of competent jurisdiction. Right to intestate's property.

(2) This section shall not apply in the case of the intestacy of a Hindu, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Sikh, Jaina or Indian Christian.

**213.** (1) No right as executor or legatee can be established in any Court of Justice, unless a Court of competent jurisdiction in British India has granted probate of the will under which the right is claimed, or has granted letters of administration with the will or with a copy of an authenticated copy of the will annexed. Right as executor or legatee when established.

(2) This section shall not apply in the case of wills made by Muhammadans, and shall only apply in the case of wills made by any Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina where such wills are of the class specified in section 57.

**214.** (1) No Court shall—

(a) pass a decree against a debtor of a deceased person for payment of his debt to a person claiming on succession to be entitled to the effects of the deceased person or to any part thereof, or Proof of representative title a condition precedent to recovery through the Courts of debts from debtors of deceased persons.

(b) proceed,

- (b) proceed, upon an application of a person claiming to be so entitled, to execute against such a debtor a decree or order for the payment of his debt,

except on the production, by the person so claiming, of—

- (i) a probate or letters of administration evidencing the grant to him of administration to the estate of the deceased, or
- (ii) a certificate granted under section 31 or section 32 of the Administrator General's Act, 1913, and having in it the debt mentioned therein, or
- (iii) a succession certificate granted under Part X and having the debt specified therein, or
- (iv) a certificate granted under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, or
- (v) a certificate granted under Bombay Regulation No. VIII of 1827, and, if granted after the first day of May, 1889, having the debt specified therein.

VII of 1889.

(2) The word "debt" in sub-section (1) includes any debt except rent, revenue or profits payable in respect of land used for agricultural purposes.

Effect on certificate of subsequent probate or letters of administration.

215. (1) A grant of probate or letters of administration in respect of an estate shall be deemed to supersede any certificate previously granted under Part X or under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, or Bombay Regulation No. VIII of 1827, in respect of any debts or securities included in the estate.

VII of 1889.

(2) When at the time of the grant of the probate or letters any suit or other proceeding instituted by the holder of any such certificate regarding any such debt or security is pending, the person to whom the grant is made shall, on applying to the Court in which the suit or proceeding is pending, be entitled to take the place of the holder of the certificate in the suit or proceeding:

Provided that, when any certificate is superseded under this section, all payments made to the holder of such certificate in ignorance of such supersession shall be held good against claims under the probate or letters of administration.

Grantee of probate or administration alone to sue, etc., until same revoked.

216. After any grant of probate or letters of administration, no other than the person to whom the same may have been granted shall have power to sue or prosecute any suit, or otherwise

wise

wise act as representative of the deceased, throughout the province in which the same may have been granted, until such probate or letters of administration has or have been recalled or revoked.

## PART IX.

### Probate, Letters of Administration and Administration of Assets of Deceased.

217. Save as otherwise provided by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force, all grants of probate and letters of administration with the will annexed and the administration of the assets of the deceased in cases of intestate succession shall be made or carried out, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of this Part. Application of Part.

## CHAPTER I.

### OF GRANT OF PROBATE AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

218. (1) If the deceased has died intestate and was a Hindu, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina or an exempted person, administration of his estate may be granted to any person who, according to the rules for the distribution of the estate applicable in the case of such deceased, would be entitled to the whole or any part of such deceased's estate. To whom administration may be granted, where deceased is a Hindu, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Sikh, Jaina or exempted person.

(2) When several such persons apply for such administration, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to grant it to any one or more of them.

(3) When no such person applies, it may be granted to a creditor of the deceased.

219. If the deceased has died intestate and was not a person belonging to any of the classes referred to in section 218, those who are connected with him, either by marriage or by consanguinity, are entitled to obtain letters of administration of his estate and effects in the order and according to the rules hereinafter stated, namely:— Where deceased is not a Hindu, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Sikh, Jaina or exempted person.

(a) If the deceased has left a widow, administration shall be granted to the widow, unless the Court sees cause to exclude her, either on the ground of some personal disqualification, or because she has no interest in the estate of the deceased.

*Illustrations.*

granted to any other person until a citation has been issued, calling upon the executor to accept or renounce his executorship:

Provided that, when one or more of several executors have proved a will, the Court may, on the death of the survivor of those who have proved, grant letters of administration without citing those who have not proved.

Firm and effect  
of renunciation  
of executor-  
ship.

230. The renunciation may be made orally in the presence of the Judge, or by a writing signed by the person renouncing, and when made shall preclude him from ever thereafter applying for probate of the will appointing him executor.

Procedure  
where executor  
renounces or  
fails to accept  
within time  
limited.

231. If an executor renounces, or fails to accept an executorship within the time limited for the acceptance or refusal thereof, the will may be proved and letters of administration, with a copy of the will annexed, may be granted to the person who would be entitled to administration in case of intestacy.

Grant of ad-  
ministration to  
universal or  
residuary  
legatees.

232. When—

- (a) the deceased has made a will, but has not appointed an executor, or
- (b) the deceased has appointed an executor who is legally incapable or refuses to act, or who has died before the testator or before he has proved the will, or
- (c) the executor dies after having proved the will, but before he has administered all the estate of the deceased,

an universal or a residuary legatee may be admitted to prove the will, and letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to him of the whole estate, or of so much thereof as may be unadministered.

Right to ad-  
ministration of  
representative  
of deceased  
residuary le-  
gatee.

233. When a residuary legatee who has a beneficial interest survives the testator, but dies before the estate has been fully administered, his representative has the same right to administration with the will annexed as such residuary legatee.

Grant of ad-  
ministration  
where no  
executor, nor  
residuary  
legatee or  
representative  
of such legatee

234. When there is no executor and no residuary legatee or representative of a residuary legatee, or he declines or is incapable to act, or cannot be found, the person or persons who would be entitled to the administration of the estate of the deceased if he had died intestate, or any other legatee having a beneficial interest, or a creditor, may be admitted to prove the will, and letters of administration may be granted to him or them accordingly.

235. Letters

235. Letters of administration with the will annexed shall not be granted to any legatee other than an universal or a residuary legatee, until a citation has been issued and published in the manner hereinafter mentioned, calling on the next-of-kin to accept or refuse letters of administration.

Citation before grant of administration to legatee other than universal or residuary.

236. Letters of administration cannot be granted to any person who is a minor or is of unsound mind, ~~nor, unless the deceased was a Hindu, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Sikh or Jain, or an exempted person, to a married woman without the previous consent of her husband.~~

To whom administration may not be granted.

*omitted vide Act XXIII*

## CHAPTER II.

### OF LIMITED GRANTS.

#### *Grants limited in duration.*

237. When a will has been lost or mislaid since the testator's death, or has been destroyed by wrong or accident and not by any act of the testator, and a copy or the draft of the will has been preserved, probate may be granted of such copy or draft, limited until the original or a properly authenticated copy of it is produced.

Probate of copy or draft of lost will.

238. When a will has been lost or destroyed and no copy has been made nor the draft preserved, probate may be granted of its contents if they can be established by evidence.

Probate of contents of lost or destroyed will.

239. When the will is in the possession of a person residing out of the province in which application for probate is made, who has refused or neglected to deliver it up, but a copy has been transmitted to the executor, and it is necessary for the interests of the estate that probate should be granted without waiting for the arrival of the original, probate may be granted of the copy so transmitted, limited until the will or an authenticated copy of it is produced.

Probate of copy where original exists.

240. Where no will of the deceased is forthcoming, but there is reason to believe that there is a will in existence, letters of administration may be granted, limited until the will or an authenticated copy of it is produced.

Administration until will produced.

#### *Grants for the use and benefit of others having right.*

241. When any executor is absent from the province in which application is made, and there is no executor within the

Administration, with will annexed, to attorney of absent executor.



*Indian Succession.*

the province willing to act, letters of administration, with the will annexed, may be granted to the attorney or agent of the absent executor, for the use and benefit of his principal, limited until he shall obtain probate or letters of administration granted to himself.

Administration, with will annexed, to attorney of absent person who, if present, would be entitled to administer.

242. When any person to whom, if present, letters of administration, with the will annexed, might be granted, is absent from the province, letters of administration, with the will annexed, may be granted to his attorney or agent, limited as mentioned in section 241.

Administration to attorney of absent person entitled to administer in case of intestacy.

243. When a person entitled to administration in case of intestacy is absent from the province, and no person equally entitled is willing to act, letters of administration may be granted to the attorney or agent of the absent person, limited as mentioned in section 241.

Administration during minority of sole executor or residuary legatee.

244. When a minor is sole executor or sole residuary legatee, letters of administration, with the will annexed, may be granted to the legal guardian of such minor or to such other person as the Court may think fit until the minor has attained his majority at which period, and not before, probate of the will shall be granted to him.

Administration during minority of several executors or residuary legatees.

245. When there are two or more minor executors and no executor who has attained majority, or two or more residuary legatees and no residuary legatee who has attained majority, the grant shall be limited until one of them shall have attained his majority.

Administration for use and benefit of lunatic or minor.

246. If a sole executor or a sole universal or residuary legatee, or a person who would be solely entitled to the estate of the intestate according to the rule for the distribution of intestates' estates applicable in the case of the deceased, is a minor or lunatic, letters of administration, with or without the will annexed, as the case may be, shall be granted to the person to whom the care of his estate has been committed by competent authority, or, if there is no such person, to such other person as the Court may think fit to appoint, for the use and benefit of the minor or lunatic until he attains majority or becomes of sound mind, as the case may be.

Administration pendente lite.

247. Pending any suit touching the validity of the will of a deceased person or for obtaining or revoking any probate or any grant of letters of administration, the Court may appoint an administrator of the estate of such deceased person, who shall

shall have all the rights and powers of a general administrator, other than the right of distributing such estate, and every such administrator shall be subject to the immediate control of the Court and shall act under its direction.

*Grants for special purposes.*

248. If an executor is appointed for any limited purpose specified in the will, the probate shall be limited to that purpose, and if he should appoint an attorney or agent to take administration on his behalf, the letters of administration, with the will annexed, shall be limited accordingly. Probate limited to purpose specified in will.

249. If an executor appointed generally gives an authority to an attorney or agent to prove a will on his behalf, and the authority is limited to a particular purpose, the letters of administration, with the will annexed, shall be limited accordingly. Administration, with will annexed, limited to particular purpose.

250. Where a person dies, leaving property of which he was the sole or surviving trustee, or in which he had no beneficial interest on his own account, and leaves no general representative, or one who is unable or unwilling to act as such, letters of administration, limited to such property, may be granted to the beneficiary, or to some other person on his behalf. Administration limited to property in which person has beneficial interest.

251. When it is necessary that the representative of a person deceased be made a party to a pending suit, and the executor or person entitled to administration is unable or unwilling to act, letters of administration may be granted to the nominee of a party in such suit, limited for the purpose of representing the deceased in the said suit, or in any other cause or suit which may be commenced in the same or in any other Court between the parties, or any other parties, touching the matters at issue in the said cause or suit, and until a final decree shall be made therein and carried into complete execution. Administration limited to suit.

252. If, at the expiration of twelve months from the date of any probate or letters of administration, the executor or administrator to whom the same has been granted is absent from the province within which the Court which has granted the probate or letters of administration exercises jurisdiction, the Court may grant, to any person whom it may think fit, letters of administration limited to the purpose of becoming and being made a party to a suit to be brought against the executor or administrator, and carrying the decree which may be made therein into effect. Administration limited to purpose of becoming party to suit to be brought against administrator.

253. In

Administration limited to collection and preservation of deceased's property.

253. In any case in which it appears necessary for preserving the property of a deceased person, the Court within whose jurisdiction any of the property is situate may grant to any person, whom such Court may think fit, letters of administration limited to the collection and preservation of the property of the deceased and to the giving of discharges for debts due to his estate, subject to the directions of the Court.

Appointment, as administrator, of person other than one who, in ordinary circumstances, would be entitled to administration.

254. (1) When a person has died intestate, or leaving a will of which there is no executor willing and competent to act or where the executor is, at the time of the death of such person, resident out of the province, and it appears to the Court to be necessary or convenient to appoint some person to administer the estate or any part thereof, other than the person who, in ordinary circumstances, would be entitled to a grant of administration, the Court may, in its discretion, having regard to consanguinity, amount of interest, the safety of the estate and probability that it will be properly administered, appoint such person as it thinks fit to be administrator.

(2) In every such case letters of administration may be limited or not as the Court thinks fit.

*Grants with exception.*

Probate or administration, with will annexed, subject to exception.

255. Whenever the nature of the case requires that an exception be made, probate of a will, or letters of administration with the will annexed, shall be granted subject to such exception.

Administration with exception.

256. Whenever the nature of the case requires that an exception be made, letters of administration shall be granted subject to such exception.

*Grants of the rest.*

Probate or administration of rest.

257. Whenever a grant with exception of probate, or of letters of administration with or without the will annexed, has been made, the person entitled to probate or administration of the remainder of the deceased's estate may take a grant of probate or letters of administration, as the case may be, of the rest of the deceased's estate.

*Grant of effects unadministered.*

Grant of effects unadministered.

258. If an executor to whom probate has been granted has died, leaving a part of the testator's estate unadministered, a new

new representative may be appointed for the purpose of administering such part of the estate.

259. In granting letters of administration of an estate not fully administered, the Court shall be guided by the same rules as apply to original grants, and shall grant letters of administration to those persons only to whom original grants might have been made.

Rules as to grants of estates unadministered.

260. When a limited grant has expired by efflux of time, or the happening of the event or contingency on which it was limited, and there is still some part of the deceased's estate unadministered, letters of administration shall be granted to those persons to whom original grants might have been made.

Administration when limited grant expired and still some part of estate unadministered.

### CHAPTER III.

#### ALTERATION AND REVOCATION OF GRANTS.

261. Errors in names and descriptions, or in setting forth the time and place of the deceased's death, or the purpose in a limited grant, may be rectified by the Court, and the grant of probate or letters of administration may be altered and amended accordingly.

What errors may be rectified by Court.

262. If, after the grant of letters of administration with the will annexed, a codicil is discovered, it may be added to the grant on due proof and identification, and the grant may be altered and amended accordingly.

Procedure where codicil discovered after grant of administration with will annexed.

263. The grant of probate or letters of administration may be revoked or annulled for just cause.

Revocation or annulment for just cause.

*Explanation.*—Just cause shall be deemed to exist where—

- (a) the proceedings to obtain the grant were defective in substance; or
- (b) the grant was obtained fraudulently by making a false suggestion, or by concealing from the Court something material to the case; or
- (c) the grant was obtained by means of an untrue allegation of a fact essential in point of law to justify the grant, though such allegation was made in ignorance or inadvertently; or
- (d) the grant has become useless and inoperative through circumstances; or

(e) the

- (c) the person to whom the grant was made has wilfully and without reasonable cause omitted to exhibit an inventory or account in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of this Part, or has exhibited under that Chapter an inventory or account which is untrue in a material respect.

*Illustrations.*

- (i) The Court by which the grant was made had no jurisdiction.  
 (ii) The grant was made without citing parties who ought to have been cited.  
 (iii) The will of which probate was obtained was forged or revoked.  
 (iv) A obtained letters of administration to the estate of B, as his widow, but it has since transpired that she was never married to him.  
 (v) A has taken administration to the estate of B as if he had died intestate, but a will has since been discovered.  
 (vi) Since probate was granted, a later will has been discovered.  
 (vii) Since probate was granted, a codicil has been discovered which revokes or adds to the appointment of executors under the will.  
 (viii) The person to whom probate was, or letters of administration were, granted has subsequently become of unsound mind.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE PRACTICE IN GRANTING AND REVOKING PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Jurisdiction of District Judge in granting and revoking probates, etc.

264. (1) The District Judge shall have jurisdiction in granting and revoking probates and letters of administration in all cases within his district.

(2) Except in cases to which section 57 applies, no Court in any local area beyond the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and the province of Burma, shall, where the deceased is a Hindu, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina or an exempted person, receive applications for probate or letters of administration until the Local Government has, by a notification in the local official Gazette, authorised it so to do.

Power to appoint Delegates of District Judge to deal with non-contentious cases.

265. (1) The High Court may appoint such judicial officers within any district as it thinks fit to act for the District Judge as Delegates to grant probate and letters of administration in non-contentious cases, within such local limits as it may prescribe:

Provided

Provided that, in the case of High Courts not established by Royal Charter, such appointment shall not be without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

(2) Persons so appointed shall be called "District Delegates".

266. The District Judge shall have the like powers and authority in relation to the granting of probate and letters of administration, and all matters connected therewith, as are by law vested in him in relation to any civil suit or proceeding pending in his Court.

*District Judge's powers as to grant of probate and administration.*

267. (1) The District Judge may order any person to produce and bring into Court any paper or writing, being or purporting to be testamentary, which may be shown to be in the possession or under the control of such person.

*District Judge may order person to produce testamentary papers.*

(2) If it is not shown that any such paper or writing is in the possession or under the control of such person, but there is reason to believe that he has the knowledge of any such paper or writing, the Court may direct such person to attend for the purpose of being examined respecting the same.

(3) Such person shall be bound to answer truly such questions as may be put to him by the Court, and, if so ordered, to produce and bring in such paper or writing, and shall be subject to the like punishment under the Indian Penal Code, in case of default in not attending or in not answering such questions or not bringing in such paper or writing, as he would have been subject to in case he had been a party to a suit and had made such default.

(4) The costs of the proceeding shall be in the discretion of the Judge.

268. The proceedings of the Court of the District Judge in relation to the granting of probate and letters of administration shall, save as hereinafter otherwise provided, be regulated, so far as the circumstances of the case permit, by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

*Proceedings of District Judge's Court in relation to probate and administration.*

269. (1) Until probate is granted of the will of a deceased person, or an administrator of his estate is constituted, the District Judge, within whose jurisdiction any part of the property of the deceased person is situate, is authorised and required to interfere for the protection of such property at the instance of any person claiming to be interested therein, and in all other cases where the Judge considers that the property

*When and how District Judge to interfere for protection of property.*

incurs

incurs any risk of loss or damage; and for that purpose, if he thinks fit, to appoint an officer to take and keep possession of the property.

(2) This section shall not apply when the deceased is a Hindu, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina or an exempted person, nor shall it apply to any part of the property of an Indian Christian who has died intestate.

When probate or administration may be granted by District Judge

270. Probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of a deceased person may be granted by a District Judge under the seal of his Court, if it appears by a petition, verified as hereinafter provided, of the person applying for the same that the testator or intestate, as the case may be, at the time of his decease had a fixed place of abode, or any property, moveable or immoveable, within the jurisdiction of the Judge.

Disposal of application made to Judge of district in which deceased had no fixed abode.

271. When the application is made to the Judge of a district in which the deceased had no fixed abode at the time of his death, it shall be in the discretion of the Judge to refuse the application, if in his judgment it could be disposed of more justly or conveniently in another district, or, where the application is for letters of administration, to grant them absolutely, or limited to the property within his own jurisdiction.

Probate and letters of administration may be granted by Delegate.

272. Probate and letters of administration may, upon application for that purpose to any District Delegate, be granted by him in any case in which there is no contention, if it appears by petition, verified as hereinafter provided, that the testator or intestate, as the case may be, at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of such Delegate.

Conclusiveness of probate or letters of administration.

273. Probate or letters of administration shall have effect over all the property and estate, moveable or immoveable, of the deceased, throughout the province in which the same is or are granted, and shall be conclusive as to the representative title against all debtors of the deceased, and all persons holding property which belongs to him, and shall afford full indemnity to all debtors, paying their debts and all persons delivering up such property to the person to whom such probate or letters of administration have been granted:

Provided that probates and letters of administration granted—

(a) by a High Court, or

(b) by a District Judge, where the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode situate within

within the jurisdiction of such Judge, and such Judge certifies that the value of the property and estate affected beyond the limits of the province does not exceed ten thousand rupees,

shall, unless otherwise directed by the grant, have like effect throughout the whole of British India.

274. (1) Where probate or letters of administration has or have been granted by a High Court or District Judge with the effect referred to in the proviso to section 273, the High Court or District Judge shall send a certificate thereof to the following Courts, namely:—

*Transmission to High Courts of certificate of grants under proviso to section 273.*

- (a) when the grant has been made by a High Court, to each of the other High Courts;
- (b) when the grant has been made by a District Judge, to the High Court to which such District Judge is subordinate and to each of the other High Courts.

(2) Every certificate referred to in sub-section (1) shall be made as nearly as circumstances admit in the form set forth in Schedule IV, and such certificate shall be filed by the High Court receiving the same.

(3) Where any portion of the assets has been stated by the petitioner, as hereinafter provided in sections 276 and 278, to be situate within the jurisdiction of a District Judge in another province, the Court required to send the certificate referred to in sub-section (1) shall send a copy thereof to such District Judge, and such copy shall be filed by the District Judge receiving the same.

275. The application for probate or letters of administration, if made and verified in the manner hereinafter provided, shall be conclusive for the purpose of authorising the grant of probate or administration; and no such grant shall be impeached by reason only that the testator or intestate had no fixed place of abode or no property within the district at the time of his death, unless by a proceeding to revoke the grant if obtained by a fraud upon the Court.

*Conclusiveness of application for probate or administration if properly made and verified.*

276. (1) Application for probate or for letters of administration, with the will annexed, shall be made by a petition distinctly written in English or in the language in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court in which the application

*Petition for probate.*



is made, with the will or, in the cases mentioned in sections 237, 238, and 239, a copy, draft, or statement of the contents thereof, annexed, and stating—

- (a) the time of the testator's death,
- (b) that the writing annexed is his last will and testament,
- (c) that it was duly executed,
- (d) the amount of assets which are likely to come to the petitioner's hands, and
- (e) when the application is for probate, that the petitioner is the executor named in the will.

(2) In addition to these particulars, the petition shall further state,—

- (a) when the application is to the District Judge, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode, or had some property, situate within the jurisdiction of the Judge; and
- (b) when the application is to a District Delegate, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of such Delegate.

(3) Where the application is to the District Judge and any portion of the assets likely to come to the petitioner's hands is situate in another province, the petition shall further state the amount of such assets in each province and the District Judges within whose jurisdiction such assets are situate.

*In what cases translation of will to be annexed to petition. Verification of translation by person other than Court translator.*

277. In cases wherein the will, copy or draft, is written in any language other than English or than that in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court, there shall be a translation thereof annexed to the petition by a translator of the Court, if the language be one for which a translator is appointed; or, if the will, copy or draft, is in any other language, then by any person competent to translate the same, in which case such translation shall be verified by that person in the following manner, namely:—

“ I (A. B.) do declare that I read and perfectly understand the language and character of the original, and that the above is a true and accurate translation thereof.”

278. (1) Application

278. (1) Application for letters of administration shall be made by petition distinctly written as aforesaid and stating—

- (a) the time and place of the deceased's death;
- (b) the family or other relatives of the deceased, and their respective residences;
- (c) the right in which the petitioner claims;
- (d) the amount of assets which are likely to come to the petitioner's hands;
- (e) when the application is to the District Judge, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode, or had some property, situate within the jurisdiction of the Judge; and
- (f) when the application is to a District Delegate, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of such Delegate.

(2) Where the application is to the District Judge and any portion of the assets likely to come to the petitioner's hands is situate in another province, the petition shall further state the amount of such assets in each province and the District Judges within whose jurisdiction such assets are situate.

279. (1) Every person applying to any of the Courts mentioned in the proviso to section 273 for probate of a will or letters of administration of an estate intended to have effect throughout British India, shall state in his petition, in addition to the matters respectively required by section 276 and section 278, that to the best of his belief no application has been made to any other Court for a probate of the same will or for letters of administration of the same estate, intended to have such effect as last aforesaid,

Addition to statement of petition, or for probate or letters of administration in cert

power to transmit statement to District Court

or, where any such application has been made, the Court to which it was made, the person or persons by whom it was made and the proceedings (if any) had thereon.

(2) The Court to which any such application is made under the proviso to section 273 may, if it thinks fit, reject the same.

280. The petition for probate or letters of administration shall in all cases be subscribed by the petitioner and his pleader, if

Petition for probate, etc., to be signed and verified.



278. (1) Application for letters of administration shall be made by petition distinctly written as aforesaid and stating—

- (a) the time and place of the deceased's death;
- (b) the family or other relatives of the deceased, and their respective residences;
- (c) the right in which the petitioner claims;
- (d) the amount of assets which are likely to come to the petitioner's hands;
- (e) when the application is to the District Judge, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode, or had some property, situate within the jurisdiction of the Judge; and
- (f) when the application is to a District Delegate, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of such Delegate.

(2) Where the application is to the District Judge and any portion of the assets likely to come to the petitioner's hands is situate in another province, the petition shall further state the amount of such assets in each province and the District Judges within whose jurisdiction such assets are situate.

279. (1) Every person applying to any of the Courts mentioned in the proviso to section 273 for probate of a will or letters of administration of an estate intended to have effect throughout British India, shall state in his petition, in addition to the matters respectively required by sections 273 and 278, that to the best of his knowledge there is no contention, but if there has been made to the District Delegate doubtful whether the probate or for letters of administration should or should not be granted, or if any question arises in relation to the grant, or application for the grant, of any probate or letters of administration, or, if the District Delegate may, if he thinks proper, transmit a statement of the matter in question to the District Judge, who may direct the District Delegate to proceed in the matter of application, according to such instructions as to the Judge may seem necessary, or may forbid any further proceeding in the District Delegate in relation to the matter of such application.

Addition to statement; petition, for probate or letter of administration in cert

over to transmit statement to District Judge in doubtful cases where no contention.

tion, leaving the party applying for the grant in question to make application to the Judge.

Procedure where there is contention, or District Delegate thinks probate or letters of administration should be refused in his Court.

288. In every case in which there is contention, or the District Delegate is of opinion that the probate or letters of administration should be refused in his Court, the petition, with any documents which may have been filed therewith, shall be returned to the person by whom the application was made, in order that the same may be presented to the District Judge, unless the District Delegate thinks it necessary, for the purposes of justice, to impound the same, which he is hereby authorised to do; and, in that case, the same shall be sent by him to the District Judge.

Grant of probate to be under seal of Court.

289. When it appears to the District Judge or District Delegate that probate of a will should be granted, he shall grant the same under the seal of his Court in the form set forth in Schedule VI.

Grant of letters of administration to be under seal of Court.

290. When it appears to the District Judge or District Delegate that letters of administration to the estate of a person deceased, with or without a copy of the will annexed, should be granted, he shall grant the same under the seal of his Court in the form set forth in Schedule VII.

Administration bond.

291. (1) Every person to whom any grant of letters of administration, other than a grant under section 241, is committed, shall give a bond to the District Judge with one or more surety or sureties, engaging for the due collection, getting in, and administering the estate of the deceased, which bond shall be in such form as the Judge may, by general or special order, direct.

(2) When the deceased was a Hindu, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina or an exempted person—

(a) the exception made by sub-section (1) in respect of a grant under section 241 shall not operate;

(b) the District Judge may demand a like bond from any person to whom probate is granted.

Assignment of administration bond.

292. The Court may, on application made by petition and on being satisfied that the engagement of any such bond has not been kept, and upon such terms as to security, or providing that the money received be paid into Court, or otherwise, as the Court may think fit, assign the same to some person, his executors or administrators, who shall thereupon be entitled to sue on the said bond in his or their own name or names

names as if the same had been originally given to him or them instead of to the Judge of the Court, and shall be entitled to recover thereon, as trustees for all persons interested, the full amount recoverable in respect of any breach thereof.

293. No probate of a will shall be granted until after the expiration of seven clear days, and no letters of administration shall be granted until after the expiration of fourteen clear days from the day of the testator or intestate's death. Time for grant of probate and administration.

294. (1) Every District Judge, or District Delegate, shall file and preserve all original wills, of which probate or letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted by him, among the records of his Court, until some public registry for wills is established. Filing of original wills of which probate or administration with will annexed granted.

(2) The Local Government shall make regulations for the preservation and inspection of the wills so filed.

295. In any case before the District Judge in which there is contention, the proceedings shall take, as nearly as may be, the form of a regular suit, according to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in which the petitioner for probate or letters of administration, as the case may be, shall be the plaintiff, and the person who has appeared to oppose the grant shall be the defendant. Procedure in contentious cases.

296. (1) When a grant of probate or letters of administration is revoked or annulled under this Act, the person to whom the grant was made shall forthwith deliver up the probate or letters to the Court which made the grant. Surrender of revoked probate or letters of administration.

(2) If such person wilfully and without reasonable cause omits so to deliver up the probate or letters, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

297. When a grant of probate or letters of administration is revoked, all payments *bonâ fide* made to any executor or administrator under such grant before the revocation thereof shall, notwithstanding such revocation, be a legal discharge to the person making the same; and the executor or administrator who has acted under any such revoked grant may retain and reimburse himself in respect of any payments made by him which the person to whom probate or letters of administration may afterwards be granted might have lawfully made. Payment to executor or administrator before probate or administration revoked.

298. Notwithstanding

Power to  
refuse letters of  
administration.

298. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall, where the deceased was a Muhammadan, Buddhist or exempted person, or a Hindu, Sikh or Jaina to whom section 57 does not apply, be in the discretion of the Court to make an order refusing, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, to grant any application for letters of administration made under this Act.

Appeals from  
orders of  
District Judge.

299. Every order made by a District Judge by virtue of the powers hereby conferred upon him shall be subject to appeal to the High Court in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, applicable to appeals.

v of 1908

Concurrent  
jurisdiction of  
High Court.

300. (1) The High Court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Judge in the exercise of all the powers hereby conferred upon the District Judge.

(2) Except in cases to which section 57 applies, no High Court, in exercise of the concurrent jurisdiction hereby conferred over any local area beyond the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and the province of Burma, shall, where the deceased is a Hindu, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina or an exempted person, receive applications for probate or letters of administration until the Local Government has, by a notification in the local official Gazette, authorised it so to do.

Removal of  
executor or  
administrator  
and provision  
for successor.

301. The High Court may, on application made to it, suspend, remove or discharge any private executor or administrator and provide for the succession of another person to the office of any such executor or administrator who may cease to hold office, and the vesting in such successor of any property belonging to the estate.

Directions to  
executor or  
administrator.

302. Where probate or letters of administration in respect of any estate has or have been granted under this Act, the High Court may, on application made to it, give to the executor or administrator any general or special directions in regard to the estate or in regard to the administration thereof.

## CHAPTER V.

### OF EXECUTORS OF THEIR OWN WRONG.

Executor of his  
own wrong

303. A person who intermeddles with the estate of the deceased, or does any other act which belongs to the office of executor, while there is no rightful executor or administrator in

in existence, thereby makes himself an executor of his own wrong.

*Exceptions.*—(1) Intermeddling with the goods of the deceased for the purpose of preserving them or providing for his funeral or for the immediate necessities of his family or property, does not make an executor of his own wrong.

(2) Dealing in the ordinary course of business with goods of the deceased received from another does not make an executor of his own wrong.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A uses or gives away or sells some of the goods of the deceased, or takes them to satisfy his own debt or legacy or receives payment of the debts of the deceased. He is an executor of his own wrong.

(ii) A, having been appointed agent by the deceased in his lifetime to collect his debts and sell his goods, continues to do so after he has become aware of his death. He is an executor of his own wrong in respect of acts done after he has become aware of the death of the deceased.

(iii) A sues as executor of the deceased, not being such. He is an executor of his own wrong.

**304.** When a person has so acted as to become an executor of his own wrong, he is answerable to the rightful executor or administrator, or to any creditor or legatee of the deceased, to the extent of the assets which may have come to his hands after deducting payments made to the rightful executor or administrator, and payments made in due course of administration.

*Liability of executor of his own wrong.*

## CHAPTER VI.

### OF THE POWERS OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.

**305.** An executor or administrator has the same power to sue in respect of all causes of action that survive the deceased, and may exercise the same power for the recovery of debts as the deceased had when living.

*In respect of causes of action surviving deceased and rents due at death.*

**306.** All demands whatsoever and all rights to prosecute or defend any action or special proceeding existing in favour of or against a person at the time of his decease, survive to and against his executors or administrators; except causes of action for defamation, assault, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or other personal injuries not causing the death of the party; and except also cases where, after the death of the party, the relief sought could not be enjoyed or granting it would be nugatory.

*Demands and rights of action of or against deceased survive to and against executor or administrator.*



*Illustrations.*

(i) A collision takes place on a railway in consequence of some neglect or default of an official, and a passenger is severely hurt, but not so as to cause death. He afterwards dies without having brought any action. The cause of action does not survive.

(ii) A sues for divorce. A dies. The cause of action does not survive to his representative.

Power of executor or administrator to dispose of property.

307. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), an executor or administrator has power to dispose of the property of the deceased, vested in him under section 211, either wholly or in part, in such manner as he may think fit.

*Illustrations.*

(i) The deceased has made a specific bequest of part of his property. The executor, not having assented to the bequest, sells the subject of it. The sale is valid.

(ii) The executor in the exercise of his discretion mortgages a part of the immoveable estate of the deceased. The mortgage is valid.

(2) If the deceased was a Hindu, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina or an exempted person, the general power conferred by sub-section (1) shall be subject to the following restrictions and conditions, namely:—

(i) The power of an executor to dispose of immoveable property so vested in him is subject to any restriction which may be imposed in this behalf by the will appointing him, unless probate has been granted to him and the Court which granted the probate permits him by an order in writing, notwithstanding the restriction, to dispose of any immoveable property specified in the order in a manner permitted by the order.

(ii) An administrator may not, without the previous permission of the Court by which the letters of administration were granted,—

(a) mortgage, charge or transfer by sale, gift, exchange or otherwise any immoveable property for the time being vested in him under section 211, or

(b) lease any such property for a term exceeding five years.

(iii) A disposal of property by an executor or administrator in contravention of clause (i) or clause (ii), as the case may be, is voidable at the instance of any other person interested in the property.

(3) Before

(3) Before any probate or letters of administration is or are granted in such a case, there shall be endorsed thereon or annexed thereto a copy of sub-section (1) and clauses (i) and (iii) of sub-section (2) or of sub-section (1) and clauses (ii) and (iii) of sub-section (2), as the case may be.

(4) A probate or letters of administration shall not be rendered invalid by reason of the endorsement or annexure required by sub-section (3) not having been made thereon or attached thereto, nor shall the absence of such an endorsement or annexure authorise an executor or administrator to act otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this section.

308. An executor or administrator may, in addition to, General powers of administration. and not in derogation of, any other powers of expenditure lawfully exercisable by him, incur expenditure—

- (a) on such acts as may be necessary for the proper care or management of any property belonging to any estate administered by him, and
- (b) with the sanction of the High Court, on such religious, charitable and other objects, and on such improvements, as may be reasonable and proper in the case of such property.

309. An executor or administrator shall not be entitled to receive or retain any commission or agency charges at a higher rate than that for the time being fixed in respect of the Administrator General by or under the Administrator General's Act, 1913. Commission or agency charges.

Act, 1913.

310. If any executor or administrator purchases, either directly or indirectly, any part of the property of the deceased, the sale is voidable at the instance of any other person interested in the property sold. Purchase by executor or administrator of deceased's property.

311. When there are several executors or administrators, the powers of all may, in the absence of any direction to the contrary, be exercised by any one of them who has proved the will or taken out administration. Powers of several executors or administrators exercisable by one.

#### Illustrations.

- (i) One of several executors has power to release a debt due to the deceased.
- (ii) One has power to surrender a lease.
- (iii) One has power to sell the property of the deceased whether moveable or immovable.
- (iv) One has power to assent to a legacy.

(v) One

(v) One has power to endorse a promissory note payable to the deceased.

(vi) The will appoints A, B, C and D to be executors, and directs that two of them shall be a quorum. No act can be done by a single executor.

Survival of powers on death of one of several executors or administrators.

312. Upon the death of one or more of several executors or administrators, in the absence of any direction to the contrary in the will or grant of letters of administration, all the powers of the office become vested in the survivors or survivor.

Powers of administrator of effects unadministered

313. The administrator of effects unadministered has, with respect to such effects, the same powers as the original executor or administrator.

Powers of administrator during minority.

314. An administrator during minority has all the powers of an ordinary administrator.

Powers of married executrix or administratrix.

315. When a grant of probate or letters of administration has been made to a married woman, she has all the powers of an ordinary executor or administrator.

## CHAPTER VII.

### OF THE DUTIES OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.

As to deceased's funeral.

316. It is the duty of an executor to provide funds for the performance of the necessary funeral ceremonies of the deceased in a manner suitable to his condition, if he has left property sufficient for the purpose.

Inventory and account.

317. (1) An executor or administrator shall, within six months from the grant of probate or letters of administration, or within such further time as the Court which granted the probate or letters may appoint, exhibit in that Court an inventory containing a full and true estimate of all the property in possession, and all the credits, and also all the debts owing by any person to which the executor or administrator is entitled in that character; and shall in like manner, within one year from the grant or within such further time as the said Court may appoint, exhibit an account of the estate, showing the assets which have come to his hands and the manner in which they have been applied or disposed of.

(2) The High Court may prescribe the form in which an inventory or account under this section is to be exhibited.

(3) If an executor or administrator, on being required by the Court to exhibit an inventory or account under this section, intentionally

intentionally omits to comply with the requisition, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

(4) The exhibition of an intentionally false inventory or account under this section shall be deemed to be an offence under section 193 of that Code.

318. In all cases where a grant has been made of probate or letters of administration intended to have effect throughout the whole of British India, the executor or administrator shall include in the inventory of the effects of the deceased all his moveable and immoveable property situate in British India, and the value of such property situate in each province shall be separately stated in such inventory, and the probate or letters of administration shall be chargeable with a fee corresponding to the entire amount or value of the property affected thereby wheresoever situate within British India.

*Inventory to include property in any part of British India in certain cases.*

319. The executor or administrator shall collect, with reasonable diligence, the property of the deceased and the debts that were due to him at the time of his death.

*As to property of, and debts owing to, deceased.*

320. Funeral expenses to a reasonable amount, according to the degree and quality of the deceased, and death-bed charges, including fees for medical attendance, and board and lodging for one month previous to his death, shall be paid before all debts.

*Expenses to be paid before all debts.*

321. The expenses of obtaining probate or letters of administration, including the costs incurred for or in respect of any judicial proceedings that may be necessary for administering the estate, shall be paid next after the funeral expenses and death-bed charges.

*Expenses to be paid next after such expenses.*

322. Wages due for services rendered to the deceased within three months next preceding his death by any labourer, artisan or domestic servant shall next be paid, and then the other debts of the deceased according to their respective priorities (if any).

*Wages for certain services to be next paid, and then other debts.*

323. Save as aforesaid, no creditor shall have a right of priority over another; but the executor or administrator shall pay all such debts as he knows of, including his own, equally and rateably as far as the assets of the deceased will extend.

*Save as aforesaid, all debts to be paid equally and rateably.*

324. (1) If the domicile of the deceased was not in British India, the application of his moveable property to the payment of his debts is to be regulated by the law of British India.

*Application of moveable property to payment of debts where domicile not in British India.*

(2) No

(2) No creditor who has received payment of a part of his debt by virtue of sub-section (1) shall be entitled to share in the proceeds of the immoveable estate of the deceased unless he brings such payment into account for the benefit of the other creditors.

(3) This section shall not apply where the deceased was a Hindu, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina or an exempted person.

*Illustration.*

A dies, having his domicile in a country where instruments under seal have priority over instruments not under seal leaving moveable property to the value of 5,000 rupees, and immoveable property to the value of 10,000 rupees, debts on instruments under seal to the amount of 10,000 rupees, and debts on instruments not under seal to the same amount. The creditors holding instruments under seal receive half of their debts out of the immoveable instruments not charged. This will be shared equally amongst all amount which may be available for the payment of debts.

Debts to be paid before legacies.

**325.** Debts of every description must be paid before any legacy.

Executor or administrator not bound to pay legacies without indemnity.

**326.** If the estate of the deceased is subject to any contingent liabilities, an executor or administrator is not bound to pay any legacy without a sufficient indemnity to meet the liabilities whenever they may become due.

Abatement of general legacies.

**327.** If the assets, after payment of debts, necessary expenses and specific legacies, are not sufficient to pay all the general legacies in full, the latter shall abate or be diminished in equal proportions, and, in the absence of any direction to the contrary in the will, the executor has no right to pay one legatee in preference to another, or to retain any money on account of a legacy to himself or to any person for whom he is a trustee.

Non-abatement of specific legacy when assets sufficient to pay debts.

**328.** Where there is a specific legacy, and the assets are sufficient for the payment of debts and necessary expenses, the thing specified must be delivered to the legatee without any abatement.

Right under demonstrative legacy when assets sufficient to pay debts and necessary expenses.

**329.** Where there is a demonstrative legacy, and the assets are sufficient for the payment of debts and necessary expenses, the legatee has a preferential claim for payment of his legacy out of the fund from which the legacy is directed to be paid until such fund is exhausted and if, after the fund is exhausted, part of the legacy still remains unpaid, he is entitled to rank for

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## *Indian Succession.*

for the remainder against the general assets as for a legacy of the amount of such unpaid remainder.

330. If the assets are not sufficient to answer the debts and the specific legacies, an abatement shall be made from the latter rateably in proportion to their respective amounts. Rateable abatement of specific legacies.

### *Illustration.*

A has bequeathed to B a diamond ring valued at 500 rupees, and to C a horse, valued at 1,000 rupees. It is found necessary to sell all the effects of the testator, and his assets, after payment of debts, are only 1,000 rupees. Of this sum rupees 333-5-4 are to be paid to B, and rupees 666-10-8 to C.

331. For the purpose of abatement, a legacy for life, a sum appropriated by the will to produce an annuity, and the value of an annuity when no sum has been appropriated to produce it, shall be treated as general legacies. Legacies treated as general for purpose of abatement.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### OF ASSENT TO A LEGACY BY EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.

332. The assent of the executor or administrator is necessary to complete a legatee's title to his legacy. Assent necessary to complete legatee's title.

### *Illustrations.*

(i) A by his will bequeaths to B his Government paper which is in deposit with the Imperial Bank of India. The Bank has no authority to deliver the securities, nor B a right to take possession of them, without the assent of the executor.

(ii) A by his will has bequeathed to C his house in Calcutta in the tenancy of B. C is not entitled to receive the rents without the assent of the executor or administrator.

333. (1) The assent of the executor or administrator to a specific bequest shall be sufficient to divest his interest as executor or administrator therein, and to transfer the subject of the bequest of the legatee, unless the nature or the circumstances of the property require that it shall be transferred in a particular way. Effect of executor's assent to specific legacy.

(2) This assent may be verbal, and it may be either express or implied from the conduct of the executor or administrator.

### *Illustrations.*

(i) A horse is bequeathed. The executor requests the legatee to dispose of it, or a third party proposes to purchase the horse from the executor, and he directs him to apply to the legatee. Assent to the legacy is implied.

(ii) The

(ii) The interest of a fund is directed by the will to be applied for the maintenance of the legatee during his minority. The executor commences so to apply it. This is an assent to the whole of the bequest.

(iii) A bequest is made of a fund to A and after him to B. The executor pays the interest of the fund to A. This is an implied assent to the bequest to B.

(iv) Executors die after paying all the debts of the testator, but before satisfaction of specific legacies. Assent to the legacies may be presumed.

(v) A person to whom a specific article has been bequeathed takes possession of it and retains it without any objection on the part of the executor. His assent may be presumed.

Conditional  
assent.

**334.** The assent of an executor or administrator to a legacy may be conditional, and if the condition is one which he has a right to enforce, and it is not performed, there is no assent.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A bequeaths to B his lands of Sultanpur, which at the date of the will, and at the death of A, were subject to a mortgage for 10,000 rupees. The executor assents to the bequest, on condition that B shall within a limited time pay the amount due on the mortgage at the testator's death. The amount is not paid. There is no assent.

(ii) The executor assents to a bequest on condition that the legatee shall pay him a sum of money. The payment is not made. The assent is nevertheless valid.

Assent of  
executor to his  
own legacy

**335.** (1) When the executor or administrator is a legatee, his assent to his own legacy is necessary to complete his title to it, in the same way as it is required when the bequest is to another person, and his assent may, in like manner, be expressed or implied.

(2) Assent shall be implied if in his manner of administering the property he does any act which is referable to his character of legatee and is not referable to his character of executor or administrator.

*Illustration.*

An executor takes the rent of a house or the interest of Government securities bequeathed to him, and applies it to his own use. This is assent.

Effect of ex-  
ecutor's assent.

**336.** The assent of the executor or administrator to a legacy gives effect to it from the death of the testator.

*Illustrations.*

(i) A legatee sells his legacy before it is assented to by the executor. The executor's subsequent assent operates for the benefit of the purchaser and completes his title to the legacy.

(ii) A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to B with interest from his death. The executor does not assent to his legacy until the expiration of a year from A's death. B is entitled to interest from the death of A.

**337.** An

**337.** An executor or administrator is not bound to pay or deliver any legacy until the expiration of one year from the testator's death.

Executor when to deliver legacies

*Illustration.*

A by his will directs his legacies to be paid within six months after his death. The executor is not bound to pay them before the expiration of a year.

## CHAPTER IX.

### OF THE PAYMENT AND APPORTIONMENT OF ANNUITIES.

**338.** Where an annuity is given by a will and no time is fixed for its commencement, it shall commence from the testator's death, and the first payment shall be made at the expiration of a year next after that event.

Commencement of annuity when no time fixed by will.

**339.** Where there is a direction that the annuity shall be paid quarterly or monthly, the first payment shall be due at the end of the first quarter or first month, as the case may be, after the testator's death; and shall, if the executor or administrator thinks fit, be paid when due, but the executor or administrator shall not be bound to pay it till the end of the year.

When annuity, to be paid quarterly or monthly, first falls due.

**340.** (1) Where there is a direction that the first payment of an annuity shall be made within one month or any other division of time from the death of the testator, or on a day certain, the successive payments are to be made on the anniversary of the earliest day on which the will authorises the first payment to be made.

Dates of successive payments when first payment directed to be made within a given time or on day certain - death of annuitant before date of payment.

(2) If the annuitant dies in the interval between the times of payment, an apportioned share of the annuity shall be paid to his representative.

## CHAPTER X.

### OF THE INVESTMENT OF FUNDS TO PROVIDE FOR LEGACIES.

**341.** Where a legacy, not being a specific legacy, is given for life, the sum bequeathed shall at the end of the year be invested in such securities as the High Court may by any general rule authorise or direct, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the legatee as the same shall accrue due.

Investment of sum bequeathed where legacy, not specific, given for life.

**342.** (1) Where a general legacy is given to be paid at a future time, the executor or administrator shall invest a sum sufficient

Investment of general legacy, to be paid at future time;



sufficient to meet it in securities of the kind mentioned in section 341.

disposal of  
intermediate  
interest.

(2) The intermediate interest shall form part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Procedure when  
no fund charged  
with, or appro-  
priated to,  
annuity.

343. Where an annuity is given and no fund is charged with its payment or appropriated by the will to answer it, a Government annuity of the specified amount shall be purchased, or, if no such annuity can be obtained, then a sum sufficient to produce the annuity shall be invested for that purpose in securities of the kind mentioned in section 341.

Transfer to  
residuary  
legatee of  
contingent  
bequest.

344. Where a bequest is contingent, the executor or administrator is not bound to invest the amount of the legacy, but may transfer the whole residue of the estate to the residuary legatee, if any, on his giving sufficient security for the payment of the legacy if it shall become due.

Investment of  
residue bequea-  
thed for life,  
without direc-  
tion to invest  
in particular  
securities.

345. (1) Where the testator has bequeathed the residue of his estate to a person for life without any direction to invest it in any particular securities, so much thereof as is not at the time of the testator's decease invested in securities of the kind mentioned in section 341 shall be converted into money and invested in such securities.

(2) This section shall not apply if the deceased was a Hindu, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina or an exempted person.

Investment  
of residue be-  
queathed for  
life, without  
direction to  
invest in  
specified  
securities.

346. Where the testator has bequeathed the residue of his estate to a person for life with a direction that it shall be invested in certain specified securities, so much of the estate as is not at the time of his death invested in securities of the specified kind shall be converted into money and invested in such securities.

Time and  
manner of  
conversion  
and in-  
vestment.

347. Such conversion and investment as are contemplated by sections 345 and 346 shall be made at such times and in such manner as the executor or administrator thinks fit; and, until such conversion and investment are completed, the person who would be for the time being entitled to the income of the fund when so invested shall receive interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum upon the market-value (to be computed as at the date of the testator's death) of such part of the fund as has not been so invested:

Provided that the rate of interest prior to completion of investment shall be six per cent. per annum when the testator

was.

was a Hindu, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina or an exempted person.

348. (1) Where, by the terms of a bequest, the legatee is entitled to the immediate payment or possession of the money or thing bequeathed, but is a minor, and there is no direction in the will to pay it to any person on his behalf, the executor or administrator shall pay or deliver the same into the Court of the District Judge, by whom or by whose District Delegate the probate was, or letters of administration with the will annexed were, granted, to the account of the legatee, unless the legatee is a ward of the Court of Wards.

Procedure where minor entitled to immediate payment or possession of bequest, and no direction to pay to person on his behalf.

(2) If the legatee is a ward of the Court of Wards, the legacy shall be paid to the Court of Wards to his account.

(3) Such payment into the Court of the District Judge, or to the Court of Wards, as the case may be, shall be a sufficient discharge for the money so paid.

(4) Money when paid in under this section shall be invested in the purchase of Government securities, which, with the interest thereon, shall be transferred or paid to the person entitled thereto, or otherwise applied for his benefit, as the Judge or the Court of Wards, as the case may be, may direct.

## CHAPTER XI.

### OF THE PRODUCE AND INTEREST OF LEGACIES.

349. The legatee of a specific legacy is entitled to the clear produce thereof, if any, from the testator's death.

Legatee's title to produce of specific legacy.

*Exception.*—A specific bequest, contingent in its terms, does not comprise the produce of the legacy between the death of the testator and the vesting of the legacy. The clear produce of it forms part of the residue of the testator's estate.

#### *Illustrations.*

(i) A bequeaths his flock of sheep to B. Between the death of A and delivery by his executor the sheep are shorn or some of the ewes produce lambs. The wool and lambs are the property of B.

(ii) A bequeaths his Government securities to B, but postpones the delivery of them till the death of C. The interest which falls due between the death of A and the death of C belongs to B, and must, unless he is a minor, be paid to him as it is received.

(iii) The testator bequeaths all his four per cent. Government promissory notes to A when he shall complete the age of 18. A, if he completes that age, is entitled to receive the notes, but the interest which accrues in respect of them between the testator's death and A's completing 18, forms part of the residue.

350. The

125

Residuary legatee's title to produce of residuary fund.

350. The legatee under a general residuary bequest is entitled to the produce of the residuary fund from the testator's death.

*Exception.*—A general residuary bequest contingent in its terms does not comprise the income which may accrue upon the fund bequeathed between the death of the testator and the vesting of the legacy. Such income goes as undisposed of.

*Illustrations.*

(i) The testator bequeaths the residuum of his property to A, a minor, to be paid to him when he shall complete the age of 18. The income from the testator's death belongs to A.

(ii) The testator bequeaths the residue of his property to A when he shall complete the age of 18. A, if he completes that age, is entitled to receive the residue. The income which has accrued in respect of it since the testator's death goes as undisposed of.

Interest when no time fixed for payment of general legacy.

351. Where no time has been fixed for the payment of a general legacy, interest begins to run from expiration of one year from the testator's death.

*Exception.*—(1) Where the legacy is bequeathed in satisfaction of a debt, interest runs from the death of the testator.

(2) Where the testator was a parent or a more remote ancestor of the legatee, or has put himself in the place of a parent of the legatee, the legacy shall bear interest from the death of the testator.

(3) Where a sum is bequeathed to a minor with a direction to pay for his maintenance out of it, interest is payable from the death of the testator.

Interest when time fixed.

352. Where a time has been fixed for the payment of a general legacy, interest begins to run from the time so fixed. The interest up to such time forms part of the residue of the testator's estate.

*Exception.*—Where the testator was a parent or a more remote ancestor of the legatee, or has put himself in the place of a parent of the legatee and the legatee is a minor, the legacy shall bear interest from the death of the testator, unless a specific sum is given by the will for maintenance, or unless the will contains a direction to the contrary.

Rate of interest.

353. The rate of interest shall be four per cent. per annum in all cases except when the testator was a Hindu, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina or an exempted person, in which case it shall be six per cent. per annum.

No interest on arrears of annuity within first

354. No interest is payable on the arrears of an annuity within the first year from the death of the testator, although a period

period earlier than the expiration of that year may have been fixed by the will for making the first payment of the annuity.

355. Where a sum of money is directed to be invested to produce an annuity, interest is payable on it from the death of the testator.

year after testator's death.  
Interest on sum to be invested to produce annuity.

## CHAPTER XII.

### OF THE REFUNDING OF LEGACIES.

356. When an executor or administrator has paid a legacy under the order of a Court, he is entitled to call upon the legatee to refund in the event of the assets proving insufficient to pay all the legacies.

Refund of legacy paid under Court's orders

357. When an executor or administrator has voluntarily paid a legacy, he cannot call upon a legatee to refund in the event of the assets proving insufficient to pay all the legacies.

No refund if paid voluntarily.

358. When the time prescribed by the will for the performance of a condition has elapsed, without the condition having been performed, and the executor or administrator has thereupon, without fraud, distributed the assets; in such case, if further time has been allowed under section 137 for the performance of the condition, and the condition has been performed accordingly, the legacy cannot be claimed from the executor or administrator, but those to whom he has paid it are liable to refund the amount.

Refund when legacy has become due on performance of condition within further time allowed under section 137.

359. When the executor or administrator has paid away the assets in legacies, and he is afterwards obliged to discharge a debt of which he had no previous notice, he is entitled to call upon each legatee to refund in proportion.

When each legatee compellable to refund in proportion.

360. Where an executor or administrator has given such notices as the High Court may, by any general rule, prescribe or, if no such rule has been made, as the High Court would give in an administration-suit, for creditors and others to send in to him their claims against the estate of the deceased, he shall, at the expiration of the time therein named for sending in claims, be at liberty to distribute the assets, or any part thereof, in discharge of such lawful claims as he knows of, and shall not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution:

Distribution of assets.

Provided

## PART X.

## Succession Certificates.

Restriction  
on grant of  
certificates  
under this Part.

370. (1) A succession certificate (hereinafter in this Part referred to as a certificate) shall not be granted under this Part with respect to any debt or security to which a right is required by section 212 or section 213 to be established by letters of administration or probate:

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to prevent the grant of a certificate to any person claiming to be entitled to the effects of a deceased Indian Christian, or to any part thereof, with respect to any debt or security, by reason that a right thereto can be established by letters of administration under this Act.

(2) For the purposes of this Part, "security" means—

- (a) any promissory note, debenture, stock or other security of the Government of India or of a Local Government;
- (b) any bond, debenture, or annuity charged by Act of Parliament on the revenues of India;
- (c) any stock or debenture of, or share in, a company or other incorporated institution;
- (d) any debenture or other security for money issued by, or on behalf of, a local authority;
- (e) any other security which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be a security for the purposes of this Part.

Court having  
jurisdiction  
to grant  
certificate.

371. The District Judge within whose jurisdiction the deceased ordinarily resided at the time of his death, or, if at that time he had no fixed place of residence, the District Judge, within whose jurisdiction any part of the property of the deceased may be found, may grant a certificate under this Part.

Application  
for certificate.

372. (1) Application for such a certificate shall be made to the District Judge by a petition signed and verified by or on behalf of the applicant in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for the signing and verification of

of a plaint by or on behalf of a plaintiff, and setting forth the following particulars, namely:—

- (a) the time of the death of the deceased;
- (b) the ordinary residence of the deceased at the time of his death and, if such residence was not within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Judge to whom the application is made, then the property of the deceased within those limits;
- (c) the family or other near relatives of the deceased and their respective residences;
- (d) the right in which the petitioner claims;
- (e) the absence of any impediment under section 370 or under any other provision of this Act or any other enactment, to the grant of the certificate or to the validity thereof if it were granted; and
- (f) the debts and securities in respect of which the certificate is applied for.

(2) If the petition contains any averment which the person verifying it knows or believes to be false, or does not believe to be true, that person shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 198 of the Indian Penal Code.

373. (1) If the District Judge is satisfied that there is ground for entertaining the application, he shall fix a day for the hearing thereof and cause notice of the application and of the day fixed for the hearing—

- (a) to be served on any person to whom, in the opinion of the Judge, special notice of the application should be given, and
- (b) to be posted on some conspicuous part of the court-house and published in such other manner, if any, as the Judge, subject to any rules made by the High Court in this behalf, thinks fit,

and upon the day fixed, or as soon thereafter as may be

1. This Act shall proceed to decide in a summary manner the (ment) Act, 1923. ate.

2. After sub-cession Act namely

edge decides the right thereto to belong to  
udge shall make an order for the grant of  
n.

cannot decide the right to the certificate  
; questions of law or fact which seem  
to

*sub-section added.*  
*Procedure on application. Vide Act No. 4 of 1928 section 2.*  
*Slip attached*

to be too intricate and difficult for determination in a summary proceeding, he may nevertheless grant a certificate to the applicant if he appears to be the person having *prima facie* the best title thereto.

(4) When there are more applicants than one for a certificate, and it appears to the Judge that more than one of such applicants are interested in the estate of the deceased, the Judge may, in deciding to whom the certificate is to be granted, have regard to the extent of interest and the fitness in other respects of the applicants.

Contents of  
certificate.

374. When the District Judge grants a certificate, he shall therein specify the debts and securities set forth in the application for the certificate, and may thereby empower the person to whom the certificate is granted—

- (a) to receive interest or dividends on, or
- (b) to negotiate or transfer, or
- (c) both to receive interest or dividends on, and to negotiate or transfer,

the securities or any of them.

Requisition of  
security from  
grantee of  
certificate.

375. (1) The District Judge shall in any case in which he proposes to proceed under sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of section 373, and may, in any other case, require, as a condition precedent to the granting of a certificate, that the person to whom he proposes to make the grant shall give to the Judge a bond with one or more surety or sureties, or other sufficient security, for rendering an account of debts and securities received by him and for indemnity of persons who may be entitled to the whole or any part of those debts and securities.

(2) The Judge may, on application made by petition and on cause shown to his satisfaction, and upon such terms as to security, or providing that the money received be paid into Court, or otherwise, as he thinks fit, assign the bond or other security to some proper person, and that person shall thereupon be entitled to sue thereon in his own name as if it had been originally given to him instead of to the Judge of the Court, and to recover, as trustee for all persons interested, such amount as may be recoverable thereunder.

Extension of  
certificate.

376. (1) A District Judge may, on the application of the holder of a certificate under this Part, extend the certificate to any debt or security not originally specified therein, and every such extension shall have the same effect as if the debt or

or security to which the certificate is extended had been originally specified therein.

(2) Upon the extension of a certificate, powers with respect to the receiving of interest or dividends on, or the negotiation or transfer of, any security to which the certificate has been extended may be conferred, and a bond or further bond or other security for the purposes mentioned in section 375 may be required, in the same manner as upon the original grant of a certificate.

377. Certificates shall be granted and extensions of certificates shall be made, as nearly as circumstances admit, in the forms set forth in Schedule VIII.

Forms of certificate and extended certificate.

378. Where a District Judge has not conferred on the holder of a certificate any power with respect to a security specified in the certificate, or has only empowered him to receive interest or dividends on, or to negotiate or transfer, the security, the Judge may, on application made by petition and on cause shown to his satisfaction, amend the certificate by conferring any of the powers mentioned in section 374 or by substituting any one for any other of those powers.

Amendment of certificate in respect of powers as to securities.

II of 1870.

379. (1) Every application for a certificate or for the extension of a certificate shall be accompanied by a deposit of a sum equal to the fee payable under the Court-fees Act, 1870, in respect of the certificate or extension applied for.

Mode of collecting Court-fees on certificates.

(2) If the application is allowed, the sum deposited by the applicant shall be expended, under the direction of the Judge, in the purchase of the stamp to be used for denoting the fee payable as aforesaid.

(3) Any sum received under sub-section (1) and not expended under sub-section (2) shall be refunded to the person who deposited it.

380. A certificate under this Part shall have effect throughout the whole of British India.

Local extent of certificate.

381. Subject to the provisions of this Part, the certificate of the District Judge shall, with respect to the debts and securities specified therein, be conclusive as against the persons owing such debts or liable on such securities, and shall, notwithstanding any contravention of section 370, or other defect, afford full indemnity to all such persons as regards all payments made, or dealings had, in good faith in respect of such

Effect of certificate.



such debts or securities to or with the person to whom the certificate was granted.

Effect of  
certificate  
granted or  
extended by  
British re-  
presentative  
in Foreign  
State.

382. Where a certificate in the form, as nearly as circumstances admit, of Schedule VIII has been granted to a resident within a Foreign State by the British representative accredited to the State, or where a certificate so granted has been extended in such form by such representative, the certificate shall, when stamped in accordance with the provisions of the Court-fees Act, 1870, with respect to certificates under this Part, have the same effect in British India as a certificate granted or extended under this Part. VII of

Revocation of  
certificate.

383. A certificate granted under this Part may be revoked for any of the following causes, namely:—

- (a) that the proceedings to obtain the certificate were defective in substance;
- (b) that the certificate was obtained fraudulently by the making of a false suggestion, or by the concealment from the Court of something material to the case;
- (c) that the certificate was obtained by means of an untrue allegation of a fact essential in point of law to justify the grant thereof, though such allegation was made in ignorance or inadvertently;
- (d) that the certificate has become useless and inoperative through circumstances;
- (e) that a decree or order made by a competent Court in a suit or other proceeding with respect to effects comprising debts or securities specified in the certificate renders it proper that the certificate should be revoked.

Appeal.

384. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Part, an appeal shall lie to the High Court from an order of a District Judge granting, refusing or revoking a certificate under this Part, and the High Court may, if it thinks fit, by its order on the appeal, declare the person to whom the certificate should be granted and direct the District Judge, on application being made therefor, to grant it accordingly, in supersession of the certificate, if any, already granted.

(2) An appeal under sub-section (1) must be preferred within the time allowed for an appeal under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

(3) Subject

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) and to the provisions as to reference to and revision by the High Court and as to review of judgment of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, as applied by section 141 of that Code, an order of a District Judge under this Part shall be final.

385. Save as provided by this Act, a certificate granted thereunder in respect of any of the effects of a deceased person shall be invalid if there has been a previous grant of such a certificate or of probate or letters of administration in respect of the estate of the deceased person and if such previous grant is in force.

Effect on certificate of previous certificate, probate or letters of administration.

386. Where a certificate under this Part has been superseded or is invalid by reason of the certificate having been revoked under section 383, or by reason of the grant of a certificate to a person named in an appellate order under section 384, or by reason of a certificate having been previously granted, or for any other cause, all payments made, or dealings had, as regards debts and securities specified in the superseded or invalid certificate, to or with the holder of that certificate in ignorance of its supersession or invalidity, shall be held good against claims under any other certificate.

Validation of certain payments made in good faith to holder of invalid certificate.

387. No decision under this Part upon any question of right between any parties shall be held to bar the trial of the same question in any suit or in any other proceeding between the same parties, and nothing in this Part shall be construed to affect the liability of any person who may receive the whole or any part of any debt or security, or any interest or dividend on any security, to account therefor to the person lawfully entitled thereto.

Effect of decisions under this Act, and liability of holder of certificate thereunder.

388. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, invest any Court inferior in grade to a District Judge with power to exercise the functions of a District Judge under this Part.

Investiture of inferior Courts with jurisdiction of District Court for purposes of this Act.

(2) Any inferior Court so invested shall, within the local limits of its jurisdiction, have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Judge in the exercise of all the powers conferred by this Part upon the District Judge, and the provisions of this Part relating to the District Judge shall apply to such an inferior Court as if it were a District Judge:

Provided that an appeal from any such order of an inferior Court as is mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 384 shall lie to the District Judge, and not to the High Court, and that

that the District Judge may, if he thinks fit, by his order on the appeal, make any such declaration and direction as that sub-section authorises the High Court to make by its order on an appeal from an order of a District Judge.

(3) An order of a District Judge on an appeal from an order of an inferior Court under the last foregoing sub-section shall, subject to the provisions as to reference to and revision by the High Court and as to review of judgment of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, as applied by section 141 of that Code, be final. V of 1908.

(4) The District Judge may withdraw any proceedings under this Part from an inferior Court, and may either himself dispose of them or transfer them to another such Court established within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the District Judge and having authority to dispose of the proceedings.

(5) A notification under sub-section (1) may specify any inferior Court specially or any class of such Courts in any local area.

(6) Any Civil Court which for any of the purposes of any enactment is subordinate to, or subject to the control of, a District Judge shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a Court inferior in grade to a District Judge.

Superseded  
and invalid  
certificates.

389. (1) When a certificate under this Part has been superseded or is invalid from any of the causes mentioned in section 386, the holder thereof shall, on the requisition of the Court which granted it, deliver it up to that Court.

(2) If he wilfully and without reasonable cause omits so to deliver it up, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

Provisions  
with respect to  
certificates  
under Bombay  
Regulation  
VIII of 1827.

390. Notwithstanding anything in Bombay Regulation No. VIII of 1827, the provisions of section 370, sub-section (2), section 372, sub-section (1), clause (f), and sections 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 381, 383, 384, 387, 388 and 389 with respect to certificates under this Part and applications therefor, and of section 317 with respect to the exhibition of inventories and accounts by executors and administrators, shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply, respectively, to certificates granted under that Regulation, and applications made for certificates thereunder, after the 1st day of May, 1889, and to the exhibition of inventories and accounts by the holders of such certificates so granted.

## PART XI.

## PART XI.

## Miscellaneous.

391. Nothing in Part VIII, Part IX or Part X shall— Saving.

- (i) validate any testamentary disposition which would otherwise have been invalid;
- (ii) invalidate any such disposition which would otherwise have been valid;
- (iii) deprive any person of any right of maintenance to which he would otherwise have been entitled; or
- (iv) affect the Administrator General's Act, 1913.

III of 1913.

392. The enactments mentioned in Schedule IX are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

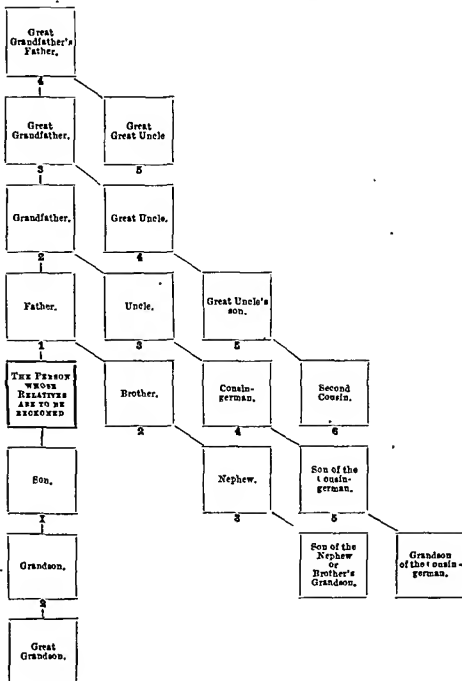
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# SCHEDULE I.

(See section 28.)

TABLE OF CONSANGUINITY.



## SCHEDULE II.

## SCHEDULE II.

### PART I.

*(See section 55.)*

- (1) Brothers and sisters, and the children or lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the intestate.
- (2) Grandfather and grandmother.
- (3) Grandfather's sons and daughters, and the lineal descendants of such of them as have predeceased the intestate.
- (4) Great-grandfather and great-grandmother.
- (5) Great-grandfather's sons and daughters and the lineal descendants of such of them as have predeceased the intestate.

### PART II.

*(See section 56.)*

- (1) Father and mother.
- (2) Brothers and sisters and the lineal descendants of such of them as have predeceased the intestate.
- (3) Paternal grandfather and paternal grandmother.
- (4) Children of the paternal grandfather, and the lineal descendants of such of them as have predeceased the intestate.
- (5) Paternal grandfather's father and mother.
- (6) Paternal grandfather's father's children and the lineal descendants of such of them as have predeceased the intestate.
- (7) Brothers and sisters by the mother's side and the lineal descendants of such of them as have predeceased the intestate.
- (8) Maternal grandfather and maternal grandmother.
- (9) Children of the maternal grandfather, and the lineal descendants of such of them as have predeceased the intestate.
- (10) Son's widow, if she has not re-married at or before the death of the intestate.
- (11) Brother's widow, if she has not re-married at or before the death of the intestate.
- (12) Paternal grandfather's son's widow, if she has not re-married at or before the death of the intestate.
- (13) Maternal

(13) Maternal grandfather's son's widow, if she has not re-married at or before the death of the intestate.

(14) Widowers of the intestate's deceased daughters if they have not re-married at or before the death of the intestate.

(15) Maternal grandfather's father and mother.

(16) Children of the maternal grandfather's father, and the lineal descendants of such of them as have predeceased the intestate.

(17) Paternal grandmother's father and mother.

(18) Children of the paternal grandmother's father, and the lineal descendants of such of them as have predeceased the intestate.

### SCHEDULE III.

(See section 57.)

PROVISIONS OF PART VI APPLICABLE TO CERTAIN WILLS AND CODICILS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 57.

Sections 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 68, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 95, 96, 98, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, and 190.

*Restrictions and modifications in application of foregoing sections.*

1. Nothing therein contained shall authorise a testator to bequeath property which he could not have alienated *inter vivos*, or to deprive any persons of any right of maintenance of which, but for the application of these sections, he could not deprive them by will.

2. Nothing therein contained shall authorise any Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina, to create in property any interest which he could not have created before the first day of September, 1870.

3. Nothing



3. Nothing therein contained shall affect any law of adoption or intestate succession.

4. In applying section 70 the words "than by marriage or" shall be omitted.

5. In applying any of the following sections, namely, sections seventy-five, seventy-six, one hundred and five, one hundred and nine, one hundred and eleven, one hundred and twelve, one hundred and thirteen, one hundred and fourteen, one hundred and fifteen, and one hundred and sixteen to such wills and codicils the words "son," "sons," "child," and "children" shall be deemed to include an adopted child; and the word "grand-children" shall be deemed to include the children, whether adopted or natural-born, of a child whether adopted or natural-born; and the expression "daughter-in-law" shall be deemed to include the wife of an adopted son.

#### SCHEDULE IV.

[See section 274 (2).]

##### FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

I, A. B., Registrar (or as the case may be) of the High Court of Judicature at \_\_\_\_\_ (or as the case may be) hereby certify that on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, the High Court of Judicature at \_\_\_\_\_ (or as the case may be) granted probate of the will (or letters of administration of the estate) of C. D., late of \_\_\_\_\_, deceased, to E. F. of \_\_\_\_\_ and G. H. of \_\_\_\_\_, and that such probate (or letters) has (or have) effect over all the property of the deceased throughout the whole of British India.

#### SCHEDULE V.

[See section 284 (4).]

##### FORM OF CAVEAT.

Let nothing be done in the matter of the estate of A. B., late of \_\_\_\_\_, deceased, who died on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_, without notice to C. D. of \_\_\_\_\_.

#### SCHEDULE VI.

## SCHEDULE VI.

(See section 289.)

## FORM OF PROBATE.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, Judge of the District of \_\_\_\_\_ [or Delegate appointed for granting probate or letters of administration in (here insert the limits of the Delegate's jurisdiction)], hereby make known that on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year \_\_\_\_\_, the last will of \_\_\_\_\_, late of \_\_\_\_\_, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed, was proved and registered before me, and that administration of the property and credits of the said deceased, and in any way concerning his will was granted to \_\_\_\_\_, the executor in the said will named, he having undertaken to administer the same, and to make a full and true inventory of the said property and credits and exhibit the same in this Court within six months from the date of this grant or within such further time as the Court may, from time to time, appoint, and also to render to this Court a true account of the said property and credits within one year from the same date, or within such further time as the Court may, from time to time, appoint.

## SCHEDULE VII.

(See section 290.)

## FORM OF LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, Judge of the District of \_\_\_\_\_ [or Delegate appointed for granting probate or letters of administration in (here insert the limits of the Delegate's jurisdiction)], hereby make known that on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ letters of administration (with or without the will) annexed, as the case may be), of the property and credits of \_\_\_\_\_, late of \_\_\_\_\_, deceased, was granted to \_\_\_\_\_, the father (or as the case may be) of the said deceased, he having undertaken to administer the same and to make a full and true inventory of the said property and credits and exhibit the same in this Court within six months from the date of this grant or within such further time as the Court may, from time to time, appoint, and also to render to this Court a true account of the said property and credits within one year from the same date, or within such further time as the Court may, from time to time, appoint.

one year from the same date, or within such further time as the Court may, from time to time, appoint.

## SCHEDULE VIII.

(See section 377.)

### FORMS OF CERTIFICATE AND EXTENDED CERTIFICATE.

In the Court of

To A. B.

Whereas you applied on the            day of            for a certificate under Part X of the Indian Succession Act, 1925, in respect of the following debts and securities, namely:—

#### Debts.

Serial number	Number of debtor	Amount of debt, including interest, on date of application for certificate	Description and date of instrument, if any, by which the debt is secured

#### Securities.

Serial number	DESCRIPTION			Market-value of security on date of application for certificate
	Distinguishing number or letter of security	Name, title or class of security	Amount or par value of security	

This certificate is accordingly granted to you and empowers you to collect those debts [and] [to receive] [interest] [dividends] [on] [to negotiate] [to transfer] [those securities].

Dated this            day of

District Judge.  
In



# SCHEDULE IX.

(See section 392.)

## ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and Year	Short title	Extent of repeal
XIX of 1841	The Succession (Property Protection) Act, 1841	So much as has not already been repealed.
X of 1865	The Indian Succession Act, 1865	So much as has not already been repealed.
XXI of 1865	The Parsi Intestate Succession Act, 1865	The whole Act
XXI of 1870	The Hindu Wills Act, 1870	So much as has not already been repealed.
III of 1874	The Married Woman's Property Act, 1874	The last paragraph of section 2.
V of 1881	The Probate and Administration Act, 1881	So much as has not already been repealed
VI of 1881	The District Delegates Act, 1881	The whole Act.
VI of 1889	The Probate and Administration Act, 1889	So much as has not already been repealed.
VII of 1890	The Succession Certificate Act, 1889.	So much as is unrepealed, except section 13.
II of 1890	The Probate and Administration Act, 1890	So much as has not already been repealed.
VII of 1901	The Native Christian Administration of Estates Act, 1901.	So much as has not already been repealed.
VIII of 1903	The Probate and Administration Act, 1903.	So much as has not already been repealed.
XXVIII of 1910	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1919.	So much of Schedule I as refers to Act X of 1865 or to Act V of 1881.
XXXVIII of 1920	The Devolution Act, 1920	So much of Schedule I as refers to Act X of 1865 or to Act V of 1881.

# ACT No. III OF 1926.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 24th February, 1926.)

An Act to determine the liability of certain Governments to taxation in British India in respect of trading operations.

WHEREAS it is expedient to determine the liability to taxation for the time being in force in British India of the Government of any part of His Majesty's Dominions, exclusive of British India, in respect of any trade or business carried on by or on behalf of such Government; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Government Trading Taxation Act, 1926. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

2. (1) Where a trade or business of any kind is carried on by or on behalf of the Government of any part of His Majesty's Dominions, exclusive of British India, that Government shall, in respect of the trade or business and of all operations connected therewith, all property occupied in British India and all goods owned in British India for the purposes thereof, and all income arising in connection therewith, be liable— Liability of certain Governments to taxation in respect of trading operations.

(a) to taxation under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, in the same manner and to the same extent as in the like case a company would be liable;

(b) to all other taxation for the time being in force in British India in the same manner as in the like case any other person would be liable.

(2) For the purposes of the levy and collection of income-tax under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1), any Government to which that sub-section applies shall be deemed to be a company within the meaning of that Act, and the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly.

(3) In this section the expression "His Majesty's Dominions" includes any territory which is under His Majesty's protection or in respect of which a mandate is being exercised by the Government of any part of His Majesty's Dominions.

Price 1 anna or 1½d.

MGJPC—L—1-118—13-4-26—7,500.



# ACT No. VII OF 1926.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 26th February, 1926.)

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the naturalization in British India of aliens resident therein.

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the naturalization in British India of aliens resident therein; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Naturalization Act, 1926. Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,— Definitions

(a) "British subject" means a British subject as defined<sup>1</sup> in section 27 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914;

(b) "certificate

<sup>1</sup> The expressions "British subject" and "natural-born British subject" are defined in sections 27 and 1, respectively, of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5, ch. 17), as follows:—

"27 \* \* \* The expression 'British subject' means a person who is a natural-born British subject or a person to whom a certificate of naturalization has been granted or a person who has become a subject of His Majesty by reason of any annexation of territory."

\* \* \* \* \*

"1. (1) The following persons shall be deemed to be natural-born British subjects, namely:—

(a) any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance; and

(b) any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose father was, at the time of that person's birth, a British subject."



- (b) "certificate of naturalization" means a certificate of naturalization granted under this Act; and
- (c) "minor" means any person subject to the Indian Majority Act, 1875, who has not attained his majority within the meaning of that Act, or any other person who has not attained the age of eighteen years.

3. (1) The

and who fulfils any of the following conditions, that is to say, if either—

- (i) his father was born within His Majesty's allegiance; or
- (ii) his father was a person to whom a certificate of naturalization had been granted; or
- (iii) his father had become a British subject by reason of any annexation of territory; or
- (iv) his father was at the time of that person's birth in the service of the Crown; or
- (v) his birth was registered at a British consulate within one year or in special circumstances, with the consent of the Secretary of State, two years after its occurrence, or in the case of a person born on or after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and fifteen, who would have been a British subject if born before that date, within twelve months after the first day of August, nineteen hundred and twenty-two; and

(c) any person born on board a British ship whether in foreign territorial waters or not—

Provided that the child of a British subject, whether that child was born before or after the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been born within His Majesty's allegiance if born in a place where by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects:

It shall also be a condition that any person whose British nationality is conditional upon his making a declaration of retention of British nationality, or of divestment of British nationality, within such period as may be prescribed by regulations made under this Act—

(i) he asserts his British nationality by a declaration of retention of British nationality, registered in such manner as may be prescribed by regulations made under this Act, and

(ii) if he is a subject or citizen of a foreign country under the law of which he can, at the time of asserting his British nationality, divest himself of the nationality of that foreign country by making a declaration of alienage or otherwise, he divests himself of such nationality accordingly.

(2) A person born on board a foreign ship shall not be deemed to be a British subject by reason only that the ship was in British territorial waters at the time of his birth.

(3) Nothing in this section shall, except as otherwise expressly provided, affect the status of any person born before the commencement of this Act.

(4) The certificate of a Secretary of State that a person was at any date in the service of the Crown shall, for the purposes of this section, be conclusive.

3. (1) The Local Government may grant a certificate of naturalization to any person who makes an application in this behalf and satisfies the Local Government—

Grant of certificate of naturalization

- (a) that he is not a minor;
- (b) that he is neither a British subject nor a subject of any state in Europe or America or of any state of which an Indian British subject is prevented by or under any law from becoming a subject by naturalization;
- (c) that he has, during a period of not less than five years immediately preceding the date of the application, either resided in British India or been in the service of the Crown under the Government;
- (d) that he is of good character;
- (e) that he has an adequate knowledge of a language which has been declared by the Local Government, by notification in the local official Gazette, to be a principal vernacular of the province; and
- (f) that he intends, if the application is granted, to reside in British India or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown under the Government:

Provided that nothing in clause (c) or clause (f) shall apply in the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to a person not a British subject and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent the grant of a certificate of naturalization to any person to whom a certificate of naturalization has been issued under the Indian

XXX of 1852.

4. (1) Every application for a certificate of naturalization shall be in writing and shall state, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the applicant,—

Contents and form of application.

- (a) his age;
- (b) his place of birth;
- (c) his place of residence;
- (d) his profession, trade, or occupation;

(e) full

*Indian Naturalization.*

- (c) full particulars regarding his qualifications in respect of the matters referred to in clauses (a) to (f) of sub-section (1) of section 3;
- (f) whether he has at any time previously applied for the grant of a certificate of naturalization under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, <sup>4 & 5 Geo 5 c. 17.</sup> 1914, or the Indian Naturalization Act, 1852, or ~~xxx~~ of 1852.
- (g) whether any such application has been rejected;
- (h) whether any such certificate has been granted to him; and
- (i) whether any such certificate granted to him has been revoked.

(2) Every such application shall be signed by the applicant and shall be accompanied by an affidavit sworn by him verifying that the statements contained therein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(3) The Local Government shall satisfy itself as to the truth of the statements contained in the application, and for this purpose may cause to be made such further inquiry, if any, and may require such further evidence, if any, either by affidavit or otherwise, as it thinks necessary.

5. (1) If the Local Government is satisfied that the applicant is qualified under section 3 for the grant of a certificate of naturalization and is otherwise a fit person for the grant of such certificate, it may grant a certificate reciting the qualifications of the applicant for such grant and conferring upon him all the rights, privileges and capacities of naturalization under this Act, except such rights, privileges or capacities, if any, as may specifically be withheld by the certificate.

(2) Any such certificate may, if the applicant so requests, include the name of any minor child of the applicant, not being by birth a British subject, who was born before the date of the certificate and is for the time being resident in British India and under the control of the applicant; and shall grant to any child so included all the rights, privileges and capacities of naturalization under this Act, except such rights, privileges or capacities, if any, as may specifically be withheld by the certificate.

(3) The grant of a certificate of naturalization shall be in the absolute discretion of the Local Government, and no appeal shall

shall lie from any refusal to grant any such certificate or to include in any such grant any particular right, privilege or capacity.

6. Every person to whom a certificate of naturalization Oath of allegiance has been granted shall, within thirty days from the date of the grant thereof, take and subscribe the following oath, namely:—

“ I, A. B., of  
do hereby swear (*or affirm*) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, His Heirs and Successors ”:

Provided that the Local Government may extend the time allowed under this section in any case in which it is satisfied that failure to take and subscribe the oath within that time was due to sufficient cause.

7. (1) No certificate of naturalization shall have effect Effect of grant of certificate and taking of oath until the person to whom it is granted has taken and subscribed the oath prescribed by section 6, but upon the taking and subscribing of such oath such person, the wife of any such person, and any child of any such person who has been included in the certificate under sub-section (2) of section 5, shall, when in British India, be deemed to be British subjects and be entitled to all the rights, privileges and capacities of a British subject born within British India, except such rights, privileges or capacities, if any, as may have been withheld from them respectively by the certificate, and shall within British India be subject to all the obligations, duties and liabilities of a British subject.

(2) When the person to whom a certificate of naturalization has been granted has taken and subscribed the oath prescribed by section 6, any wife thereafter married by, and any child thereafter born to, such person shall, if she or he is not a British subject and if such person aforesaid at the date of the marriage or birth, as the case may be, retains any rights, privileges or capacities of a British subject under this Act, be entitled to the same rights, privileges and capacities, and be subject to the same obligations, duties and liabilities, to which such person aforesaid was at that date entitled and subject.

8. (1) Where the Local Government of the province in Revocation of certificate. which a person to whom a certificate of naturalization has been granted

*Indian Naturalization.*

granted under this Act, or the Indian Naturalization Act, 1852, resides, or, in the case of any such person who is not for the time being resident in British India, the Local Government, by which such a certificate was granted to such person, is satisfied that the certificate was obtained by false representation or fraud or by concealment of material circumstances, or that the person to whom the certificate has been granted has shown himself by act or speech to be disaffected or disloyal to His Majesty, the Local Government shall, by order in writing, revoke the certificate.

(2) Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions, such Local Government shall, by order in writing, revoke such a certificate of naturalization as aforesaid in any case in which it is satisfied that the person to whom the certificate was granted—

- (a) has, during any war in which His Majesty is engaged, unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy, or with a subject of an enemy state, or been engaged in, or associated with, any business which is to his knowledge carried on in such a manner as to assist the enemy in such war; or
- (b) has, within five years of the date of the grant of the certificate, been sentenced by any Court in His Majesty's dominions to transportation or to penal servitude, or to imprisonment for a term of not less than twelve months, or to pay a fine of not less than one thousand rupees; or
- (c) was not of good character at the date of the grant of the certificate; or
- (d) has since the date of the grant of the certificate been, for a period of not less than seven years, ordinarily resident out of His Majesty's dominions otherwise than as a representative of a British subject, firm or company carrying on business, or of an institution established, in His Majesty's dominions, or in the service of the Crown, and has not maintained substantial connection with His Majesty's dominions; or
- (e) remains, according to the law of a state at war with His Majesty, a subject of that state; and

and that the continuance of the certificate is not conducive to the public good.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise the revocation by one Local Government of a certificate granted by another Local Government without the concurrence of that other Local Government, or, if that Local Government refuses to concur, of the Governor General in Council.

(4) The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, before making an order under this section, refer the case for such inquiry as is hereinafter specified, and, in any case to which sub-section (1) or clause (a), clause (c) or clause (e) of sub-section (2) applies, the Local Government shall, by notice given to, or sent by post to the last known address of, the holder of the certificate, give him an opportunity of claiming that the case be referred for such inquiry, and, if the holder so claims in accordance with the notice, the Local Government shall refer the case for inquiry accordingly.

(5) An inquiry under this section shall be held by such person or persons and in such manner as the Local Government may direct in each case.

(6) Where a certificate is revoked under this section, the revocation shall have effect from such date as may be directed by the Local Government, and thereupon the certificate shall be given up and cancelled; and any person who, without reasonable cause the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, fails to give up his certificate within one month from the aforesaid date, shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(7) For the purposes of this section, any person who has acquired any of the rights, privileges or capacities of naturalization under sub-section (2) of section 5 or sub-section (2) of section 7 by reason of the grant to his parent of a certificate of naturalization, may, after he has attained majority, be deemed to be a person to whom a certificate of naturalization has been granted.

8. (1) Where a certificate is revoked under section 8, the former holder thereof shall cease to be deemed to be a British subject. Effect of  
revocation of  
certificate.

(2) On such revocation, the Local Government may, by order in writing, direct that the wife and minor children (or any of them) of the person whose certificate is revoked shall

cease

cease to be deemed to be British subjects; but where no such direction is made, the status of the wife and minor children of the person whose certificate is revoked shall not be affected by the revocation:

Provided that, in the case of a wife who was at birth a British subject, no such order as aforesaid shall be made, unless the Local Government is satisfied that, if she had held a certificate of naturalization in her own right, the certificate could properly have been revoked under section 8, and the provisions of that section as to referring cases for inquiry shall apply to the making of any such order as they apply to the revocation of a certificate.

Declaration of  
alienage.

10. (1) A declaration of alienage in such manner as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act may be made,—

(a) within one year of his attaining majority, by any child who has acquired any of the rights, privileges or capacities of naturalization under sub-section (2) of section 5, or sub-section (2) of section 7; or

(b) within six months from the date of the revocation of a certificate under section 8, or of the death of, or of the dissolution of her marriage with, the holder of any such certificate as is therein referred to, by the wife of the person whose certificate has been revoked, or who has died, or whose marriage to her has been dissolved, as the case may be.

(2) Where a declaration of alienage has been made in the manner aforesaid, the person making the same, and the wife of any such person, and any children of any such person who are minors and are not by birth British subjects, shall cease to be deemed to be British subjects.

Inquiry—

11. Every person making an inquiry under the orders of a Local Government under sub-section (3) of section 4, and every person appointed to hold an inquiry under sub-section (5) of section 8, shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and shall for the purposes of such inquiry have the same powers as are vested in a Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, when trying a suit, in respect of the following matters:—

(i) enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;

(ii) compelling

(ii) compelling the production of documents and material objects; and

(iii) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses;

and every such inquiry shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code.

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12. (1) All oaths and affidavits for the purposes of this Act shall be sworn before a Magistrate or such other person as may be appointed in this behalf by the Local Government. Oaths and affidavits

(2) The Magistrate or other person by whom an oath of allegiance is administered under section 6 shall grant to the person making the same a certificate in writing of his having taken and subscribed such oath and of the date of his taking and subscribing the same, and shall forward to the Local Government the oath so taken and subscribed, together with a copy of such certificate.

13. (1) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules to give effect to the provisions of this Act. Power to make rules

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the form or forms in which certificates of naturalization shall be granted, and the manner in which they shall be recorded;

(b) the manner in which declarations of alienage shall be made and recorded;

(c) the recording of oaths of allegiance; and

(d) the fees which may be imposed for the issue of any certificate, whether of naturalization or otherwise, granted under this Act.

14. Nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed to entitle to any of the rights, privileges or capacities of a British subject the child of any person who is himself so entitled by reason only of the inclusion of his name in a certificate of naturalization under sub-section (2) of section 5 or of the grant of a certificate of naturalization to his parent. Limitation to the grant of naturalization under this Act

15. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof. Repeal

THE SCHEDULE.

*Noted. L. 11. 17*





# ACT No. XII OF 1926.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

*(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 8th March, 1926.)*

**An Act to define and limit the powers of certain Courts in punishing contempts of courts.**

**WHEREAS** doubts have arisen as to the powers of a High Court of Judicature to punish contempts of subordinate Courts;

**AND WHEREAS** it is expedient to resolve these doubts and to define and limit the powers exercisable by High Courts and Chief Courts in punishing contempts of court; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Contempt of Courts Act, 1926. short title, extent and commencement

(2) It shall extend to the whole of British India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

2. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), the High Courts of Judicature established by Letters Patent shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, powers and authority, in accordance with the same procedure and practice, in respect of contempts of courts subordinate to them as they have and exercise in respect of contempts of themselves. Power of superior Courts to punish contempts of court

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), a Chief Court shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, powers and authority, in accordance with the same procedure and practice, in respect of contempt of itself as a High Court referred to in sub-section (1).

(3) No High Court shall take cognisance of a contempt alleged to have been committed in respect of a Court subordinate

*Contempts of Courts.* [ACT XII of 1926.]

XLV of 1860.

ordinate to it where such contempt is an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

3. Save as otherwise expressly provided by any law for the time being in force, a contempt of court may be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both:

Provided that the accused may be discharged or the punishment awarded may be remitted on apology being made to the satisfaction of the Court

# ACT No. XVI OF 1926.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th March, 1926.)

An Act to provide for the registration of Trade Unions and in certain respects to define the law relating to registered Trade Unions in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the registration of Trade Unions and in certain respects to define the law relating to registered Trade Unions in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

## CHAPTER I.

### *Preliminary.*

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Southal Parganas.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the Definitions. subject or context,—

- (a) "executive" means the body, by whatever name called, to which the management of the affairs of a Trade Union is entrusted;
- (b) "officer", in the case of a Trade Union, includes any member of the executive thereof, but does not include an auditor;
- (c) "prescribed" means prescribed by regulations made under this Act;
- (d) "registered office" means that office of a Trade Union which is registered under this Act as the head office thereof;

(e) "Registered

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*Indian Trade Unions.*

(c) "Registered Trade Union" means a Trade Union registered under this Act;

(f) "Registrar" means a Registrar of Trade Unions appointed by the Local Government under section 3, and "the Registrar", in relation to any Trade Union, means the Registrar appointed for the province in which the head or registered office, as the case may be, of the Trade Union is situated;

(g) "trade dispute" means any dispute between employers and workmen or between workmen and workmen, connected with the employment or non-employment, or the terms of employment or the conditions of labour, of any person, and "workmen" means all persons employed in trade or industry whether or not in the employment of the employer with whom the trade dispute arises; and

(h) "Trade Union" means any combination, whether temporary or permanent, formed primarily for the purpose of regulating the relations between workmen and employers or between workmen and workmen, or between employers and employers, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business, and includes any federation of two or more Trade Unions:

Provided that this Act shall not affect—

- (i) any agreement between partners as to their own business;
- (ii) any agreement between an employer and those employed by him as to such employment; or
- (iii) any agreement in consideration of the sale of the goodwill of a business or of instruction in any profession, trade or handicraft.

## CHAPTER II.

### *Registration of Trade Unions.*

3. Each Local Government shall appoint a person to be the Registrar of Trade Unions for the province.

4. Any

4. Any seven or more members of a Trade Union may, by subscribing their names to the rules of the Trade Union and by otherwise complying with the provisions of this Act with respect to registration, apply for registration of the Trade Union under this Act. Mode of registration.

5. (1) Every application for registration of a Trade Union shall be made to the Registrar, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the rules of the Trade Union and a statement of the following particulars, namely:— Application for registration

- (a) the names, occupations and addresses of the members making the application;
- (b) the name of the Trade Union and the address of its head office; and
- (c) the titles, names, ages, addresses and occupations of the officers of the Trade Union.

(2) Where a Trade Union has been in existence for more than one year before the making of an application for its registration, there shall be delivered to the Registrar, together with the application, a general statement of the assets and liabilities of the Trade Union prepared in such form and containing such particulars as may be prescribed.

6. A Trade Union shall not be entitled to registration under this Act, unless the executive thereof is constituted in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and the rules thereof provide for the following matters, namely:— Provisions to be contained in the rules of a Trade Union

- (a) the name of the Trade Union;
- (b) the whole of the objects for which the Trade Union has been established;
- (c) the whole of the purposes for which the general funds of the Trade Union shall be applicable, all of which purposes shall be purposes to which such funds are lawfully applicable under this Act;
- (d) the maintenance of a list of the members of the Trade Union and adequate facilities for the inspection thereof by the officers and members of the Trade Union;
- (e) the admission of ordinary members who shall be persons actually engaged or employed in an industry with which the Trade Union is connected, and also the admission of the number of honorary or temporary

rary members as officers required under section 22 to form the executive of the Trade Union;

- (f) the conditions under which any member shall be entitled to any benefit assured by the rules and under which any fine or forfeiture may be imposed on the members;
- (g) the manner in which the rules shall be amended, varied or rescinded;
- (h) the manner in which the members of the executive and the other officers of the Trade Union shall be appointed and removed;
- (i) the safe custody of the funds of the Trade Union, an annual audit, in such manner as may be prescribed, of the accounts thereof, and adequate facilities for the inspection of the account books by the officers and members of the Trade Union; and
- (j) the manner in which the Trade Union may be dissolved.

Power to call for further particulars and to require alteration of name.

7. (1) The Registrar may call for further information for the purpose of satisfying himself that any application complies with the provisions of section 5, or that the Trade Union is entitled to registration under section 6, and may refuse to register the Trade Union until such information is supplied.

(2) If the name under which a Trade Union is proposed to be registered is identical with that by which any other existing Trade Union has been registered or, in the opinion of the Registrar, so nearly resembles such name as to be likely to deceive the public or the members of either Trade Union, the Registrar shall require the persons applying for registration to alter the name of the Trade Union stated in the application, and shall refuse to register the Union until such alteration has been made.

Registration.

8. The Registrar, on being satisfied that the Trade Union has complied with all the requirements of this Act in regard to registration, shall register the Trade Union by entering in a register, to be maintained in such form as may be prescribed, the particulars relating to the Trade Union contained in the statement accompanying the application for registration.

Cert. note of registration.

9. The Registrar, on registering a Trade Union under section 8, shall issue a certificate of registration in the prescribed form

# ACT No. XV OF 1928.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th  
September, 1928.)

An Act to amend the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, for  
a certain purpose.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Trade  
Unions Act, 1926, for the purpose hereinafter appear-  
ing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Trade Unions <sup>Short title,</sup>  
(Amendment) Act, 1928.

2. For section 11 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, <sup>Substitution  
of new section  
for section 11,  
Act XVI of  
1926.</sup>  
the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“ 11. (1) Any person aggrieved by any refusal of the  
Registrar to register a Trade Union or by the  
withdrawal or cancellation of a certificate of regis-  
tration may, within such period as may be pre-  
scribed, appeal—

(a) where the head office of the Trade Union is situated  
within the limits of a Presidency-town or of  
Rangoon, to the High Court, or

(b) where the head office is situated in any other area,  
to such Court, not inferior to the Court of an  
additional or assistant Judge of a principal Civil  
Court of original jurisdiction, as the Local  
Government may appoint in this behalf for that  
area.

(2) The appellate Court may dismiss the appeal, or pass  
an order directing the Registrar to register the  
Union and to issue a certificate of registration under  
the provisions of section 9 or setting aside the order  
for withdrawal or cancellation of the certificate, as

the

1



*Indian Trade Unions (Amendment).* [ACT XV OF 1928.]

the case may be, and the Registrar shall comply with such order.

- (3) For the purpose of an appeal under sub-section (1) an appellate Court shall, so far as may be, follow the same procedure and have the same powers as it follows and has when trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and may direct by whom the whole or any part of the costs of the appeal shall be paid, and such costs shall be recovered as if they had been awarded in a suit under the said Code.
- (4) In the event of the dismissal of an appeal by any Court appointed under clause (b) of sub-section (1), the person aggrieved shall have a right of appeal to the High Court, and the High Court shall, for the purpose of such appeal, have all the powers of an appellate Court under sub-sections (2) and (3), and the provisions of those sub-sections shall apply accordingly."

form which shall be conclusive evidence that the Trade Union has been duly registered under this Act.

10. A certificate of registration of a Trade Union may be withdrawn or cancelled by the Registrar—

Cancellation of  
registration.

- (a) on the application of the Trade Union to be verified in such manner as may be prescribed, or
- (b) if the Registrar is satisfied that the certificate has been obtained by fraud or mistake, or that the Trade Union has ceased to exist or has wilfully and after notice from the Registrar contravened any provision of this Act or allowed any rule to continue in force which is inconsistent with any such provision, or has rescinded any rule providing for any matter provision for which is required by section 6:

Provided that not less than two months' previous notice in writing specifying the ground on which it is proposed to withdraw or cancel the certificate shall be given by the Registrar to the Trade Union before the certificate is withdrawn or cancelled otherwise than on the application of the Trade Union.

11. (1) Any person aggrieved by any refusal of the Registrar to register a Trade Union or by the withdrawal or cancellation of a certificate of registration may, within such period as may be prescribed, appeal to such Judge, not below the grade of an additional or assistant Judge of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

Appeal.

(2) The Judge may, after such inquiry as he deems necessary, dismiss the appeal, or pass an order directing the Registrar to register the Union and to issue a certificate of registration under the provisions of section 9, or setting aside the order for withdrawal or cancellation of the certificate, as the case may be, and the Registrar shall comply with such order.

(3) For the purpose of the inquiry, the Judge may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence as if he were a Civil Court; and he may also direct by whom the whole or any part of the costs of the inquiry shall be paid, and such costs shall be recovered as if they had been awarded in a suit under the Civil Procedure Code, 1908.

(4) In the event of the dismissal of an appeal under subsection (2), the person aggrieved shall have the right of appeal to the High Court.

12. All

Registered  
Office.

12. All communications and notices to a registered Trade Union may be addressed to its registered office. Notice of any change in the address of the head office shall be given within fourteen days of such change to the Registrar in writing, and the changed address shall be recorded in the register referred to in section 8.

Incorporation of  
registered Trade  
Unions

13. Every registered Trade Union shall be a body corporate by the name under which it is registered, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal with power to acquire and hold both moveable and immoveable property and to contract, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

Certain Acts not  
to apply to  
registered Trade  
Unions.

14. The following Acts, namely:—

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| (a) The Societies Registration Act, 1860,              | XXI of 1900. |
| (b) The Co-operative Societies Act, 1912,              | II of 1912.  |
| (c) The Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912,       | V of 1912.   |
| (d) The Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, and | VI of 1912.  |
| (e) The Indian Companies Act, 1913,                    | VII of 1913. |

shall not apply to any registered Trade Union, and the registration of any such Trade Union under any such Act shall be void.

### CHAPTER III.

#### *Rights and Liabilities of registered Trade Unions.*

Objects on  
which general  
funds may be  
spent.

15. The general funds of a registered Trade Union shall not be spent on any other objects than the following, namely:—

- (a) the payment of salaries, allowances and expenses to officers of the Trade Union;
- (b) the payment of expenses for the administration of the Trade Union, including audit of the accounts of the general funds of the Trade Union;
- (c) the prosecution or defence of any legal proceeding to which the Trade Union or any member thereof is a party, when such prosecution or defence is undertaken for the purpose of securing or protecting any rights of the Trade Union or such or any rights arising out of the relations of any member with his employer or with a person whom the member employs;

(d) the

- (d) the conduct of trade disputes on behalf of the Trade Union or any member thereof;
- (e) the compensation of members for loss arising out of trade disputes;
- (f) allowances to members or their dependants on account of death, old age, sickness, accidents or unemployment of such members;
- (g) the issue of, or the undertaking of liability under, policies of assurance on the lives of members, or under policies insuring members against sickness, accident or unemployment;
- (h) the provision of educational, social or religious benefits for members (including the payment of the expenses of funeral or religious ceremonies for deceased members) or for the dependants of members;
- (i) the upkeep of a periodical published mainly for the purpose of discussing questions affecting employers or workmen as such;
- (j) the payment, in furtherance of any of the objects on which the general funds of the Trade Union may be spent, of contributions to any cause intended to benefit workmen in general, provided that the expenditure in respect of such contributions in any financial year shall not at any time during that year be in excess of one-fourth of the combined total of the gross income which has up to that time accrued to the general funds of the Trade Union during that year and of the balance at the credit of those funds at the commencement of that year; and
- (k) subject to any conditions contained in the notification, any other object notified by the Governor General in Council in the Gazette of India.

16. (1) A registered Trade Union may constitute a separate fund, from contributions separately levied for or made to that fund, from which payments may be made, for the promotion of the civic and political interests of its members, in furtherance of any of the objects specified in sub-section (2).

*Constitution of a separate fund for political purposes*

(2) The objects referred to in sub-section (1) are:—

- (a) the payment of any expenses incurred, either directly or indirectly, by a candidate or prospective candidate for election as a member of any legislative body constituted

- constituted under the Government of India Act or of any local authority, before, during, or after the election in connection with his candidature or election; or
- (b) the holding of any meeting or the distribution of any literature or documents in support of any such candidate or prospective candidate; or
- (c) the maintenance of any person who is a member of any legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act or of any local authority; or
- (d) the registration of electors or the selection of a candidate for any legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act or for any local authority; or
- (e) the holding of political meetings of any kind, or the distribution of political literature or political documents of any kind.

(3) No member shall be compelled to contribute to the fund constituted under sub-section (1); and a member who does not contribute to the said fund shall not be excluded from any benefits of the Trade Union, or placed in any respect either directly or indirectly under any disability or at any disadvantage as compared with other members of the Trade Union (except in relation to the control or management of the said fund) by reason of his not contributing to the said fund; and contribution to the said fund shall not be made a condition for admission to the Trade Union.

Criminal conspiracy in trade disputes

17. No officer or member of a registered Trade Union shall be liable to punishment under sub-section (2) of section 120B of the Indian Penal Code, in respect of any agreement made XLV of 1909. between the members for the purpose of furthering any such object of the Trade Union as is specified in section 15, unless the agreement is an agreement to commit an offence.

Immunity from civil suits in certain cases

18. (1) No suit or other legal proceeding shall be maintainable in any Civil Court against any registered Trade Union or any officer or member thereof in respect of any act done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute to which a member of the Trade Union is a party on the ground only that such act induces some other person to break a contract of employment, or that it is in interference with the trade, business or employment of some other person or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or of his labour as he wills.

(2) A

(2) A registered Trade Union shall not be liable to be sued in any court or other legal proceeding for any act done by any of its members in any act done in contemplation or in furtherance of a trade dispute by an agent of the Trade Union or a person acting under the instructions given by the agent or of the Trade Union.

19. Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, an agreement between the members of a registered Trade Union shall not be void or voidable merely by reason of the fact that any of the objects of the agreement are in restraint of trade.

Provided that nothing in this section shall entitle any Court to entertain any legal proceeding instituted for the express purpose of enforcing or preventing compliance for the breach of any agreement concerning the conditions on which any persons members of a Trade Union shall or shall not sell their goods, transact business, work, employ or be employed.

20. The account books of a registered Trade Union and the list of members thereof shall be open to inspection by an officer or member of the Trade Union at such times as may be provided for in the rules of the Trade Union.

21. Any person who has attained the age of fifteen years may be a member of a registered Trade Union subject to any rules of the Trade Union to the contrary, and may, subject as aforesaid, enjoy all the rights of a member and execute all instruments and give all acquittances necessary to be executed or given under the rules:

Provided that no person who has not attained the age of eighteen years shall be an officer of any such Trade Union.

22. Not less than one-half of the total number of the officers of every registered Trade Union shall be persons actually engaged or employed in an industry with which the Trade Union is connected:

Provided that the Local Government may, by special or general order, declare that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any Trade Union or class of Trade Unions specified in the order.

23. Any registered Trade Union may, with the consent of not less than two-thirds of the total number of its members and subject to the provisions of section 25, change its name.

24. Any

Amalgamation  
of Trade Unions.

24. Any two or more registered Trade Unions may become amalgamated together as one Trade Union with or without dissolution or division of the funds of such Trade Unions or either or any of them, provided that the votes of at least one-half of the members of each or every such Trade Union entitled to vote are recorded, and that at least sixty per cent. of the votes recorded are in favour of the proposal.

Notice of  
change of name  
or amalgama-  
tion.

25. (1) Notice in writing of every change of name and of every amalgamation, signed, in the case of a change of name, by the Secretary and by seven members of the Trade Union changing its name, and, in the case of an amalgamation, by the Secretary and by seven members of each and every Trade Union which is a party thereto, shall be sent to the Registrar, and where the head office of the amalgamated Trade Union is situated in a different province, to the Registrar of such province.

(2) If the proposed name is identical with that by which any other existing Trade Union has been registered or, in the opinion of the Registrar, so nearly resembles such name as to be likely to deceive the public or the members of either Trade Union, the Registrar shall refuse to register the change of name.

(3) Save as provided in sub-section (2), the Registrar shall, if he is satisfied that the provisions of this Act in respect of change of name have been complied with, register the change of name in the register referred to in section 8, and the change of name shall have effect from the date of such registration.

(4) The Registrar of the province in which the head office of the amalgamated Trade Union is situated shall, if he is satisfied that the provisions of this Act in respect of amalgamation have been complied with and that the Trade Union formed thereby is entitled to registration under section 6, register the Trade Union in the manner provided in section 8, and the amalgamation shall have effect from the date of such registration.

Effect of  
change of  
name and of  
amalgamation.

26. (1) The change in the name of a registered Trade Union shall not affect any rights or obligations of the Trade Union or render defective any legal proceeding by or against the Trade Union, and any legal proceeding which might have been continued or commenced by or against it by its former name may be continued or commenced by or against it by its new name.

(2) An

(2) An amalgamation of two or more registered Trade Unions shall not prejudice any right of any of such Trade Unions or any right of a creditor of any of them.

27. (1) When a registered Trade Union is dissolved, notice Dissolution. of the dissolution signed by seven members and by the Secretary of the Trade Union shall, within fourteen days of the dissolution, be sent to the Registrar, and shall be registered by him if he is satisfied that the dissolution has been effected in accordance with the rules of the Trade Union, and the dissolution shall have effect from the date of such registration.

(2) Where the dissolution of a registered Trade Union has been registered and the rules of the Trade Union do not provide for the distribution of funds of the Trade Union on dissolution, the Registrar shall divide the funds amongst the members in such manner as may be prescribed.

28. (1) There shall be sent annually to the Registrar, on Returns or before such date as may be prescribed, a general statement, audited in the prescribed manner, of all receipts and expenditure of every registered Trade Union during the year ending on the 31st day of March next preceding such prescribed date, and of the assets and liabilities of the Trade Union existing on such 31st day of March. The statement shall be prepared in such form and shall comprise such particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) Together with the general statement there shall be sent to the Registrar a statement showing all changes of officers made by the Trade Union during the year to which the general statement refers, together also with a copy of the rules of the Trade Union corrected up to the date of the despatch thereof to the Registrar.

(3) A copy of every alteration made in the rules of a registered Trade Union shall be sent to the Registrar within fifteen days of the making of the alteration.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### *Regulations.*

29. (1) Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may make regulations for the Power to make regulations. purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In



(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the manner in which Trade Unions and the rules of Trade Unions shall be registered and the fees payable on registration;
- (b) the transfer of registration in the case of any registered Trade Union which has changed its head office from one province to another;
- (c) the manner in which, and the qualifications of persons by whom, the accounts of registered Trade Unions or of any class of such Unions shall be audited;
- (d) the conditions subject to which inspection of documents kept by Registrars shall be allowed and the fees which shall be chargeable in respect of such inspections; and
- (e) any matter which is to be or may be prescribed.

Publication of regulations

30. (1) The power to make regulations conferred by section 29 is subject to the condition of the regulations being made after previous publication.

(2) The date to be specified in accordance with clause (3) of section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, as that after which a draft of regulations proposed to be made will be taken into consideration shall not be less than three months from the date on which the draft of the proposed regulations was published for general information.

(3) Regulations so made shall be published in the local official Gazette, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

## CHAPTER V.

### *Penalties and Procedure.*

Failure to submit returns.

31. (1) If default is made on the part of any registered Trade Union in giving any notice or sending any statement or other document as required by or under any provision of this Act, every officer or other person bound by the rules of the Trade Union to give or send the same, or, if there is no such officer or person, every member of the executive of the Trade Union, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five rupees

rupees and, in the case of a continuing default, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for each week after the first during which the default continues:

Provided that the aggregate fine shall not exceed fifty rupees.

(2) Any person who wilfully makes, or causes to be made, any false entry in, or any omission from, the general statement required by section 28, or in or from any copy of rules or of alterations of rules sent to the Registrar under that section, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

32. Any person who, with intent to deceive, gives to any member of a registered Trade Union or to any person intending or applying to become a member of such Trade Union any document purporting to be a copy of the rules of the Trade Union or of any alterations to the same which he knows, or has reason to believe, is not a correct copy of such rules or alterations as are for the time being in force, or any person who, with the like intent, gives a copy of any rules of an unregistered Trade Union to any person on the pretence that such rules are the rules of a registered Trade Union, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Supplying false information regarding Trade Unions.

33. (1) No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence under this Act.

Cognizance of offences.

(2) No Court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act, unless complaint thereof has been made by, or with the previous sanction of, the Registrar or, in the case of an offence under section 32, by the person to whom the copy was given, within six months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

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# ACT No. XVII of 1926.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th March, 1926.)

An Act further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

of 1894. **W**HEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, for the purposes hereinafter appearing. It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1926.

Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

17 of 1894. 2. In the Second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, there shall be made the amendments specified in the Schedule to this Act.

Amendment of the Second Schedule, Act VIII of 1894.

## THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

AMENDMENTS TO THE SECOND SCHEDULE TO THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894.

1. After Item No. 10A, the following Item shall be inserted, namely:—

"10B Stick or Seed Lac."

2. In sub-head (a) of Item No. 12, for the figures and words "5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th item" the figures and words "3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, or 8th sub-head" shall be substituted; and for the words "the 1st or 3rd item", the words "that Item" shall be substituted.

3. In Item No. 15, after the word "hay-tedders" the word "hay-presses" shall be inserted.

4. In

Price Anna 1 or 1½d.]

1

4. In Item No. 34A, for the figures "20" in the entry in the fourth column the figure "5" shall be substituted.

5. In Item No. 34B, for the entry in the fourth column the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

15 per cent. or Rs. 5 per pound of Saccharine contents, whichever is higher.

6. For Item No. 41 the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—

"41	MINERAL OIL—	Ton	Rs. 10.
	(1) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is ordinarily used for the batching of jute or other fibre ;		
	(2) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than for lubrication ;	Imperial gallon.	One anna and four pies.
	(3) which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.	Ad valorem	7½ per cent."

7. In Item No. 42—

(a) for sub-head (1) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

(1) Firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified (see Nos 86A and 111)	Each	Rs. 15 or 30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher"
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(b) sub-heads (3) and (4) shall be omitted, and sub-heads (5) to (10) shall be re-numbered as (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) and (8), respectively; and

(c) in sub-head (3) as so re-numbered, for the words "gas-guns and rifles" the words "gas guns, gas rifles and gas pistols" shall be substituted.

8. After Item No. 46B the following Items shall be inserted, namely:—

"H.C.	PORTLAND CEMENT	Ton	Rs. 9.
46D	PRINCE'S IN.	Ad valorem	5 per cent."

9. For

9. For Item No. 51B the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"The following textile machinery and apparatus, power operated, namely:—Heralds, head-frames, knitting needles; reeds and shuttles; warping machines; Jacquard harness; linen cards; Jacquard plates for Jacquard cards; warping mills; solid border sleys, tape sleys, swivel sley carding machines; wool spinning machines; cotton spinning machines; mangle machines; heald knitting machines; dobby looms; hags for dobby; wooden winders; silk reeling machines; cotton yarn reeling machines; doubling machines; silk twisting machines; piano card cutting building frames, card lacing frames; darning machines; sewing thread ball making machines; hank boilers; cotton carding machines; mail eyes, lingoes, combing frames, take-up motions, temples and bobbins, and printing machines".

10. In Item No. 54, the word "ink" shall be deleted, and after the words "but excluding" the words "ink" shall be inserted in brackets "ink (*see* No. 46D) and "shall be" shall be substituted.

11. To Item No. 74 the following shall be added, namely:—

"not otherwise specified (*see* No. 10B)".

12. After Item No. 86 the following Item shall be added, namely:—

"6A	ORNAMENTAL ARMS of an obsolete pattern possessing only an antiquarian value; machine and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes; and darts intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.	All
-----	---	-----

13. In Item No. 103, after the word "cement" the words "other than Portland cement" shall be added.

14. In Item No. 126, for the words "entries 140 to 141" the words and figures "entries 140 to 141" shall be substituted.

15. To Item No. 141 the following shall be added, namely:—

"toy cannons, air guns and air pistols for the use of the public in any part of British India, from the operation of which no arms and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1909, shall be applicable".



# ACT No. XIX OF 1926.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

*(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th  
March, 1926.)*

An Act to fix the duty on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, certain parts of British India, to repeal the Cotton Duties Act, 1896, to fix maximum rates of postage under the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, to fix rates of income-tax, and to provide for the appropriation of certain monies for the purpose of the reduction or avoidance of public debt.

1896.  
1898.  
1923.  
WHEREAS it is expedient to fix the duty on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, certain parts of British India, to repeal the Cotton Duties Act, 1896, to fix maximum rates of postage under the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, to fix rates of income-tax, and to provide for the appropriation of certain monies for the purpose of the reduction or avoidance of public debt; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Finance Act, 1926. Short title, extent and duration.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

(3) Sections 2 and 4 shall remain in force only up to the 31st day of March, 1927. *X 11/27*

2. The provisions of section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, shall, in so far as they enable the Governor General in Council to impose by rule made under that section a duty on salt manufactured in, or imported into, any part of British India other than Burma and Aden, be construed as if, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1926, they imposed such duty at the rate of one rupee and four annas per maund of eighty-two and two-sevenths pounds avoirdupois of salt manufactured in, Fixation of salt July.

Price Anna 1 or 1½d.]



in, or imported by land into, any such part, and such duty shall, for all the purposes of the said Act, be deemed to have been imposed by rule made under that section.

Repeal of Act  
II of 1896.

3. The Cotton Duties Act, 1896, is hereby repealed:

II of 1896.

Provided that any person who hereafter exports by sea any goods on which duty has been paid under the said Act may apply, in the manner provided therein, for the repayment as drawback of the duty so paid, and the Customs-collector shall allow such drawback if he is satisfied that such person would have been entitled to receive payment thereof if the said Act had not been repealed.

Postal rates.

4. With effect from the 1st day of April, 1926, the schedule contained in the First Schedule to this Act shall be inserted in the Indian Post Office Act, 1896, as the First Schedule to that Act.

VI of 1896.

Amendment of  
Act X of 1923

5. In sub-section (7) of section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, for the figures " 1926 " the figures " 1927 " shall be substituted.

X of 1923.

Income-tax  
and super-tax.

6. (1) Income-tax for the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1926, shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the Second Schedule.

(2) The rates of super-tax for the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1926, shall, for the purposes of section 55 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, be those specified in Part II of the Second Schedule.

XI of 1922

(3) For the purposes of the Second Schedule, " total income " means total income as determined, for the purposes of income-tax or super-tax, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.

XI of 1922.

Appropriation  
of share of  
lawes annuities  
to reduction or  
avoidance of  
debt.

7. The balance of all monies accruing to the Governor General in Council after the 31st day of March, 1926, as the share of British India in the annuities payable by Germany under the agreement between the Allied Governments and the German Government signed at London on the 30th day of August, 1924, which remains after payment out of such monies of such amounts as may be payable to local authorities or other persons by way of reparation for loss or damage due to enemy action in the late war, shall be appropriated and applied for the purpose of the reduction or avoidance of public debt.

## SCHEDULE I.

## SCHEDULE I.

Schedule to be inserted in the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

[*See section 4.*]

### “ THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

#### INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

[*See section 7.*]

##### *Letters.*

For a weight not exceeding two and a half tolas      One anna.

For every two and a half tolas, or fraction thereof, exceeding two and a half tolas.      One anna.

##### *Postcards.*

Single . . . . . Half an anna.

Reply . . . . . One anna.

##### *Book, Pattern and Sample Packets.*

For every five tolas or fraction thereof . . . Half an anna.

##### *Registered Newspapers.*

For a weight not exceeding eight tolas . . . Quarter of an anna.

For a weight exceeding eight tolas and not exceeding twenty tolas.      Half an anna.

For every twenty tolas, or fraction thereof, exceeding twenty tolas.      Half an anna.

##### *Parcels.*

For a weight not exceeding twenty tolas . . . Two annas.

For a weight exceeding twenty tolas and not exceeding forty tolas.      Four annas.

For every forty tolas, or fraction thereof, exceeding forty tolas.      Four annas.”

## SCHEDULE II.

## SCHEDULE II.

[See section 6.]

### PART I.

#### *Rates of Income-tax.*

A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company—	Rate.
(1) When the total income is less than Rs 2,000.	Nil.
(2) When the total income is Rs. 2,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 5,000.	Five pies in the rupee.
(3) When the total income is Rs. 5,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 10,000	Six pies in the rupee.
(4) When the total income is Rs 10,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 20,000.	Nine pies in the rupee.
(5) When the total income is Rs. 20,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 30,000.	One anna in the rupee.
(6) When the total income is Rs. 30,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 40,000.	One anna and three pies in the rupee.
(7) When the total income is Rs. 40,000 or upwards	One anna and six pies in the rupee.
B In the case of every company and registered firm, whatever its total income.	One anna and six pies in the rupee.

### PART II.

#### *Rates of Super-tax.*

In respect of the excess over fifty thousand rupees of total income —	Rate.
(1) in the case of every company . . .	One anna in the rupee.
(2) (a) in the case of every Hindu undivided family—	
(i) in respect of the first twenty-five thousand rupees of the excess.	Nil.
(ii) for every rupee of the next twenty-five thousand rupees of such excess.	One anna in the rupee.
(b) in the case of every individual, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company, for every rupee of the first fifty thousand rupees of such excess,	One anna in the rupee.

## SCHEDULE II—contd.

[Sec section 6.]

## PART II.

## Rates of Super-tax—contd.

- (c) in the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company—
- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| (i) for every rupee of the second fifty thousand rupees of such excess.  | One and a half annas in the rupee.   |
| (ii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.   | Two annas in the rupee.              |
| (iii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.  | Two and a half annas in the rupee.   |
| (iv) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.   | Three annas in the rupee.            |
| (v) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.    | Three and a half annas in the rupee. |
| (vi) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.   | Four annas in the rupee.             |
| (vii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.  | Four and a half annas in the rupee.  |
| (viii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess. | Five annas in the rupee.             |
| (ix) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.   | Five and a half annas in the rupee.  |
| (x) for every rupee of the remainder of the excess                       | Six annas in the rupee.              |

1957

1957

1957

# ACT No. XX OF 1926.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th  
March, 1926.) -

An Act to provide for the regular submission of returns of quantities of cotton goods manufactured and cotton yarn spun in British India.

1896. **W**HEREAS it is expedient, notwithstanding the repeal of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896, to provide for the regular submission of returns of the quantities of cotton goods manufactured and cotton yarn spun in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Cotton Industry (Statistics) Act, 1926. Short title and extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

2. For the purposes of this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,— Definitions.

(a) “ cotton goods ” or “ goods ” includes all tissues and other articles (except yarn and thread) woven, knitted or otherwise manufactured wholly or partly from cotton yarn;

(b) “ cotton yarn ” or “ yarn ” means yarn wholly or partly composed of cotton fibres;

(c) “ mill ” means any building or place where cotton goods are woven, knitted or otherwise manufactured, or where cotton yarn is spun, by machinery moved otherwise than by manual labour, and includes every part of such building or place;

(d) “ owner ”, in relation to any mill, includes the managing agent or other principal officer of the mill; and

(e) “ prescribed ” means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

3. (1) The owner of every mill shall each month prepare and deliver, or cause to be prepared and delivered, to the prescribed officer a return of all cotton goods manufactured and all cotton yarn spun in the mill during the preceding month by machinery Delivery of monthly returns of goods and yarn manufactured by mill-owners.

Price Anna 1 or 1½d.]

100

100

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# ACT No. XX OF 1926.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th March, 1926.)

An Act to provide for the regular submission of returns of quantities of cotton goods manufactured and cotton yarn spun in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient, notwithstanding the repeal of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896, to provide for the regular submission of returns of the quantities of cotton goods manufactured and cotton yarn spun in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Cotton Industry (Statistics) Act, 1926. Short title and extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

2. For the purposes of this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,— Definitions.

(a) "cotton goods" or "goods" includes all tissues and other articles (except yarn and thread) woven, knitted or otherwise manufactured wholly or partly from cotton yarn;

(b) "cotton yarn" or "yarn" means yarn wholly or partly composed of cotton fibres;

(c) "mill" means any building or place where cotton goods are woven, knitted or otherwise manufactured, or where cotton yarn is spun, by machinery moved otherwise than by manual labour, and includes every part of such building or place;

(d) "owner", in relation to any mill, includes the managing agent or other principal officer of the mill; and

(e) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

3. (1) The owner of every mill shall each month prepare and deliver, or cause to be prepared and delivered, to the prescribed officer a return of all cotton goods manufactured and all cotton yarn spun in the mill during the preceding month by machinery Delivery of monthly returns of goods and yarn manufactured by mill-own-ers.

Price Anna 1 or 1½d.]



machinery moved otherwise than by manual labour, and shall subscribe a declaration of the truth of the return at the foot thereof.

(2) Save as may be otherwise prescribed, every such return shall state, in respect of each description of goods and of yarn, the quantity manufactured during the period to which the return relates, and shall contain such further information, and be in such form and be subject to such conditions as to verification and otherwise, as may be prescribed.

(3) Every such return shall be delivered to the prescribed officer or posted to his address within seven days after the end of the month to which it relates.

Power to  
inspect mills  
and take copies  
of records.

4. (1) Any officer authorised by the Local Government by order in writing in this behalf shall have free access at all reasonable times during working hours to any mill and may at any time, with or without notice to the owner, examine and take copies of, or extracts from, the records of the mill for the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return made under section 3, or of informing himself as to any particulars regarding which information is required for the purposes of this Act or any rules made thereunder:

Provided that no officer not especially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf shall be entitled to inspect any record containing the description or formulæ of any trade process.

(2) All copies and extracts and all information acquired by any officer in the inspection of any mill under this section shall be treated as strictly confidential.

Publication of  
returns.

5. The Governor General in Council shall, from the returns delivered under section 3, cause to be compiled and published, in such form as he may direct, statements showing for each month the total quantities of goods manufactured and of yarn spun in mills in British India.

Power to make  
rules.

6. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make rules consistent with this Act to carry out the purposes thereof.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the form of any return required under this Act, the particulars to be contained therein, and the manner in which the return shall be verified;

(b) the

- (b) the nature of the records to be maintained by the owners of mills;
- (c) the powers and duties, in regard to the inspection of mills under this Act, of the officers authorised to make such inspections; and
- (d) any other matter which may be or is to be prescribed.

7. (1) Any person who—

- (a) knowingly falsifies any record of manufacture or production kept in a mill, or
- (b) being required to deliver a return under section 3, knowingly delivers a false return, or
- (c) omits to make any return required by section 3, or refuses to sign or complete the same, or
- (d) knowingly does any act, not otherwise punishable under this Act, in contravention of the provisions of any rule made under this Act,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

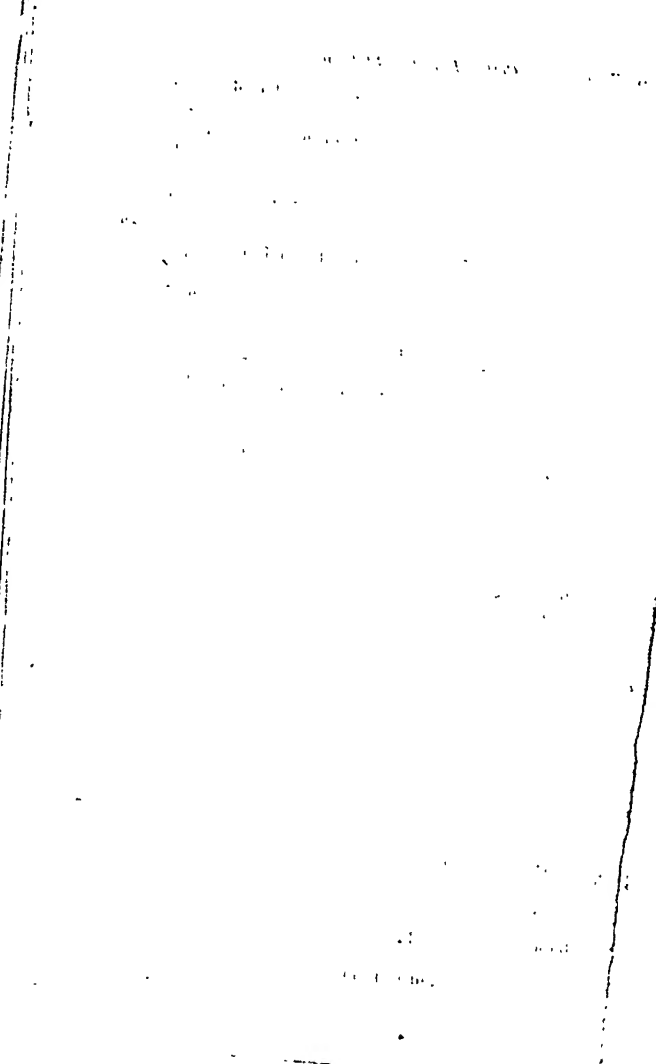
(2) Any person who discloses any particulars or other information acquired by him in the inspection of any mill under this Act shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to the disclosure—

- (a) of any such particulars or information for the purpose of a prosecution under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code or under this Act, in respect of any return kept or record made for the purposes of this Act, or
- (b) of any such particulars or information to any person acting in the execution of any duty imposed upon him by this Act, where the disclosure is necessary for the purposes of this Act.

8. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, exempt from the operation of this Act or of any specified provision thereof any mill or class of mills, or any goods or class of goods, specified in the notification.

9. No suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against any person in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.



# ACT No. XXI OF 1926.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

*(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th  
March, 1926.)*

An Act to define in certain cases the rights of legal practitioners to sue for their fees and their liabilities to be sued in respect of negligence in the discharge of their professional duties.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define in certain cases the rights of legal practitioners to sue for their fees and their liabilities to be sued in respect of negligence in the discharge of their professional duties; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Legal Practitioners (Fees) Act, 1926. Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

2. For the purposes of this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,— Interpretation

(a) "legal practitioner" means a legal practitioner as defined in section 3 of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879; and

(b) a legal practitioner shall not be deemed to "act" if he only pleads, or to agree to "act" if he agrees only to plead.

3. Any legal practitioner who acts or agrees to act for any person may by private agreement settle with such person the terms of his engagement and the fee to be paid for his professional services. Agreement for engagement of legal practitioner.

4. Any

Price Anna 1 or 1½d.]

*Legal Practitioners (Fees).* [ACT XXI OF 1926.]

Right of legal  
practitioner to  
sue for fees.

4. Any such legal practitioner shall be entitled to institute and maintain legal proceedings for the recovery of any fee due to him under the agreement, or, if no such fee has been settled, a fee computed in accordance with the law for the time being in force in regard to the computation of the costs to be awarded to a party in respect of the fee of his legal practitioner.

Liability of  
legal practi-  
tioner to be  
sued.

5. No legal practitioner who has acted or agreed to act shall, by reason only of being a legal practitioner, be exempt from liability to be sued in respect of any loss or injury due to any negligence in the conduct of his professional duties.

Repeals

6. Sections 28 to 31 of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, XVIII of 1879, and sections 17, 19 and 28 of the Bombay Pleaders Act, 1920, Bom. Act XVII of 1920, are hereby repealed.

W. A. C. 11/1/27

# ACT No. XXIII OF 1926.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th  
March, 1926.)

An Act to provide for the maintenance of the works established to supply drinking water in bulk for the urban area of the city of Delhi, and for that purpose to constitute a Joint Water Board to undertake such maintenance.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the maintenance of the works established to supply drinking water in bulk for the urban area of the city of Delhi, and for that purpose to constitute a Joint Water Board to undertake such maintenance; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

## *Preliminary.*

1. (1) This Act may be called the Delhi Joint Water Board Act, 1926. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on the 1st day of April, 1926.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,— Definitions

(a) “the Board” means the Delhi Joint Water Board constituted by this Act;

(b) “Chief Commissioner” means the Chief Commissioner of Delhi; and

(c) “constituent body” means any one of the following bodies, namely:—

(i) the Delhi Municipal Committee,

(ii) the Delhi Civil Lines Notified Area Committee,

(iii) the Cantonment Authority, Delhi New Cantonnments, and

(iv) the Imperial Delhi Municipal Committee, or such other authority as is for the time being entrusted with the distribution of water in the New Capital area.

3. (1) As

1

*Price Anna 1 or 1½d.]*

*Constitution, property and liabilities of the Board.*

Constitution of  
the Board.

3. (1) As soon as possible after the commencement of this Act, there shall be constituted a Joint Water Board for Delhi consisting of nine members, of whom—

- (a) one shall be the Chief Commissioner;
- (b) four shall be members of the Delhi Municipal Committee elected by that Committee;
- (c) one shall be a member of the Delhi Civil Lines Notified Area Committee elected by that Committee;
- (d) one shall be a person nominated by the Officer Commanding the Delhi Independent Brigade; and
- (e) two shall be persons nominated by the Governor General in Council.

(2) If any constituent body fails to elect within three months from the commencement of this Act any member who is to be elected by it under sub-section (1), or to fill within three months any vacancy in the office of a member so elected, the Chief Commissioner may nominate to the vacancy any member of that constituent body and the person so nominated shall hold office until the constituent body concerned elects another member in his place.

Incorporation  
of the Board.

4. (1) The Board constituted under section 3 shall be a body corporate by the name of the Delhi Joint Water Board, having perpetual succession and a common seal with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immovable, and to contract, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

(2) The Chief Commissioner shall be *ex-officio* President of the Board.

(3) The Secretary of the Board shall be a person, not being a member of the Board, appointed by the Board.

Property of the  
Board

5. Upon the constitution of the Board there shall be vested in the Board the works and other property specified in Parts A and B of Schedule I which were formerly the property of the Delhi Municipal Committee and of the Government, respectively.

Power to  
construct addi-  
tional works.

6. If the Board is of opinion that the works and other property for the time being vested in it are inadequate for the purpose of the efficient supply of water under this Act, it may borrow money from the Governor General in Council or, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council and on such terms

terms as he may approve, from any constituent body for the purpose of constructing additional works or of acquiring additional property, and the loan so raised shall be expended in the construction of such works or the acquisition of such property, and any works so constructed or property so acquired shall vest in the Board.

7. The Governor General in Council may direct that any specified work, repair, renewal or replacement which is to be undertaken by or for the Board shall be carried out on behalf of the Board by the Governor General in Council, and the Board shall pay the charges therefor at the rates and subject to the terms for the time being applicable in the case of works constructed by the Governor General in Council on behalf of a local authority.

Employment of Government agency for repairs, etc.

8. (1) The Board shall, for the purpose of the renewal and replacement of the works and property vested in it, maintain a fund in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Auditor General may by rules prescribe.

Renewal and replacement fund.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the power of the Auditor General to make rules under sub-section (1), such rules shall provide for the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the amount of the annual payments to be made into the fund,
- (b) the manner in which the balances of the fund shall be invested, and
- (c) the manner in which and the objects upon which the balances and the interest accruing thereon may be expended.

9. In consideration of the transfer to the Board of the works and other property of the Delhi Municipal Committee, specified in Part A of Schedule I, the Board shall be deemed to have taken from the Committee a loan of five lakhs of rupees bearing interest at the rate of six rupees per cent. per annum, and such loan shall be repaid to the Committee in equated half-yearly instalments of principal and interest over a period of fifty years or such shorter period, if any, not being less than thirty years, as the Committee may, before the payment of the first half-yearly instalment becomes due, elect.

Debt of the Board to the Municipal Committee, Delhi.

10. (1) In consideration of the transfer to the Board of the works and other property of the Government specified in Part B of Schedule I, the Board shall be deemed to have taken

Debt of the Board to the Governor General in Council

from



from the Governor General in Council a loan of nineteen lakhs of rupees or of a sum equal to one-half of the capital cost of the works and property specified in that Part, whichever sum is less, and such loan shall bear interest at the rate of six rupees per cent. per annum and shall be repaid to the Governor General in Council in equated half-yearly instalments of principal and interest over a period of fifty years.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the capital cost of the works and other property specified in Part B of Schedule I shall be the amount recorded in the accounts of the Governor General in Council as the capital cost thereof, and, if any question arises as to the capital cost of any such works or property, it shall be referred to the Auditor General, whose decision shall be final.

*Supply of water and payment therefor.*

Supply of water.

11. The Board shall be bound to supply to each constituent body, at the place or places specified in respect of such body in Schedule II or at such other place or places as may be agreed between the Board and such body, water in bulk up to the amount demanded by such body or, if the total demand of the constituent bodies is in excess of the available supply, up to such proportion in the case of each constituent body as the Board may determine:

Provided that, if the Delhi Municipal Committee by notice in writing to the Board so requires, the amount supplied to the Committee shall not in any one day during such period as may be specified in the notice be less than five-sevenths of the total supply available during that day or seven and a half million gallons, whichever amount is less.

Constituent  
bodies to pay  
actual cost of  
supply of water.

12. (1) Each constituent body shall pay for the water supplied to it the actual cost of supplying such water at a rate in respect of each thousand gallons of water supplied (hereinafter referred to as the final issue rate) calculated in the manner prescribed in this section.

Provided that the Delhi Municipal Committee shall be required to pay, in respect of each financial year, for the actual water supplied to it or for one thousand four hundred and sixty million gallons of water, whichever amount is greater, at the final issue rate or at the rate of three annas per thousand gallons, whichever is less, and any amount by which the price at the final issue rate of the supply actually taken by the

Committee

Committee exceeds the sum so payable by the Committee shall be payable to the Board by the Governor General in Council.

(2) The final issue rate shall be calculated for each financial year after the accounts of the year have been closed by dividing the amount of the total expenditure of the Board during the year by the number of thousand gallons supplied by the Board during that year to the constituent bodies.

(3) For the purposes of sub-section (2) there shall be taken into account as expenditure of the Board—

- (a) all establishment charges, including all expenditure upon repairs and maintenance not debitable to the fund established under section 8;
- (b) repayments of principal and payments of interest in respect of any loan taken by the Board under section 6;
- (c) the equated instalments payable to the Delhi Municipal Committee and the Governor General in Council under sections 9 and 10; and
- (d) payments into the fund established under section 8 after deduction of such income, if any, from interest on the balances of the fund as is, under rules made by the Auditor General under that section, to be deemed to be current revenue of the Board.

13. (1) Pending the calculation of the final issue rate for any financial year, payments for water supplied during that year shall be made provisionally at an estimated rate (hereinafter referred to as the collecting rate). Provisional collecting rate.

(2) The collecting rate shall be calculated at the time of the framing of the budget estimates for the financial year by dividing the sum of the amount of the estimated expenditure of the Board in that year and of an addition of five per cent. of that amount by the number of thousand gallons of water estimated as likely to be supplied during that year.

(3) If any difference of opinion arises as to the supply of water to be estimated for the purposes of the ascertainment of the collecting rate the decision of the President of the Board thereon shall be final.

(4) Each constituent body shall pay on demand after the close of each quarter of each financial year the cost of the water supplied to it in that quarter calculated at the collecting rate:  
Provided

Provided that, in the case of the water supplied to the Delhi Municipal Committee, if the collecting rate exceeds the rate of three annas per thousand gallons, the difference between the amount payable at that rate and the amount payable at the collecting rate shall be payable to the Board by the Governor General in Council.

Final settlement  
of accounts.

14. (1) If the final issue rate for any financial year exceeds the collecting rate determined for that year, the balance due shall be recovered from each constituent body, or, in the case of an excess over the three annas rate payable by the Delhi Municipal Committee, from the Governor General in Council.

(2) If the final issue rate is less than the collecting rate, the excess collection shall be refunded to the constituent bodies from whom it was collected or, in the case of any amount recovered in excess from the Governor General in Council under sub-section (4) of section 13, to the Governor General in Council.

(3) If the total amount of water supplied during any financial year to the Delhi Municipal Committee is found to have been less than the minimum prescribed in sub-section (1) of section 12, the payment for the deficiency calculated at the final issue rate or at the rate of three annas per thousand gallons, whichever is less, shall be recovered from the Delhi Municipal Committee.

(4) Where any amount has been recovered under sub-section (3) from the Delhi Municipal Committee, then, if any recovery has been made from the Governor General in Council under sub-section (4) of section 13, the amount so recovered from the Committee or such portion thereof as is equal to the amount recovered from the Governor General in Council, shall be refunded to him.

Disputes as to  
liability for pay-  
ments to or by  
the Board.

15. (1) If any dispute arises between the Board and the Governor General in Council or any constituent body as to the liability of the Governor General in Council or the constituent body to pay any sum demanded by the Board or as to the right of the Governor General in Council or the constituent body to any refund, or as to the amount of any refund, from the Board, the Governor General in Council or the constituent body, as the case may be, may require the Board to refer the matter in dispute to the Auditor General, and the decision of the Auditor General thereon shall be final:

Provided

Provided that, where the dispute relates to the liability of the Governor General in Council or a constituent body to make any payment to the Board, the payment shall be made to the Board pending the decision of the Auditor General.

(2) In making any such reference the Board shall furnish to the Auditor General and to the Governor General in Council or the constituent body concerned, as the case may be, a full statement of the grounds of its claim, and the Auditor General shall consider such statement, together with any like statement received from the Governor General in Council or the constituent body, within six weeks from the date of such reference.

16. If any constituent body does not, within one month of the receipt of a demand for any sum claimed by the Board, pay such sum, the Chief Commissioner may, on a requisition from the Board in this behalf,—

Summary recovery of sums due from constituent bodies.

(a) if the balances of the constituent body are kept in the Government Treasury, order the officer in charge of the Treasury to reduce the balance at the credit of that body by the amount of the sum due and pay that amount to the Board, or

(b) in any other case, deduct the amount of the sum due from any contribution or sum payable by him on behalf of the Government to the constituent body and pay the amount so deducted to the Board.

### *Budget and Accounts.*

17. The budget estimates of the Board for each financial year shall be presented to the Board before the first day of March in the preceding financial year by the President, and the budget as finally passed shall be subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, who shall have power to reduce any item in the estimates of expenditure and to restore any provision which he considers to be essential for the safe and efficient conduct of the business of the Board.

Presentation of budget estimates.

18. (1) All monies received by the Board shall be credited into a separate account maintained for the purpose in the Government Treasury or, if the Board so elects, into a banking account kept with the Imperial Bank of India or any other bank approved by the Auditor General in this behalf.

Custody and disbursement of monies.

(2) All .

(2) All funds for disbursement shall be drawn by means of cheques which shall be signed by the President or by such other member of the Board as the President may, with the approval of the Board, authorise in this behalf.

Provisions for  
audit.

19. The accounts of the Board shall be maintained in such form and shall be subject to such audit by such agency and on such terms and conditions as the Auditor General may prescribe.

Supply of copies  
of budget and  
accounts

20. The Board shall furnish each financial year to the Chief Commissioner and to each constituent body a copy of its budget and of the accounts of the preceding financial year.

### *Provident Fund.*

Provident Fund.

21. (1) The Board shall establish and maintain a Provident Fund for such of its officers and servants as are in receipt of a monthly pay exceeding twenty rupees.

(2) The rules providing for the establishment and maintenance of the Provident Fund established for its officers and servants by the Delhi Municipal Committee shall, with such modifications only as may be necessary to adapt them for the purpose, apply for the purpose of the establishment and maintenance of the Provident Fund referred to in sub-section (1) until such time as the Board may, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, make other rules in this behalf.

(3) Contributions made by the Board to the Provident Fund shall be deemed to be establishment charges for the purpose of clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 12.

### *Rights of user in property.*

Rights of user  
of property for  
aqueducts, lines,  
etc.

22. (1) The Board may place and maintain aqueducts, conduits and lines of mains or pipes over, under, along or across any immovable property without acquiring the same, and may at any time, for the purpose of examining, repairing, altering or removing any aqueduct, conduit or line of mains or pipes, enter on any property over, under, along or across which the aqueduct, conduit or line of mains or pipes has been placed:

Provided that the Board shall not acquire any right other than a right of user in the property over, under, along or across which any aqueduct, conduit or line of mains or pipes is placed.

(2) The

(2) The powers conferred by sub-section (1) shall not be exercisable in respect of any property vested in or under the control or management of the Government or any local authority or railway administration, save with the permission of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government or the local authority or railway administration, as the case may be, and in accordance with any rules made in this behalf under this Act:

Provided that the Board may, without such permission, repair, renew or amend any existing works of which the character or position is not to be altered if such repair, renewal or amendment is urgently necessary in order to maintain the supply of water without interruption, or is such that delay would be dangerous to human life or property.

23. In the exercise of the powers conferred upon it by section 22, the Board shall cause as little damage and inconvenience as may be possible, and shall make full compensation for any damage or inconvenience caused by it. Compensation for damage.

### *Meters.*

24. (1) For the purpose of measuring and recording the amount of water supplied to each constituent body, the Board shall affix meters at the points of junction between the communication pipes of the constituent body and the mains or pipes belonging to the Board, and the cost of such meters shall be borne by the Board. Supply of meters.

(2) It shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the quantity of water supplied through any connection is the quantity indicated by the meter affixed to that connection.

25. (1) If any constituent body desires to have any meter tested, it may make an application in this behalf accompanied by a fee of two hundred and fifty rupees, and, on receipt of such application and fee, the Board shall forthwith cause the meter to be tested at a time and place of which due notice shall have been given to the constituent body. Testing of meters.

(2) If the meter is found on being tested to be incorrect, the Board shall be bound to replace or repair the same and to refund the fee paid under sub-section (1) together with such sum, if any, as is proved to the satisfaction of the Board to have been paid in excess by the constituent body by reason of the incorrectness of the meter.

26. Any

*Penalties.**Penalties.*

26. Any person who—

- (a) wilfully obstructs any person acting under the authority of the Board in setting out the line of any works, or pulls up or removes any pillar, post or stake fixed in the ground for the purpose of setting out the lines of such works, or defaces or destroys any works made for the same purpose, or
- (b) wilfully or negligently breaks, injures or opens any lock, cock, valve, pipe or other water work belonging to the Board, or
- (c) unlawfully obstructs the flow of, or flushes, draws off, diverts or takes water from, any water work belonging to the Board, or any water or stream by which any such water work is supplied, or
- (d) obstructs any officer or servant of the Board in the discharge of his duties under this Act, or refuses or wilfully neglects to furnish him with the means necessary for making any entry, inspection, examination, or inquiry thereunder in relation to any water work, or
- (e) bathes in, at or upon any water work, or washes, throws or causes to enter therein any animals, or throws any rubbish, dirt, filth or other offensive matter into any water work, or washes or cleans therein any cloth, wool or leather or the skin of any animal, or causes the water of any sink, sewer or drain or of any steam engine or boiler or any other dirty water to turn or be brought into any water work, or does any other act whereby the water in any water work is fouled or likely to be fouled,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees.

*Rules and bye-laws.*

Power of the  
Governor Gene-  
ral in Council  
to make rules

27. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make rules consistent with this Act for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions thereof.

(2) In

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the term of office of members of the Board;
- (b) the circumstances in which and the authority by which any member may be removed;
- (c) the minimum number of meetings of the Board to be held during any year; and
- (d) the conditions subject to which the Board may exercise the powers conferred by section 22 in respect of property of the Government or of a local authority or railway administration.

28. The Board may, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, make bye-laws, consistent with this Act and any rules made thereunder, to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

Power to make  
bye-laws

- (a) the manner in which business shall be conducted at meetings of the Board;
- (b) the maintenance by the Board of a record of all business transacted;
- (c) the definition of the powers of the Board to enter into contracts which shall be binding on the Board, and the manner in which such contracts shall be executed;
- (d) the definition of the powers of the Board in respect of the appointment, promotion and dismissal of officers and servants of the Board;
- (e) the grant of pay and leave to officers and servants of the Board, and the payment of leave allowances to such officers and servants, and the remuneration to be paid to any person appointed to act for any officer or servant to whom leave is granted;
- (f) the regulation of the payment of pensions, gratuities, compassionate allowances and travelling allowances to officers and servants of the Board;
- (g) the circumstances in which security may be demanded from officers and servants of the Board and the amount and nature of such security in each case;

(h) The



- (h) the preparation of supplementary estimates of expenditure not included in the budget estimates and the manner in which such estimates shall be presented to the Board and sanctioned;
- (i) the general regulation of all matters incidental to the Provident Fund and the investment thereof; and
- (j) any other matter for which provision is required for the efficient discharge of the duties or business of the Board.

## SCHEDULE I.

(See sections 5, 9 and 10.)

### LIST OF WORKS AND PROPERTY.

#### PART A.

#### LIST OF WORKS TAKEN OVER FROM THE DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

##### I. At Chandrawal—

- (a) 2 Settling tanks, each 160' × 63'.
- (b) 8    "       "       "       163' × 60'.
- (c) 8 Filter beds       "       113' × 80'.

(The above tanks have been converted into settling tanks of greater depth by raising the walls and making certain other alterations.)

- (d) 6 Filter beds each 170' × 100' (one of which has been converted into two settling tanks for the Paterson filters).
- (e) The pipe connections to and from the above settling tanks and filter beds.
- (f) Pumping Station—

with 80' brick chimney and coal bins and tramway and including the following plant—

- 3 Babcock and Wilcox Boilers Register Nos. D.-65, D.-66 and D.-94,
- 2 Green's Economisers,
- 3 Donkey Pumps,
- 3 Pumping Engines Nos. 2428, 2429 and 2907,
- 2 Travelling cranes.

(g) Workshop

(g) Workshop equipped with—

- 1 Lathe 20' bed,
- 1 Lathe 12' bed,
- 1 Lathe 6' bed,
- 1 Shaping machine,
- 1 Drilling machine,
- 1 Slotting machine,
- 1 Power hammer,
- 2 Hearths,
- 1 Saw Bench,
- 1 Vice Bench with 7 vices,
- 1 Grindstone,
- 1 Double Emery wheel,
- 1 Blower,
- 1 Steam engine with necessary shafting for running the workshop,
- 5 Almirahs for keeping stores,
- Carpenters shop.

(h) Superintendent's Bungalow consisting of 4 main rooms and with 14 servants and staff quarters and the necessary latrines, etc.

(i) Office and Stores, with weighbridge.

(j) Clear water Reservoir, 2 Nos., total capacity 1,200,000 gallons with pipe connections.

2. *From Chandrawal to Hindu Rao—*

- 1 rising main 18" diameter.
- 1 rising main 20" diameter.
- 1 18" venturi meter.

3. *At Hindu Rao—*

Reservoir, capacity  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons,

Byepass and other pipes at Reservoir.

Valve House including 24" outlet from the Reservoir and 24", 16" and 12" delivery mains at valve house.

Chowkidars' Quarters, 6 Nos.

PART B.

## PART B.

## LIST OF WORKS TAKEN OVER FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

1. *At Wazirabad—*

- (a) River training works.
- (b) River Intake.
- (c) Pumping Station with 120' steel chimney, coal store and weighbridge and including the following plant—
  - 2 Babcock and Wilcox Boilers, Register No. D.-152 D.-153 with stoker engine, feed pumps and Economiser complete,
  - 3 Engine and centrifugal pumps, Nos. 2012, 2013, 2014,
  - Travelling crane.
- (d) 2 Settling tanks and filters, and clear water reservoir. and pipe connections.
- (e) 41 Quarters.

2. *From Wazirabad to Chandrawal—*

- (a) 28" venturi meters.
- (b) Rising main 36" diameter with Nallah crossing.
- (c) Approach Road and Irish Bridge.
- (d) 2 Silt tanks near Shah Alam's Mosque.
- (e) Masonry conduit from silt tanks to Chandrawal.

3. *At Chandrawal—*

- (a) Alterations to tanks and filters.
- (b) Paterson Filter Plant with the necessary supply and delivery channels, and including—
  - Filter and Chemical House.
  - 4 Coagulating Tanks.
  - 2 Tanks by conversion of 170 x 100 filter bed.
  - 15 Paterson Filters.
  - 1 Paterson chloronome and two weighing machines.
  - 2 Motor driven Air Compressors.

(c) 1 clear

- (c) 1 clear water reservoir, 1 million gallons capacity.
- (d) Pumping Station with 150' steel chimney and coal store including the following plant—
  - 2 Babcock and Wilcox Boilers, Register No. D.-164 D.-165 with stoker engine and feed pumps and Economiser complete,
  - 2 Engines and Pumps, Nos. 3056 and 3057,
  - Travelling crane.

4. *From Chandrawal to Mutiny Memorial—*

- (a) 24" venturi meter.
- (b) Rising main 24" diameter.
- (c) 20" connection from 24" Government main to 20" Municipal main.
- (d) 16" connection from 24" main to Hindu Rao Reservoir.
- (e) Mutiny Memorial Reservoir, capacity 1 million gallons with inlet and outlet pipes at site.
- (f) Gauging Chamber with necessary control valves and inlet and outlet pipes.

5. *From Mutiny Memorial to Talkatora—*

- (a) 26" diameter steel syphon to Idgah.
- (b) 26" venturi meter with chowkidar's quarter.
- (c) Idgah Gauging Chamber with inlet and outlet pipes.
- (d) Masonry conduit from Idgah to Talkatora.
- (e) Talkatora Reservoir, capacity 2½ million gallons with inlet and outlet pipes and byepass.
- (f) Quarters, 5 units.

6. *From Talkatora to New Cantonments—*

- (a) Pumping Station with 2 motor driven centrifugal pumps and starters, etc., complete.
- (b) Rising main 10" diameter.
- (c) Reservoir capacity 400,000 gallons with inlet and outlet pipes and byepass.
- (d) Quarters, one unit.

7. Any other work constructed as part of the New Capital Project which the Governor General in Council may hand over to the Board.

**SCHEDULE II.**

**SCHEDULE II.**

*(See section 11.)*

PLACES AT WHICH THE BOARD WILL DELIVER A SUPPLY OF WATER  
IN BULK.

- (a) Hindu Rao Reservoir, for supply to the Delhi Municipal Committee.
- (b) Mutiny Memorial Reservoir, for supply to the Delhi Civil Lines Notified Area Committee.
- (c) Idgah Reservoir, for supply to the Delhi Municipal Committee and for the purposes of the southern and western City Extensions.
- (d) Talkatora Reservoir, for supply to the Imperial Delhi Municipal Committee.
- (e) Cantonment Reservoir, for supply to the Cantonment Authority, Delhi New Cantonments.

# ACT No XXXIV OF 1926.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th September, 1926.)

An Act to supplement the Sind Courts Act, 1926.

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to supplement the Sind Courts Act, 1926, for the purposes hereinafter appearing: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Sind Courts (Supplementary) Act, 1926. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on the commencement of the Sind Courts Act, 1926.

2. The enactments specified in the Schedule are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof. Amendment of certain enactments

3. Part I of the First Schedule and Part I of the Second Schedule to the Sind Courts Act, 1926, are hereby repealed. Repeals

## THE SCHEDULE.

### ENACTMENTS AMENDED.

(See section 2.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendments.
1866.	XXVII.	The Indian Trustee Act, 1866	In section 2, in the definition of "High Court", for the words "Court of Oudh" the words "Courts of Oudh and Sind" shall be substituted.
"	XXVIII	The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866.	In section 1, in the definition of "High Court", for the words "Court of Oudh" the words "Courts of Oudh and Sind" shall be substituted.

1869

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## THE SCHEDULE—contd.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendments.
1869	IV	The Indian Divorce Act.	In section 3— (D) In clause (1), after the words "the Chief Court of Oudh" the words "in Sind—the Chief Court of Sind" shall be inserted; (10) In clause (2)— (i) the words "in Sind—the Judicial Commissioner of that province" shall be omitted, and (ii) after the words "in Burma" the words "and Sind" shall be inserted.
1875	XVIII	The Indian Law Reports Act, 1875.	(1) In the preamble for the words "Court of Oudh" the words "Courts of Oudh and Sind" shall be substituted. (2) In section 3, after the words "Court of Oudh" the words "or the Chief Court of Sind" shall be inserted.
1879	XVIII	The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879.	In sub-section (f) of section 41, for the words "Court of Oudh" the words "Courts of Oudh and Sind" shall be substituted.
1891	XVI	The Colonial Courts of Admiralty (India) Act, 1891.	In section 2— (i) after clause (f) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:— "(fa) The Chief Court of Sind, and", (ii) the word "and", at the end of clause (f), and clause (g) shall be omitted.
1893	V	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1893	(1) In clause (f) of sub-section (f) of section 4— (i) for the words "Court of Oudh" the words "Courts of Oudh and Sind" shall be substituted, and (ii) for the words "Courts of the Judicial Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Sind" the words "Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces" shall be substituted. (2) In section 266— (i) for the words "Court of Oudh" the words "Courts of Oudh and Sind" shall be substituted; and (ii) for the words "Courts of the Judicial Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Sind" the words "Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces" shall be substituted. (3) In sub-section (f) of section 304, after the words "Court of Oudh" the words "or the Chief Court of Sind" shall be inserted. (4) In section 345, for the words "Court of Oudh" the words "Courts of Oudh and Sind" shall be substituted.
1903	V	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1904.	(1) In section 122, for the words "Court of Oudh" the words "Courts of Oudh and Sind" shall be substituted. (2) In section 123 for the words "of the Chief Court" the words "Chief Courts" shall be substituted.

of 1926.]

*Sind Courts (Supplementary).*

**THE SCHEDULE—concd.**

Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendments.
1908	IX	The Indian Limitation Act, 1908	In the First Schedule, Third Division, in Article 162, after the word "Bombay" the words "or the Chief Court of Sind" shall be inserted.
1909	III	The Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909.	<p>(1) In clause (bbb) of section 2, for the words "Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind" the words "Chief Court of Sind" shall be substituted.</p> <p>(2) For clause (b) of section 3 the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—          "(b) the Chief Court of Sind".</p> <p>(3) In section 4 and in sub-section (f) of section 6, for the words "Judicial Commissioner" the words "Chief Judge" shall be substituted.</p> <p>(4) In sub-section (f) of section 77, for the words "Judicial Commissioner of Sind" the words "Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Sind" shall be substituted.</p> <p>(5) In sub-section (f) of section 90, for the words "Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind" the words "Chief Court of Sind" shall be substituted.</p>
1920	V	The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920.	In clause (b) of sub-section (f) of section 2, for the words "Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind" the words "Chief Court of Sind" shall be substituted.





# ACT No. XXXVIII OF 1926.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 9th  
September, 1926.)

An Act to provide for the constitution of Bar Councils in  
British India and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the constitution  
and incorporation of Bar Councils for certain Courts  
in British India, to confer powers and impose duties on such  
Bar Councils, and to consolidate and amend the law relating  
to legal practitioners entitled to practise in such Courts; It  
is hereby enacted as follows:—

## *Preliminary.*

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926. Short title,  
extent, appli-  
cation and  
commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, and shall apply  
to the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal,  
and at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna and Rangoon and  
to such other High Courts within the meaning of clause (24)  
of section 3 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, as the Governor  
General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India,  
declare to be High Courts to which this Act applies.

(3) This section and sections 2, 17, 18 and 19 shall come  
into force at once; and the Governor General in Council may,  
by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that the other  
provisions of this Act, or any provision thereof specified in the  
notification, shall come into force in respect of any High Court  
to which this Act applies on such date as he may by the noti-  
fication appoint.

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Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (a) “advocate” means an advocate entered in the roll of advocates of a High Court under the provisions of this Act;
- (b) “Advocate-General” includes, where there is no Advocate-General, the Government Advocate and, where there is no Advocate-General or Government Advocate, such officer as the Local Government may declare to be the Advocate-General for the purposes of this Act;
- (c) “High Court” means a High Court to which this Act applies; and
- (d) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

*Constitution of Bar Councils.*

Constitution  
and incorpor-  
tion of Bar  
Councils

3. (1) For every High Court a Bar Council shall be constituted in the manner hereinafter provided.

(2) Every Bar Council so constituted shall be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immovable, and to contract, and shall by the name of the Bar Council of the High Court for which it has been constituted sue and be sued.

Composition of  
Bar Councils.

4. (1) Every Bar Council shall consist of fifteen members, of whom—

- (a) one shall be the Advocate-General;
- (b) four shall be persons nominated by the High Court, of whom not more than two may be Judges of that Court; and
- (c) ten shall be elected by the advocates of the High Court from amongst their number.

(2) Of the elected members of every Bar Council not less than five shall be persons who have for not less than ten years been entitled as of right to practise in the High Court for which the Bar Council has been constituted.

(3) Of the elected members of the Bar Councils to be constituted for the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal

Bengal and at Bombay such proportion as the High Court may direct in each case shall be persons who have, for such minimum period as the High Court may determine, been entitled to practise in the High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, and such number as may be fixed by the High Court out of the said proportion shall be barristers of England or Ireland or members of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.

(4) There shall be a Chairman and Vice-Chairman of each Bar Council elected by the Council in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that the Advocates-General of Bengal, Madras and Bombay shall be Chairmen *ex-officio*, respectively, of the Bar Councils constituted for the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, at Madras and at Bombay.

5. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 4, the elected members of the first Bar Council constituted under this Act for any High Court shall be elected by and from amongst the advocates, vakils and pleaders who are on the date of the election entitled as of right to practise in the High Court.

Special provisions regarding constitution of first Bar Councils.

(2) The terms of office of the nominated and elected members of any such first Bar Council shall be three years from the date of the first meeting of the Council.

6. (1) Rules, consistent with this Act, may be made to provide for the following matters, namely:—

Power to make rules regarding constitution and procedure of Bar Councils.

- (a) the manner in which elections of members of the Bar Council shall be held; the method of determining, in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 4, the candidates who shall be declared to have been elected; the manner in which the result of elections shall be published; and the manner in which and the authority by which doubts and disputes as to the validity of an election shall be finally decided;
- (b) the terms of office of nominated and elected members of the Council;
- (c) the filling of casual vacancies in the Council;
- (d) the convening of meetings of the Council, and the quorum necessary for the transaction of business thereat;

(e) the

## Indian Bar Councils.

[ACT XXX

- (e) the manner of election and the respective terms of office of the Chairman, in cases where the Chairman is to be elected, and of the Vice-Chairman; and
- (f) any matter incidental or ancillary to any of the foregoing matters.

(2) The first rules under this section shall be made by the High Court, but the Bar Council may thereafter, with the previous sanction of the High Court, add to, amend or rescind any rules so made.

(3) No election of a member or members to the Council shall be called in question on the ground that due notice thereof has not been given to any person entitled to vote thereat, if notice of the date fixed for the election has, not less than thirty days before that date, been published in the local official Gazette of the province, or of each province, as the case may be, in which the High Court exercises jurisdiction.

(4) Rules made under clause (b) of sub-section (1) may provide for the retirement of members from office by rotation and for the manner in which the order of such retirement shall be determined.

Power of Bar Councils to make bye-laws.

7. The Bar Council may make bye-laws consistent with this Act and any rules made thereunder to provide for any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the appointment of such ministerial officers and servants as the Bar Council may deem necessary, and the pay and allowances and other conditions of service of such officers and servants; and
- (b) the appointment and constitution of Committees of the Council, the procedure of such Committees, and the determination of the powers or duties of the Council which may be delegated to such Committees.

### *Admission and enrolment of advocates.*

8. (1) No person shall be entitled as of right to practise in any High Court, unless his name is entered in the roll of the advocates of the High Court maintained under this Act:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to any attorney of the High Court.

(2) The

admission of advocates.

# ACT No. XIII of 1927.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 9th  
September, 1927.)

## An Act to amend the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926, for certain purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926, for the purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Bar Councils (Amendment) Act, 1927. Short title.

2. In section 8 of the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), sub-sections (3), (4) and (5) shall be renumbered as sub-sections (5), (6) and (7), respectively, and after sub-section (2) the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“(3) Entries in the roll shall be made in the order of seniority, and such seniority shall be determined as follows, namely:—

(a) all such persons as are referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (2) shall be entered first in the order in which they were respectively entitled to seniority *inter se* immediately before the date on which this section comes into force in respect of the High Court; and

(b) the seniority of any other person admitted to be an advocate of the High Court under this Act after that date shall be determined by the date of his admission or, if he is a barrister, by the date of his admission or the date on which he was called to the Bar, whichever date is earlier:

Provided that, for the purposes of clause (b), the seniority of a person who before his admission to be an ad-

vocate

]

Price 1 anna or 1½d.]

(e) the charging of fees payable to the Bar Council in respect of enrolment.

(3) Rules made under this section shall provide that no woman shall be disqualified for admission to be an advocate by reason only of her sex.

(4) Nothing in this section or in any other provision of this Act shall be deemed to limit or in any way affect the powers of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal and at Bombay to prescribe the qualifications to be possessed by persons applying to practise in those High Courts respectively in the exercise of their original jurisdiction or the powers of those High Courts to grant or refuse, as they think fit, any such application. *or to prescribe the conditions under which such persons shall be entitled to practise*  
*Misconduct. or plead: (XIII 727)*

Punishment of  
advocate for  
misconduct.

10. (1) The High Court may, in the manner hereinafter provided, reprimand, suspend or remove from practice any advocate of the High Court whom it finds guilty of professional or other misconduct.

(2) Upon receipt of a complaint made to it by any Court or by the Bar Council or by any other person that any such advocate has been guilty of misconduct, the High Court shall, if it does not summarily reject the complaint, refer the case for inquiry either to the Bar Council or, after consultation with the Bar Council, to the Court of a District Judge (hereinafter referred to as a District Court) and may of its own motion so refer any case in which it has otherwise reason to believe that any such advocate has been so guilty.

Tribunal of Bar  
Council

11. (1) Where any case is referred for inquiry to the Bar Council under section 10, the case shall be inquired into by a Committee of the Bar Council (hereinafter referred to as the Tribunal).

(2) The Tribunal shall consist of not less than three and not more than five members of the Bar Council appointed for the purpose of the inquiry by the Chief Justice or Chief Judge of the High Court, and one of the members so appointed shall be appointed to be the President of the Tribunal.

Procedure in  
1917/18

12. (1) The High Court shall make rules to prescribe the procedure to be followed by Tribunals and by District Courts, respectively, in the conduct of inquiries referred under section 10.

(2) The

(2) The finding of a Tribunal on an inquiry referred to the Bar Council under section 10 shall be forwarded to the High Court through the Bar Council, and the finding of a District Court on such an inquiry shall be forwarded direct to the High Court which shall cause a copy thereof to be sent to the Bar Council.

(3) On receipt of the finding, the High Court shall fix a date for the hearing of the case and shall cause notice of the day so fixed to be given to the advocate concerned and to the Bar Council and to the Advocate-General, and shall afford the advocate concerned and the Bar Council and the Advocate-General an opportunity of being heard before orders are passed in the case.

(4) The High Court may thereafter either pass such final orders in the case as it thinks fit or refer it back for further inquiry to the Tribunal through the Bar Council or to the District Court, as the case may be, and, upon receipt of the finding after such further inquiry, deal with the case in the manner provided in sub-section (3) and pass final orders thereon.

(5) In passing final orders the High Court may pass such order as regards the payment of the costs of the inquiry and of the hearing in the High Court as it thinks fit.

(6) The High Court may, of its own motion or on application made to it in this behalf, review any order passed under sub-section (4) or sub-section (5) and maintain, vary or rescind the same, as it thinks fit.

(7) When any advocate is reprimanded or suspended under this Act, a record of the punishment shall be entered against his name in the roll of advocates of the High Court, and when an advocate is removed from practice his name shall forthwith be struck off the roll; and the certificate of any advocate so suspended or removed shall be recalled.

13. (1) For the purposes of any such inquiry as aforesaid, a Tribunal or a District Court shall have the same powers as are vested in a Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in respect of the following matters, namely:—

*Powers of the  
Tribunal and  
Courts in  
inquiries.*

- (a) enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him upon oath,
- (b) compelling the production of documents, and
- (c) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses;

Provided



Provided that the Tribunal shall not have power to require the attendance of the presiding officer of any Court save with the previous sanction of the High Court or, in the case of an officer of a Criminal or Revenue Court, of the Local Government.

(2) Every such inquiry shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code; and a Tribunal shall be deemed to be a Civil Court for the purposes of sections 480, 482 and 485 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

XLV of 1950.  
V of 1898.]

(3) For the purpose of enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him upon oath or of compelling the production of documents or of issuing commissions—

(a) the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Tribunal shall be those of the jurisdiction of the High Court by which the Tribunal has been constituted; and

(b) a Tribunal may send to any Civil Court having jurisdiction in the place where the Tribunal is sitting any summons or other process for the attendance of a witness or the production of a document required by the Tribunal, or any commission which it desires to issue, and the Civil Court shall serve such process or issue such commission, as the case may be, and may enforce any such process as if it were a process for attendance or production before itself.

(4) Proceedings before a Tribunal or a District Court in any such inquiry shall be deemed to be civil proceedings for the purposes of section 132 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and the provisions of that section shall apply accordingly.

### Miscellaneous.

14. (1) An advocate shall be entitled as of right to practise—

(a) subject to the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 9, in the High Court of which he is an advocate, and

(b) save as otherwise provided by sub-section (2) or by or under any other law for the time being in force in any other Court in British India and before any other

other Tribunal or person legally authorised to take evidence, and

- (c) before any other authority or person before whom such advocate is by or under the law for the time being in force entitled to practise.

of 1897.

(2) Where rules have been made by any High Court within the meaning of clause (24) of section 3 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, or in the case of a High Court for which a Bar Council has been constituted under this Act, by such Bar Council under section 15, regulating the conditions subject to which advocates of other High Courts may be permitted to practise in the High Court, such advocates shall not be entitled to practise therein otherwise than subject to such conditions.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to limit or in any way affect the power of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal or of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to make rules determining the persons who shall be entitled respectively to plead and to act in the High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.

15. A Bar Council may, with the previous sanction of the High Court for which it is constituted, make rules consistent with this Act to provide for and regulate any of the following matters, namely:—

General power  
of Bar Councils  
to make rules.

- (a) the rights and duties of the advocates of the High Court and their discipline and professional conduct;
- (b) the conditions subject to which advocates of other High Courts may be permitted to practise in the High Court;
- (c) the giving of facilities for legal education and training and the holding and conduct of examinations by the Bar Council;
- (d) the charging of fees payable to the Bar Council in respect of the enjoyment of educational facilities provided, or of the right to appear at examinations held, by the Bar Council;
- (e) the investment and management of the funds of the Bar Council; and
- (f) any other matter in respect of which the High Court may require rules to be made under this section.

16. The

Power to fix  
fees payable  
as costs

16. The High Court shall make rules for fixing and regulating by taxation or otherwise the fees payable as costs by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's advocate upon all proceedings in the High Court or in any Court subordinate thereto.

Indemnity  
against legal  
proceedings

17. No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against a Bar Council or any Committee, Tribunal or member of a Bar Council for any act in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of the provisions of this Act or of any rule made thereunder.

Publishing of  
rules

18. All rules made under this Act shall be published in the local official Gazette of the province, or of each province, as the case may be, in which the High Court by which or with whose sanction the rules are made exercises jurisdiction.

Amendment of  
enactments,  
etc.

19. (1) When sections 8 to 16 come into force in respect of any High Court, any enactment mentioned in the first column of the Schedule which is in force in any province in which the High Court exercises jurisdiction shall, for the purpose of its application to that province, be amended to the extent and in the manner specified in the second column of the Schedule.

(2) When sections 8 to 16 come into force in respect of any High Court of Judicature established by Letters Patent, this Act shall have effect in respect of such Court notwithstanding anything contained in such Letters Patent, and such Letters Patent shall, in so far as they are inconsistent with this Act or any rules made thereunder, be deemed to have been repealed.

(3) When sections 8 to 16 come into force in respect of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, the Bombay Pleaders' Act, 1920, except section 7 thereof, shall cease to apply to or in respect of any person enrolled as an advocate of the High Court under this Act, and nothing in that Act shall be deemed to authorise the admission or enrolment of any person as a vakil or pleader of the High Court.

Bomb. Act  
XVII of 1920.

(4) When this Act has come into force in respect of any High Court, any provision of any other enactment or any order, scheme, rule, form or bye-law made thereunder, which was before that date applicable to advocates, vakils or pleaders entitled to practise in such High Court shall, unless such a construction is repugnant to the context or to any provision made by or under this Act, be construed as applying to advocates of the High Court enrolled under this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

## THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 19.)

## AMENDMENT OF ENACTMENTS.

Enactments amended.	Extent and manner of amendment.
The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879.	<p>(1) In section 4, after the words "with the permission of the Court" the words "and for the purpose of the exercise of the powers conferred on the Councils by section 30 of the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926," shall be inserted.</p> <p>(2) In section 6, clause (a) and (b) after the words "in force" shall be inserted.</p> <p>(3) To section 39 the following words and figures shall be added, namely :—  "and, except as provided by section 36, nothing in this Act applies to persons enrolled as advocates of any High Court under the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926."</p> <p>(4) In section 41, sub-section (1), after the words "Royal Charter" the words and figures "in respect of which the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926, is not in force" shall be inserted.</p>
The Indian Stamp Act, 1899.	In Article 30 of the First Schedule after the words "High Court," where they first occur, the words and figures "under the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926, or" shall be inserted.
The Bengal Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1922.	In Article 30 of Schedule 1A, after the words "High Court," where they first occur, the words and figures "under the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926, or" shall be inserted.
The Indian Stamp (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1922.	In Article 30 of Schedule 1A, after the words "High Court," where they first occur, the words and figures "under the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926, or" shall be inserted.
The Assam Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1922.	In Article 30 of Schedule 1A, after the words "High Court," where they first occur, the words and figures "under the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926, or" shall be inserted.



# ACT No. III OF 1927

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 8th March, 1927.)

**An Act to provide for the continuance of the protection of the steel industry in British India.**

**W**HEREAS it is expedient, in pursuance of the policy of discriminating protection of industries in British India with due regard to the well-being of the community, that increased import duties should continue to be levied on certain iron and steel articles for the purpose of fostering and developing the steel industry in British India, and that the rates of the duties leviable in the application of that policy should be fixed for a period of seven years from the 1st day of April, 1927; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1927. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on the 1st day of April, 1927.

2. (1) For sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, the following sub-sections shall be substituted, Amendment of section 3, Act VIII of 1894. namely:—

“(4) If the Governor General in Council is satisfied, after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, that articles of British manufacture chargeable with duty under Part VII of the Second Schedule are being imported into British India at such a price as is likely to render ineffective the protection intended to be afforded by such duty to similar articles manufactured in India, he may, by notification in the Gazette

Gazette

Price 1 anna or 1½d.

Gazette of India, increase such duty to such extent as he thinks necessary.

- (5) If the Governor General in Council is satisfied, after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, that articles not of British manufacture chargeable under Part VII of the Second Schedule with a higher duty than similar articles of British manufacture are being imported into British India from any place outside India at such a price as is likely to render ineffective or excessive the protection intended to be afforded by such duty to similar articles manufactured in India, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, increase or reduce such duty to such extent as he thinks necessary either generally or in respect of such articles when imported from or manufactured in any country or countries specified in the notification:

Provided that the duty leviable on any such article shall in no case be less than the duty leviable on a like article of British manufacture.

- (6) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribe the conditions subject to which articles shall be deemed to be of British manufacture for the purposes of this section and of the Second Schedule."

(2) In the Second Schedule to the same Act there shall be made the amendments specified in the Schedule to this Act.

(3) The amendments made by this section other than those made in Parts I and II of the Second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, shall have effect only up to the 31st day of ~~VIII~~ 1894: March, 1934.

3. The Governor General in Council shall, not later than the 31st day of March, 1934, cause to be made, by such persons as he may appoint in this behalf, an inquiry as to the extent, if any, to which it is necessary to continue the protection of the steel industry in British India and as to the manner in which any protection found necessary should be conferred.

4. The Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1924, is hereby ~~repealed~~. XIV of 1924.

THE SCHEDULE.

11-6-711 427

### THE SCHEDULE.

AMENDMENTS TO BE MADE IN SCHEDULE II OF THE INDIAN TARIFF  
Act, 1894.

(See section 2.)

1. In Part I after item No. 20 the following item shall be inserted, namely :—

"20A Zinc, unwrought, including cakes, ingots, tiles (other than boiler tiles), hard or soft slabs and plates, dust, dross and ashes: and broken zinc."

2. In Part II—

(a) in the heading, after the words "liable to" the word "non-protective" shall be inserted; and

(b) after item No. 39 the following heading and item shall be inserted, namely:—

" METALS.

394	TIN, block	Ton	Rs. 250 "
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3. For items Nos. 60, 61 and 62 and the heading thereto the following shall be substituted, namely:—

**"METALS—IRON AND STEEL.**

60 Iron alloys.  
Iron angle, channel and tee not otherwise specified (*see*  
No 143).  
Iron bar and rod not otherwise specified (*see* No 144)  
Iron pig.  
Iron rice bowls.

61 Iron or Steel anchors and cables  
Iron or Steel bolts and nuts, including hook-bolts and nuts  
for roofing.  
Iron or Steel hoops and strips.  
Iron or Steel nails, rivets and washers, all sorts, not  
otherwise specified (*see* No. 145).  
Iron or Steel pipes and tubes; also fittings therefor, that  
is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges,  
plugs, valves, cocks and the like, excluding pipes, tubes  
and fittings therefor otherwise specified (*see* No. 146).  
Iron or Steel railway track material not otherwise speci-  
fied (*see* Nos. 63 and 150), including bearing plates,  
cast iron sleepers and fastenings therefor, and lever-  
boxes.  
Iron or Steel tramway track material, not otherwise speci-  
fied (*see* No. 150), including rails, fish-plates, tie-bars,  
switches, frogs and the like, of shapes and  
sizes and of materials other than steel.  
Iron castings, of shapes and circles) of steel or not, if  
not otherwise specified.

## Iron



Steel Industry (Protection).  
THE SCHEDULE—*contd.*

[ACT III]

61—*con'd.*

Iron or Steel plates and sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 146, 147, 153 and 154), whether fabricated or not.  
Iron or Steel barbed or stranded fencing-wire and wire-  
rope.  
Iron or Steel (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete.  
Iron or Steel expanded metal.

62

Steel, angle and tee if galvanized, tinned or lead-coated  
Steel (other than bars), alloy, crucible, shear, blister and tub.  
Steel (other than bars) made for springs and cutting tools  
by any process  
Steel ingots, blooms and billets, and slabs of a thickness of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches or more.  
Steel bar and rod, the following kinds—

- (a) shapes specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete, if the smallest dimension is under  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch;
- (b) all shapes and sizes, if—
  - (i) of alloy, crucible, shear, blister or tub steel, or
  - (ii) galvanized or coated with other metals, or
  - (iii) planished or polished, including bright steel shafting;
- (c) other qualities, if of any of the following shapes and sizes—
  - (i) rounds under  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch diameter,
  - (ii) squares under  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch side,
  - (iii) flats, if under 1 inch wide and not over  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick,
  - (iv) flats not under 8 inches wide and not over  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick,
  - (v) ovals, if the dimension of the major axis is not less than twice that of the minor axis,
  - (vi) all other shapes, any size."

4. For item No. 63 and the heading thereto the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK.

63

Railway materials for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, sleepers, other than iron and steel, and fastenings therefor, bearing plates, fish bolts and nuts, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, shunting-skids, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weighbridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, rail removers, scooters, trolleys, trucks, and component parts thereof; switches, crossings and the like materials made of alloy steel; also cranes, water-cranes and water-tank when imported by or under the orders of a railway company:  
Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1900, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specifically include therein.  
Provided also that nothing shall be deemed to be dutiable hereunder which is dutiable under No 51 or No 51A."

5. In

THE SCHEDULE—*contd.*

5. In item No. 87, before the word "trams" the words "CONVEYANCES not specified in No. 142, namely," shall be inserted.

6. After Part VI the following Part shall be inserted, namely:—

## "PART VII.

*Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates.*

No.	Name of Article	Rate of duty.
	CONVEYANCES.	
142	COAL TRUCKS, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel; and component parts thereof made of iron or steel—	
	(a) if of British manufacture . . .	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	(b) if not of British manufacture . . .	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL	
143	IRON angle, channel and tee—	
	(a) fabricated, all qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture . . .	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton
	(b) not fabricated, kinds other than galvanized, tinned or lead-coated and other than Crown or superior qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture . . .	Rs. 19 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 30 per ton

THE SCHEDULE—<sup>1</sup>contd.

No	Name of Article.	Rate of duty.
150— contd	<p>(b) under 30 lbs per yard, and fish-plates, spikes and tie-bars therefor—</p> <p>if of British manufacture . . .</p> <p>if not of British manufacture . . .</p> <p>B Switches and crossings and the like materials not made of alloy steel, including switches and crossings and the like materials for tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved—</p> <p>(i) for rails 30 lbs per yard and over</p> <p>(ii) for rails under 30 lbs per yard—</p> <p>of British manufacture . . .</p> <p>not of British manufacture . . .</p> <p>C Sleepers, other than cast iron, and keys and distance pieces and the like for use with such sleepers.</p>	<p>Rs. 26 per ton.</p> <p>Rs. 37 per ton.</p> <p>Rs. 14 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>, whichever is higher.</p> <p>Rs. 25 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>, whichever is higher.</p> <p>Rs. 29 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>, whichever is higher, plus Rs. 12 per ton</p> <p>Rs. 10 per ton or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>, whichever is higher.</p>
151	<p>STEEL, angle and tee, not otherwise specified (see No. 62) and beam, channel, zed, trough and piling—</p> <p>(a) fabricated—</p> <p>(i) of British manufacture . . .</p> <p>(ii) not of British manufacture . . .</p> <p>(b) not fabricated—</p> <p>(i) of British manufacture . . .</p> <p>(ii) not of British manufacture . . .</p>	<p>Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>, whichever is higher.</p> <p>Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>, whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton.</p> <p>Rs. 19 per ton.</p> <p>Rs. 30 per ton.</p>
152	<p>STEEL, bar and rod, not otherwise specified (see No. 62)—</p> <p>(i) of British manufacture . . .</p> <p>(ii) not of British manufacture . . .</p>	<p>Rs. 26 per ton</p> <p>Rs. 37 per ton</p>

## THE SCHEDULE—concl'd.

No.	Name of Article	Rate of duty.
153	SHEET-PIPING, in coils or cut into lengths, of the following description— <p>ers. hardware (see No. 50) or any of the articles specified in Nos 51, 51A, 64 or 87—</p> <p>(i) of British manufacture . . .</p> <p>(ii) not of British manufacture . . .</p>	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton.
154	STEEL, tinplates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers and cuttings of such plates, sheets or taggers	Rs. 43 per ton."

17 of 1

MGIPC-L-1-2-10-11-12

# ACT No. V OF 1927.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

*(Received the assent of the Governor General on the  
30th March, 1927.)*

An Act to fix the duty on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, certain parts of British India, to fix maximum rates of postage under the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, and the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, and to fix rates of income-tax.

WHEREAS it is expedient to fix the duty on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, certain parts of British India, to fix maximum rates of postage under the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, and the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, and to fix rates of income-tax; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Finance Act, 1927.

*Short title,  
extent and  
duration.*

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

(3) Sections 2 and 3 shall remain in force only up to the 31st day of March, 1928.

2. The provisions of section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, shall, in so far as they enable the Governor General in Council to impose by rule made under that section a duty on salt manufactured in, or imported into, any part of British India other than Burma and Aden, be construed as if, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1927, they imposed such duty at the rate of one rupee and four annas per maund of eighty-two and two-sevenths pounds avoirdupois of salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, any such part, and such duty shall, for all the purposes of the said Act, be deemed to have been imposed by rule made under that section.

*Fixation of  
salt duty.*

3. With effect from the 1st day of April, 1927, the schedule contained in the First Schedule to this Act shall be inserted

*Postal rates*

inserted in the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, as the First Schedule to that Act. VI of 1898.

Amendment of  
Act VIII of  
1894

4. With effect from the 1st day of March, 1927, the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, VIII of 1894, namely:—

(1) In the Second Schedule to that Act there shall be made the amendments specified in Part I of the Second Schedule to this Act.

(2) In the Third Schedule to that Act there shall be made the amendment specified in Part II of the Second Schedule to this Act.

Amendment of  
Act II of 1899

5. With effect from the 1st day of July, 1927, the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, II of 1899, namely:—

(1) In section 3—

(a) in clause (b), the word “cheque” shall be omitted, and after the words “bill of exchange” the words “payable otherwise than on demand” shall be inserted; and

(b) in clause (c), the word “cheque” shall be omitted.

(2) In clause (b) of section 11, the word “cheques” shall be omitted.

(3) In sub-section (1) of section 18, the word “cheque” shall be omitted.

(4) In section 19, after the words “bill of exchange”, where they first occur, the words “payable otherwise than on demand” shall be inserted, and the word “cheque”, in both places where it occurs, shall be omitted.

(5) In section 47, for the words “promissory note or cheque” the words “or promissory note” shall be substituted, and for the words “note or cheque”, wherever they occur thereafter, the words “or note” shall be substituted.

(6) In clause (c) of section 49,—

(a) the word “cheques” shall be omitted, and after the words “bills of exchange” the words “payable otherwise than on demand” shall be inserted;

(b) the words “or cheque”, wherever they occur, shall be omitted;

(c) the

(c) the word "cheque", wherever it occurs elsewhere, shall be omitted; and

(d) for the words "any bill of exchange", where they occur for the first time in sub-clauses (1) and (3), the words "any such bill of exchange" shall be substituted.

(7) In clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 62, the word "cheque" shall be omitted, and after the words "bill of exchange" the words "payable otherwise than on demand" shall be inserted.

(8) In section 67, after the words "bill of exchange" the words "payable otherwise than on demand" shall be inserted.

(9) In article No. 13 of Schedule I, the word, figure and brackets "and (3)" shall be omitted, and the letter, brackets and words "(a) where payable on demand", together with the entry "one anna" in the second column against those words, shall be omitted.

(10) Article No. 21 of Schedule I shall be omitted.

of 1923 6. In sub-section (7) of section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, for the figures "1927" the figures "1928" shall be substituted. Amendment of Act X of 1923

7. (1) Income-tax for the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1927, shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the Third Schedule. Income-tax and super-tax.

of 1923. (2) The rates of super-tax for the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1927, shall, for the purposes of section 55 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, be those specified in Part II of the Third Schedule.

of 1922. (3) For the purposes of the Third Schedule, "total income" means total income as determined, for the purposes of income-tax or super-tax, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.

## SCHEDULE I.



SCHEDULE I.

Schedule to be inserted in the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

[See section 3.]

“ THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

[See section 7.]

*Letters*

For a weight not exceeding two and a half tolas . . . . .	One anna
For every two and a half tolas, or fraction thereof, exceeding two and a half tolas .	One anna

*Postcards.*

Single . . . . .	Half an anna
Reply . . . . .	One anna.

*Book, Pattern and Sample Packets.*

For every five tolas or fraction thereof .	Half an anna
--	--------------

*Registered Newspapers.*

For a weight not exceeding eight tolas .	Quarter of an anna
For a weight exceeding eight tolas and not exceeding twenty tolas . . . . .	Half an anna.
For every twenty tolas, or fraction thereof, exceeding twenty tolas . . . . .	Half an anna

*Parcels.*

For a weight not exceeding twenty tolas .	Two annas.
For a weight exceeding twenty tolas and not exceeding forty tolas . . . . .	Four annas
For every forty tolas, or fraction thereof, exceeding forty tolas . . . . .	Four annas "

SCHEDULE II.

[See section 4.]

PART I.

*Amendments to the Second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.*

(1) (a) For Item No. 10-A, the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—

“10-A | *RUSSIA STIMPS*, rubber seeds and raw rubber.”

(b) In

(b) In Item No. 76, for the words "excluding oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India (*see* No. 6) " the words " not otherwise specified " shall be substituted.

(2) For Item No. 36 the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—

"36   TOBACCO, unmanufactured . . .	Pound	Rs. A. 1 8 "
-------------------------------------	-------	-----------------

(3) (a) After Item No. 42 the following heading and Item shall be inserted, namely:—

#### "CARRIAGES AND CARTS

42-A	MOTOR CARS, motor cycles, and motor scooters, and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as motor vehicles.	Ad valorem.	20 per cent."
	THIS ITEM OR IN NO 07 SHALL BE ADAPTED AT THE RATE OF DUTY SPECIFIED FOR EACH ARTICLE.		

(b) In Item No. 87, for the figures " 127 " the figures and letter " 42-A " shall be substituted.

(c) In Item No. 115, for the words and figures " Nos. 53 and 139 " the word and figures " No. 53 " shall be substituted.

(d) Items Nos. 127 and 139 shall be omitted.

### PART II.

#### *Amendment to the Third Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.*

Item No. 5 and the heading thereto shall be omitted.

### SCHEDULE III.

[*See section 7.*]

#### PART I.

##### *Rates of Income-tax.*

A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company—	Rate
(1) When the total income is less than Rs. 2,000 . . . . .	Nil.
(2) When the total income is Rs. 2,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 5,000 . . . . .	Five pias in the rupee.
(3) When . . . . .	5

	Rate.
(3) When the total income is Rs. 5,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 10,000 . . . . .	Six pies in the rupee.
(4) When the total income is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 20,000 . . . . .	Nine pies in the rupee.
(5) When the total income is Rs. 20,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 30,000 . . . . .	One anna in the rupee
(6) When the total income is Rs. 30,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 40,000 . . . . .	One anna and three pies in the rupee.
(7) When the total income is Rs. 40,000 or upwards . . . . .	One anna and six pies in the rupee.
B In the case of every company and registered firm, whatever its total income .	One anna and six pies in the rupee.

## PART II.

### Rates of Super-tax.

In respect of the excess over fifty thousand rupees of total income —	Rate.
(1) in the case of every company . . . . .	One anna in the rupee
(2) (a) in the case of every Hindu undivided family—	
(i) in respect of the first twenty-five thousand rupees of the excess . . . . .	Nil.
(ii) for every rupee of the next twenty-five thousand rupees of such excess . . . . .	One anna in the rupee
(b) in the case of every individual, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company, for every rupee of the first fifty thousand rupees of such excess . . . . .	One anna in the rupee
(c) in the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company—	
(i) for every rupee of the second fifty thousand rupees of such excess . . . . .	One and a half annas in the rupee.
(ii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess . . . . .	Two annas in the rupee.
(iii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess . . . . .	Two and a half annas in the rupee
(iv) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess . . . . .	Three annas in the rupee. (e) for

	Rate.
(v) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess .	Three and a half annas in the rupee
(vi) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess .	Four annas in the rupee.
(vii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess .	Four and a half annas in the rupee
(viii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess .	Five annas in the rupee.
(ix) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess .	Five and a half annas in the rupee.
(x) for every rupee of the remainder of the excess .	Six annas in the rupee.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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THE INDIAN FOREST  
ACT, 1927  
(ACT XVI OF 1927)

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*Indian Forest.*

SECTIONS.

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## THE SCHEDULE.



# ACT No. XVI OF 1927.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

*(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 21st  
September, 1927.)*

An Act to consolidate the law relating to forests, the transit of forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber and other forest-produce.

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to consolidate the law relating to forests, the transit of forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber and other forest-produce; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

## CHAPTER I.

### PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Forest Act, 1927. Short title and extent.

(2) It extends to Bombay, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the North-West Frontier Province (except the District of Hazara).

(3) The Local Government of any other province may, by notification in the local official Gazette, extend this Act to the whole or any specified part of the province.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,— Interpretation clause.

(1) "cattle" includes elephants, camels, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids.

(2) "Forest-officer" means any person whom the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government or any officer empowered by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government in this behalf, may appoint to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act or to do anything required by this Act or any rule made thereunder to be done by a Forest-officer;

(3) "forest-offence" means an offence punishable under this Act or under any rule made thereunder;

(4) "forest

## (Chapter I.—Preliminary. Chapter II.—Of Reserved Forests.)

(4) "forest-produce" includes—

(a) the following whether found in, or brought from, a forest or not, that is to say:—

timber, charcoal, caoutchouc, catechu, wood-oil, resin, natural varnish, bark, lac, mahua flowers, mahua seeds and myrabolams, and

(b) the following when found in, or brought from, a forest, that is to say:—

(i) trees and leaves, flowers and fruits, and all other parts or produce not hereinbefore mentioned, of trees,

(ii) plants not being trees (including grass, creepers, reeds and moss), and all parts or produce of such plants,

(iii) wild animals and skins, tusks, horns, bones, silk, cocoons, honey, and wax, and all other parts of produce of animals, and

(iv) peat, surface soil, rock, and minerals (including limestone, laterite, mineral oils, and all products of mines or quarries);

(5) "river" includes any stream, canal, creek or other channels, natural or artificial;

(6) "timber" includes trees when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood whether cut up or fashioned or hollowed out for any purpose or not; and

(7) "tree" includes palms, bamboos, stumps, brush-wood and canes.

## CHAPTER II.

## OF RESERVED FORESTS.

3. The Local Government may constitute any forest-land or waste-land which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, a reserved forest in the manner hereinafter provided.

4. (1) Whenever

## (Chapter II.—Of Reserved Forests.)

4. (1) Whenever it has been decided to constitute any land a reserved forest, the Local Government shall issue a notification in the local official Gazette—

Notification  
by Local  
Government

- (a) declaring that it has been decided to constitute such land a reserved forest;
- (b) specifying, as nearly as possible, the situation and limits of such land, and
- (c) appointing an officer (hereinafter called "the Forest Settlement-officer") to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over any land comprised within such limits, or in or over any forest-produce, and to deal with the same as provided in this Chapter.

*Explanation.*—For the purpose of clause (b), it shall be sufficient to describe the limits of the forest by roads, rivers, ridges or other well-known or readily intelligible boundaries.

(2) The officer appointed under clause (c) of sub-section (1) shall ordinarily be a person not holding any forest-office except that of Forest Settlement-officer.

(3) Nothing in this section shall prevent the Local Government from appointing any number of officers not exceeding three, not more than one of whom shall be a person holding any forest-office except as aforesaid, to perform the duties of a Forest Settlement-officer under this Act.

5. After the issue of a notification under section 4, no right shall be acquired in or over the land comprised in such notification, except by succession or under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by or on behalf of Government or some person in whom such right was vested when the notification was issued; and no fresh clearings for cultivation or for any other purpose shall be made in such land except in accordance with such rules as may be made by the Local Government in this behalf.

Bar of accq  
of forest-ri

6. When a notification has been issued under section 4, the Forest Settlement-officer shall publish in the local vernacular in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the land comprised therein, a proclamation—

Proclamation  
by Forest  
Settlement-  
officer.

- (a) specifying, as nearly as possible, the situation and limits of the proposed forest;

(b) explaining



(Chapter II.—Of Reserved Forests.)

- (b) explaining the consequences which, as hereinafter provided, will ensue on the reservation of such forest; and
- (c) fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any right mentioned in section 4 or section 5 within such period either to present to the Forest Settlement-officer a written notice specifying or to appear before him and state, the nature of such right and the amount and particulars of the compensation (if any) claimed in respect thereof.

Inquiry by  
Forest Settlement-officer.

7. The Forest Settlement-officer shall take down in writing all statements made under section 6, and shall at some convenient place inquire into all claims duly preferred under that section, and the existence of any rights mentioned in section 4 or section 5 and not claimed under section 6 so far as the same may be ascertainable from the records of Government and the evidence of any persons likely to be acquainted with the same.

Powers of  
Forest Settlement-officer.

8. For the purpose of such inquiry, the Forest Settlement-officer may exercise the following powers, that is to say:—

- (a) power to enter, by himself or any officer authorised by him for the purpose, upon any land, and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same; and
- (b) the powers of a Civil Court in the trial of suits.

Exinction of  
rights.

9. Rights in respect of which no claim has been preferred under section 6, and of the existence of which no knowledge has been acquired by inquiry under section 7, shall be extinguished, unless, before the notification under section 20 is published, the person claiming them satisfies the Forest Settlement-officer that he had sufficient cause for not preferring such claim within the period fixed under section 6.

Treatment of  
claims relating to  
practice of  
shifting  
cultivation.

10. (1) In the case of a claim relating to the practice of shifting cultivation, the Forest Settlement-officer shall record a statement setting forth the particulars of the claim and of any

*(Chapter II.—Of Reserved Forests.)*

any local rule or order under which the practice is allowed or regulated, and submit the statement to the Local Government, together with his opinion as to whether the practice should be permitted or prohibited wholly or in part.

(2) On receipt of the statement and opinion, the Local Government may make an order permitting or prohibiting the practice wholly or in part.

(3) If such practice is permitted wholly or in part, the Forest Settlement-officer may arrange for its exercise—

(a) by altering the limits of the land under settlement so as to exclude land of sufficient extent, of a suitable kind, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of the claimants, or

(b) by causing certain portions of the land under settlement to be separately demarcated, and giving permission to the claimants to practice shifting cultivation therein under such conditions as he may prescribe.

(4) All arrangements made under sub-section (3) shall be subject to the previous sanction of the Local Government.

(5) The practice of shifting cultivation shall in all cases be deemed a privilege subject to control, restriction and abolition by the Local Government.

11. (1) In the case of a claim to a right in or over any land, other than a right-of-way or right of pasture, or a right to forest-produce or a water-course, the Forest Settlement-officer shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part.

Power to acquire land over which right is claimed.

(2) If such claim is admitted in whole or in part, the Forest Settlement-officer shall either—

(i) exclude such land from the limits of the proposed forest; or

(ii) come to an agreement with the owner thereof for the surrender of his rights; or

(iii) proceed to acquire such land in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

(3) For

(Chapter II.—Of Reserved Forests.)

(3) For the purpose of so acquiring such land—

- (a) the Forest Settlement-officer shall be deemed to be a Collector proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894;
- (b) the claimant shall be deemed to be a person interested and appearing before him in pursuance of a notice given under section 9 of that Act;
- (c) the provisions of the preceding sections of that Act shall be deemed to have been complied with; and
- (d) The Collector, with the consent of the claimant, or the Court, with the consent of both parties, may award compensation in land, or partly in land and partly in money.

Order on claims to rights of pasture or to forest-produce.

12. In the case of a claim to rights of pasture or to forest-produce, the Forest Settlement-officer shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part.

Record to be made by Forest Settlement-officer.

13. The Forest Settlement-officer, when passing any order under section 12, shall record, so far as may be practicable,—

- (a) the name, father's name, caste, residence and occupation of the person claiming the right; and
- (b) the designation, position and area of all fields or groups of fields (if any), and the designation and position of all buildings (if any) in respect of which the exercise of such rights is claimed.

Record where the claim is admitted.

14. If the Forest Settlement-officer admits in whole or in part any claim under section 12, he shall also record the extent to which the claim is so admitted, specifying the number and description of the cattle which the claimant is from time to time entitled to graze in the forest, the season during which such pasture is permitted, the quantity of timber and other forest-produce which he is from time to time authorised to take or receive, and such other particulars as the case may require. He shall also record whether the timber or other forest-produce obtained by the exercise of the rights claimed may be sold or bartered.

15. (1) After

## (Chapter II.—Of Reserved Forests.)

15. (1) After making such record the Forest Settlement-officer shall, to the best of his ability, and having due regard to the maintenance of the reserved forest in respect of which the claim is made, pass such orders as will ensure the continued exercise of the rights so admitted. Exercise of rights admitted.

(2) For this purpose the Forest Settlement-officer may—

- (a) set out some other forest-tract of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient, for the purposes of such claimants, and record an order conferring upon them a right of pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be) to the extent so admitted; or
- (b) so alter the limits of the proposed forest as to exclude forest-land of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient, for the purposes of the claimants; or
- (c) record an order, continuing to such claimants a right of pasture or to forest-produce, as the case may be, to the extent so admitted, at such seasons, within such portions of the proposed forest, and under such rules, as may be made in this behalf by the Local Government.

16. In case the Forest Settlement-officer finds it impossible, having due regard to the maintenance of the reserved forest, to make such settlement under section 15 as shall ensure the continued exercise of the said rights to the extent so admitted, he shall, subject to such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf, commute such rights, by the payment to such persons of a sum of money in lieu thereof, or by the grant of land, or in such other manner as he thinks fit. Commutation of rights.

17. Any person who has made a claim under this Act, or any Forest-officer or other person generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may, within three months from the date of the order passed on such claim by the Forest Settlement-officer under section 11, section 12, section 15 or section 16, present an appeal from such order to such officer of the Revenue Department, of rank not lower than that of a Collector, as the Local Government may, by notification Appeal from order passed under section 11, section 12, section 15 or section 16.

(Chapter II.—Of Reserved Forests.).

notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to hear appeals from such orders:

Provided that the Local Government may establish a Court (hereinafter called the Forest Court) composed of three persons to be appointed by the Local Government, and, when the Forest Court has been so established, all such appeals shall be presented to it.

Appeal under  
section 17

18. (1) Every appeal under section 17 shall be made by petition in writing, and may be delivered to the Forest Settlement-officer, who shall forward it without delay to the authority competent to hear the same.

(2) If the appeal be to an officer appointed under section 17, it shall be heard in the manner prescribed for the time being for the hearing of appeals in matters relating to land-revenue.

(3) If the appeal be to the Forest Court, the Court shall fix a day and a convenient place in the neighbourhood of the proposed forest for hearing the appeal, and shall give notice thereof to the parties, and shall hear such appeal accordingly.

(4) The order passed on the appeal by such officer or Court, or by the majority of the members of such Court, as the case may be, shall, subject only to revision by the Local Government, be final.

Pleaders

19. The Local Government, or any person who has made a claim under this Act, may appoint any person to appear, plead and act on its or his behalf before the Forest Settlement-officer, or the appellate officer or Court, in the course of any inquiry or appeal under this Act.

Notification  
declaring  
forest reserved.

By:—

20. (1) When the following events have occurred, name-

(a) the period fixed under section 6 for preferring claims has elapsed, and all claims, if any, made under that section or section 9 have been disposed of by the Forest Settlement-officer;

(b) if any such claims have been made, the period limited by section 17 for appealing from the order passed on such claims has elapsed, and all appeals (if

## (Chapter II.—Of Reserved Forests.)

(if any) presented within such period have been disposed of by the appellate officer or Court; and

- (c) all lands (if any) to be included in the proposed forest, which the Forest Settlement-officer has, under section 11, elected to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, have become vested in the Government under section 16 of that Act,

1894.

the Local Government shall publish a notification in the local official Gazette, specifying definitely, according to boundary-marks erected or otherwise, the limits of the forest which is to be reserved, and declaring the same to be reserved from a date fixed by the notification.

(2) From the date so fixed such forest shall be deemed to be a reserved forest.

21. The Forest-officer shall, before the date fixed by such notification, cause a translation thereof into the local vernacular to be published in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest.

Publication of translation of such notification in neighbourhood of forest.

22. The Local Government may, within five years from the publication of any notification under section 20, revise any arrangement made under section 15 or section 18, and may for this purpose rescind or modify any order made under section 15 or section 18, and direct that any one of the proceedings specified in section 15 be taken in lieu of any other of such proceedings, or that the rights admitted under section 12 be commuted under section 16.

Power to revise arrangement made under section 15 or section 18.

23. No right of any description shall be acquired in or over a reserved forest except by succession or under a grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of the Government or some person in whom such right was vested when the notification under section 20 was issued.

No right acquired over reserved forest, except as here provided.

24. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 23, no right continued under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 15 shall be alienated by way of grant, sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise, without the sanction of the Local Government:

Rights not to be alienated without sanction.

Provided that, when any such right is appendant to any land or house, it may be sold or otherwise alienated with such land or house.

(2) No

## (Chapter II.—Of Reserved Forests.)

(2) No timber or other forest-produce obtained in exercise of any such right shall be sold or bartered except to such extent as may have been admitted in the order recorded under section 14.

Power to  
stop ways and  
water-courses  
in reserved  
forests.

25. The Forest-officer may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government or of any officer duly authorised by it in this behalf, stop any public or private way or water-course in a reserved forest, provided that a substitute for the way or water-course so stopped, which the Local Government deems to be reasonably convenient, already exists, or has been provided or constructed by the Forest-officer in lieu thereof.

Acts prohibited  
in such forests.

26. (1) Any person who—

- (a) makes any fresh clearing prohibited by section 5, or
- (b) sets fire to a reserved forest, or, in contravention of any rules made by the Local Government in this behalf, kindles any fire, or leaves any fire burning, in such manner as to endanger such a forest;

or who, in a reserved forest—

- (c) kindles, keeps or carries any fire except at such seasons as the Forest-officer may notify in this behalf;
- (d) trespasses or pastures cattle, or permits cattle to trespass;
- (e) causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber;
- (f) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, the same;
- (g) quarries stone, burns lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes, any forest-produce;
- (h) clears or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose;
- (i) in contravention of any rules made in this behalf by the Local Government hunts, shoots, fishes, poisons water or sets traps or snares; or
- (j) in any area in which the Elephants' Preservation Act, 1879, is not in force, kills or catches elephants in contravention of any rules so made;

shall

(Chapter II.—Of Reserved Forests. Chapter III.—Of Village Forests.)

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting Court may direct to be paid.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit—

- (a) any act done by permission in writing of the Forest-officer, or under any rule made by the Local Government; or
- (b) the exercise of any right continued under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 15, or created by grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of Government under section 23.

(3) Whenever fire is caused wilfully or by gross negligence in a reserved forest, the Local Government may (notwithstanding that any penalty has been inflicted under this section) direct that in such forest or any portion thereof the exercise of all rights of pasture or to forest-produce shall be suspended for such period as it thinks fit.

27. (1) The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that, from a date fixed by such notification, any forest or any portion thereof reserved under this Act shall cease to be a reserved forest. Power to declare forest no longer reserved.

(2) From the date so fixed, such forest or portion shall cease to be reserved; but the rights (if any) which have been extinguished therein shall not revive in consequence of such cessation.

### CHAPTER III.

#### OF VILLAGE-FORESTS.

28. (1) The Local Government may assign to any village-community the rights of Government to or over any land which has been constituted a reserved forest, and may cancel such assignment. All forests so assigned shall be called village-forests. Formation of village-forests.

(2) The



*(Chapter III.—Of Village-forests. Chapter IV.—Of Protected Forests.)*

(2) The Local Government may make rules for regulating the management of village-forests, prescribing the conditions under which the community to which any such assignment is made may be provided with timber or other forest-produce or pasture, and their duties for the protection and improvement of such forest.

(3) All the provisions of this Act relating to reserved forests shall (so far as they are not inconsistent with the rules so made) apply to village-forests.

## CHAPTER IV.

### OF PROTECTED FORESTS.

Protected  
forests

29. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare the provisions of this Chapter applicable to any forest-land or waste-land which is not included in a reserved forest, but which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled.

(2) The forest-land and waste-lands comprised in any such notification shall be called a "protected forest".

(3) No such notification shall be made unless the nature and extent of the rights of Government and of private persons in or over the forest-land or waste-land comprised therein have been inquired into and recorded at a survey or settlement, or in such other manner as the Local Government thinks sufficient. Every such record shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved:

Provided that, if, in the case of any forest-land or waste-land, the Local Government thinks that such inquiry and record are necessary, but that they will occupy such length of time as in the meantime to endanger the rights of Government, the Local Government may, pending such inquiry and record, declare such land to be a protected forest, but so as not to abridge or affect any existing rights of individuals or communities.

30. The

## (Chapter IV.—Of Protected Forests.)

30. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette,—

Power to  
issue notification  
reserving  
trees, etc

- (a) declare any trees or class of trees in a protected forest to be reserved from a date fixed by the notification;
- (b) declare that any portion of such forest specified in the notification shall be closed for such term, not exceeding thirty years, as the Local Government thinks fit, and that the rights of private persons, if any, over such portion shall be suspended during such term, provided that the remainder of such forest be sufficient, and in a locality reasonably convenient, for the due exercise of the rights suspended in the portion so closed; or
- (c) prohibit, from a date fixed as aforesaid, the quarrying of stone, or the burning of lime or charcoal, or the collection or subjection to any manufacturing process, or removal of, any forest-produce in any such forest, and the breaking up or clearing for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle or for any other purpose, of any land in any such forest.

31. The Collector shall cause a translation into the local vernacular of every notification issued under section 30 to be affixed in a conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest comprised in the notification.

Publication of  
translation of  
such notification  
in  
neighbourhood

32. The Local Government may make rules to regulate the following matters, namely:—

Power to  
make rules  
for protected  
forests. -

- (a) the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, and the collection, manufacture and removal of forest-produce, from protected forests;
- (b) the granting of licences to the inhabitants of towns and villages in the vicinity of protected forests to take trees, timber or other forest-produce for their own use, and the production and return of such licences by such persons;
- (c) the granting of licences to persons felling or removing trees or timber or other forest-produce from such forests for the purposes of trade, and the production and return of such licences by such persons;

(d) the

(Chapter IV.—Of Protected Forests.)

- (d) the payments, if any, to be made by the persons mentioned in clauses (b) and (c) for permission to cut such trees, or to collect and remove such timber or other forest-produce;
- (e) the other payments, if any, to be made by them in respect of such trees, timber and produce, and the places where such payment shall be made;
- (f) the examination of forest-produce passing out of such forests;
- (g) the clearing and breaking up of land for cultivation or other purposes in such forests;
- (h) the protection from fire of timber lying in such forests and of trees reserved under section 30;
- (i) the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle in such forests;
- (j) hunting, shooting, fishing, poisoning water and setting traps or snares in such forests, and the killing or catching of elephants in such forests in areas in which the Elephants' Preservation Act, 1879, is VI of 1879. not in force;
- (k) the protection and management of any portion of a forest closed under section 30; and
- (l) the exercise of rights referred to in section 29.

33. (1) Any person who commits any of the following offences, namely:—

- (a) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree reserved under section 30, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, any such tree;
- (b) contrary to any prohibition under section 30, quarries any stone, or burns any lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes any forest-produce;
- (c) contrary to any prohibition under section 30, breaks up or clears for cultivation or any other purpose any land in any protected forest;
- (d) sets fire to such forest, or kindles a fire without taking all reasonable precautions to prevent its spreading to

Penalties for  
acts in contra-  
vention of  
notification  
under section  
30 or of rules  
under section  
32

(Chapter IV.—Of Protected Forests. Chapter V.—Of the Control over Forests and Lands not being the Property of Government.)

to any tree reserved under section 30, whether standing, fallen or felled, or to any closed portion of such forest;

(e) leaves burning any fire kindled by him in the vicinity of any such tree or closed portion;

(f) fells any tree or drags any timber so as to damage any tree reserved as aforesaid;

(g) permits cattle to damage any such tree;

(h) infringes any rule made under section 32;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(2) Whenever fire is caused wilfully or by gross negligence in a protected forest, the Local Government may, notwithstanding that any penalty has been inflicted under this section, direct that in such forest or any portion thereof the exercise of any right of pasture or to forest-produce shall be suspended for such period as it thinks fit.

34. Nothing in this Chapter shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest-officer, or in accordance with rules made under section 32, or, except as regards any portion of a forest closed under section 30, or as regards any rights the exercise of which has been suspended under section 33, in the exercise of any right recorded under section 29.

Nothing in this Chapter to prohibit acts done in certain cases.

## CHAPTER V. -

### OF THE CONTROL OVER FORESTS AND LANDS NOT BEING THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.

35. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, regulate or prohibit in any forest or waste-land—

Protection of forests for special purposes

(a) the breaking up or clearing of land for cultivation;

(b) the pasturing of cattle; or

(c) the firing or clearing of the vegetation;

when

(Chapter V.—Of the Control over Forests and Lands not being the Property of Government.)

when such regulation or prohibition appears necessary for any of the following purposes:—

- (i) for protection against storms, winds, rolling stones, floods and avalanches;
- (ii) for the preservation of the soil on the ridges and slopes and in the valleys of hilly tracts, the prevention of landslips or of the formation of ravines and torrents, or the protection of land against erosion, or the deposit thereon of sand, stones or gravel;
- (iii) for the maintenance of a water-supply in springs, rivers and tanks;
- (iv) for the protection of roads, bridges, railways and other lines of communication;
- (v) for the preservation of the public health.

(2) The Local Government may, for any such purpose, construct at its own expense, in or upon any forest or wasteland, such work as it thinks fit.

(3) No notification shall be made under sub-section (1) nor shall any work be begun under sub-section (2), until after the issue of a notice to the owner of such forest or land calling on him to show cause, within a reasonable period to be specified in such notice, why such notification should not be made or work constructed, as the case may be, and until his objections, if any, and any evidence he may produce in support of the same, have been heard by an officer duly appointed in that behalf and have been considered by the Local Government.

Power to assume management of forests.

36. (1) In case of neglect of, or wilful disobedience to, any regulation or prohibition under section 35, or if the purposes of any work to be constructed under that section so require, the Local Government may, after notice in writing to the owner of such forest or land and after considering his objections, if any, place the same under the control of a Forest-officer, and may declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act relating to reserved forests shall apply to such forest or land.

(2) The net profits, if any, arising from the management of such forest or land shall be paid to the said owner.

87. (1) In

(Chapter V.—Of the Control over Forests and Lands not being the Property of Government. Chapter VI.—Of the Duty on Timber and other Forest-produce.)

37. (1) In any case under this Chapter in which the Local Government considers that, in lieu of placing the forest or land under the control of a Forest-officer, the same should be acquired for public purposes, the Local Government may proceed to acquire it in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

Expropriation of forests in certain cases

(2) The owner of any forest or land comprised in any notification under section 35 may, at any time not less than three or more than twelve years from the date thereof, require that such forest or land shall be acquired for public purposes, and the Local Government shall acquire such forest or land accordingly.

38. (1) The owner of any land or, if there be more than one owner thereof, the owners of shares therein amounting in the aggregate to at least two-thirds thereof may, with a view to the formation or conservation of forests thereon, represent in writing to the Collector their desire—

Protection of forests at request of owners.

- (a) that such land be managed on their behalf by the Forest-officer as a reserved or a protected forest on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon; or
- (b) that all or any of the provisions of this Act be applied to such land.

(2) In either case, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, apply to such land such provisions of this Act as it thinks suitable to the circumstances thereof and as may be desired by the applicants.

## CHAPTER VI.

### OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST-PRODUCE.

39. (1) The Local Government may levy a duty in such manner, at such places and at such rates as it may declare by notification in the local official Gazette on all timber or other forest-produce—

Power to impose duty on timber and other forest-produce.

- (a) which is produced in British India, and in respect of which the Government has any right;
- (b) which is brought from any place outside British India:

Provided

{Chapter VI.—Of the Duty on Timber and other Forest-produce. Chapter VII.—Of the Control of Timber and other Forest-produce in Transit.)

Provided that a notification directing the levy of a duty, in the case of timber and other forest-produce brought from any place outside British India which is not under the control of the Local Government, shall not be issued without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

(2) In every case in which such duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, the Local Government may fix by like notification the value on which such duty shall be assessed.

(3) All duties on timber or other forest-produce which, at the time when this Act comes into force in any territory, are levied therein under the authority of the Local Government, shall be deemed to be and to have been duly levied under the provisions of this Act.

Limit not to  
apply to  
purchase-money  
or royalty

40. Nothing in this Chapter shall be deemed to limit the amount, if any, chargeable as purchase-money or royalty on any timber or other forest-produce, although the same is levied on such timber or produce while in transit, in the same manner as duty is levied.

## CHAPTER VII.

### OF THE CONTROL OF TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST-PRODUCE IN TRANSIT.

Power to  
make rules  
to regulate  
transit of  
forest-produce.

41. (1) The control of all rivers and their banks as regards the floating of timber, as well as the control of all timber and other forest-produce in transit by land or water, is vested in the Local Government, and it may make rules to regulate the transit of all timber and other forest-produce.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may—

- (a) prescribe the routes by which alone timber or other forest-produce may be imported, exported or moved into, from or within British India;
- (b) prohibit the import or export or moving of such timber or other produce without a pass from an officer duly authorised to issue the same, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass;
- (c) provide for the issue, production and return of such passes and for the payment of fees therefor;
- (d) provide

(Chapter VII.—Of the Control of Timber and other Forest-produce in Transit.)

- (d) provide for the stoppage, reporting, examination and marking of timber or other forest-produce in transit, in respect of which there is reason to believe that any money is payable to Government on account of the price thereof, or on account of any duty, fee, royalty or charge due thereon, or, to which it is desirable for the purposes of this Act to affix a mark;
- (e) provide for the establishment and regulation of depôts to which such timber or other produce shall be taken by those in charge of it for examination, or for the payment of such money, or in order that such marks may be affixed to it; and the conditions under which such timber or other produce shall be brought to, stored at and removed from such depôts;
- (f) prohibit the closing up or obstructing of the channel or banks of any river used for the transit of timber or other forest-produce, and the throwing of grass, brushwood, branches or leaves into any such river or any act which may cause such river to be closed or obstructed;
- (g) provide for the prevention or removal of any obstruction of the channel or banks of any such river, and for recovering the cost of such prevention or removal from the person whose acts or negligence necessitated the same;
- (h) prohibit absolutely or subject to conditions, within specified local limits, the establishment of saw-pits, the converting, cutting, burning, concealing or making of timber, the altering or effacing of any marks on the same, or the possession or carrying of marking hammers or other implements used for marking timber;
- (i) regulate the use of property marks for timber, and the registration of such marks; prescribe the time for which such registration shall hold good; limit the number of such marks that may be registered by any one person, and provide for the levy of fees for such registration.

(3) The



(Chapter VII.—Of the Control of Timber and other Forest-produce in Transit. Chapter VIII.—Of the Collection of Drift and Stranded Timber.)

(3) The Local Government may direct that any rule made under this section shall not apply to any specified class of timber or other forest-produce or to any specified local area.

Penalty for  
breach of  
rules made  
under section  
41.

42. (1) The Local Government may by such rules prescribe as penalties for the contravention thereof imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

(2) Such rules may provide that penalties which are double of those mentioned in sub-section (1) may be inflicted in cases where the offence is committed after sunset and before sunrise, or after preparation for resistance to lawful authority, or where the offender has been previously convicted of a like offence.

Government  
and Forest-  
officers not  
liable for  
damage to  
forest-produce  
at depôt

43. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber or other forest-produce while at a depôt established under a rule made under section 41, or while detained elsewhere, for the purposes of this Act; and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

All persons  
bound to  
aid in case of  
accident at  
depôt

44. In case of any accident or emergency involving danger to any property at any such depôt, every person employed at such depôt, whether by the Government or by any private person, shall render assistance to any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid in averting such danger or securing such property from damage or loss.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### OF THE COLLECTION OF DRIFT AND STRANDED TIMBER.

Certain kinds  
of timber to be  
deemed property  
of Government  
until title  
thereto proved,  
and may be  
collected  
accordingly.

45. (1) All timber found adrift, beached, stranded or sunk;

all wood or timber bearing marks which have not been registered in accordance with the rules made under section 41, or on which the marks have been obliterated, altered or defaced by fire or otherwise; and

in such areas as the Local Government directs, all unmarked wood and timber;

shall

*(Chapter VIII.—Of the Collection of Drift and Stranded Timber.)*

shall be deemed to be the property of Government, unless and until any person establishes his right and title thereto, as provided in this Chapter.

(2) Such timber may be collected by any Forest-officer or other person entitled to collect the same by virtue of any rule made under section 51, and may be brought to any depôt which the Forest-officer may notify as a depôt for the reception of drift timber.

(3) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt any class of timber from the provisions of this section.

46. Public notice shall from time to time be given by the Forest-officer of timber collected under section 45. Such notice shall contain a description of the timber, and shall require any person claiming the same to present to such officer, within a period not less than two months from the date of such notice, a written statement of such claim. Notice to claimants of drift timber.

47. (1) When any such statement is presented as aforesaid, the Forest-officer may, after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, either reject the claim after recording his reasons for so doing, or deliver the timber to the claimant. Procedure on claim preferred to such timber.

(2) If such timber is claimed by more than one person, the Forest-officer may either deliver the same to any of such persons whom he deems entitled thereto, or may refer the claimants to the Civil Courts, and retain the timber pending the receipt of an order from any such Court for its disposal.

(3) Any person whose claim has been rejected under this section may, within three months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit to recover possession of the timber claimed by him; but no person shall recover any compensation or costs against the Government, or against any Forest-officer, on account of such rejection, or the detention or removal of any timber, or the delivery thereof to any other person under this section.

(4) No such timber shall be subject to process of any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court until it has been delivered, or a suit has been brought, as provided in this section.

48. If no such statement is presented as aforesaid, or if the claimant omits to prefer his claim in the manner and within Disposal of unclaimed timber.

(Chapter VIII.—Of the Collection of Drift and Stranded Timber. Chapter IX.—Penalties and Procedure.)

within the period fixed by the notice issued under section 46, or on such claim having been so preferred by him and having been rejected, omits to institute a suit to recover possession of such timber within the further period fixed by section 47, the ownership of such timber shall vest in the Government, or, when such timber has been delivered to another person under section 47, in such other person free from all encumbrances not created by him.

Government and its officers not liable for damage to such timber.

49. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber collected under section 45, and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

Payments to be made by claimant before timber is delivered to him.

50. No person shall be entitled to recover possession of any timber collected or delivered as aforesaid until he has paid to the Forest-officer or other person entitled to receive it such sum on account thereof as may be due under any rule made under section 51.

Power to make rules and prescribe penalties.

51. (1) The Local Government may make rules to regulate the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the salving, collection and disposal of all timber mentioned in section 45;
- (b) the use and registration of boats used in salving and collecting timber;
- (c) the amounts to be paid for salving, collecting, moving, storing or disposing of such timber; and
- (d) the use and registration of hammers and other instruments to be used for marking such timber.

(2) The Local Government may prescribe, as penalties for the contravention of any rules made under this section, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

## CHAPTER IX.

### PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Seizure of property liable to confiscation.

52. (1) When there is reason to believe that a forest-offence has been committed in respect of any forest-produce, such produce,

## (Chapter IX.—Penalties and Procedure.)

produce, together with all tools, boats, carts or cattle used in committing any such offence, may be seized by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

(2) Every officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made:

Provided that, when the forest-produce with respect to which such offence is believed to have been committed is the property of Government, and the offender is unknown, it shall be sufficient if the officer makes, as soon as may be, a report of the circumstances to his official superior.

53. Any Forest-officer of a rank not inferior to that of a Ranger who, or whose subordinate, has seized any tools, boats, carts or cattle under section 52, may release the same on the execution by the owner thereof of a bond for the production of the property so released, if and when so required, before the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made.

Power to release property seized under section 52.

54. Upon the receipt of any such report, the Magistrate shall, with all convenient despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the arrest and trial of the offender and the disposal of the property according to law.

Procedure thereupon.

55. (1) All timber or forest-produce which is not the property of Government and in respect of which a forest-offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any forest-offence, shall be liable to confiscation.

Forest-produce, tools, etc., when liable to confiscation.

(2) Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence.

56. When the trial of any forest-offence is concluded, any forest-produce in respect of which such offence has been committed shall, if it is the property of Government or has been confiscated, be taken charge of by a Forest-officer, and, in any other case, may be disposed of in such manner as the Court may direct.

Disposal, on conclusion of trial for forest-offence, of produce in respect of which it was committed.

57. When the offender is not known or cannot be found, the Magistrate may, if he finds that an offence has been committed, order the property in respect of which the offence has

Procedure when offender not known, or cannot be found.

been

(Chapter IX.—Penalties and Procedure.)

been committed to be confiscated and taken charge of by the Forest-officer, or to be made over to the person whom the Magistrate deems to be entitled to the same:

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing such property, or without hearing the person, if any, claiming any right thereto, and the evidence, if any, which he may produce in support of his claim.

Procedure as to  
perishable  
property seized  
under section  
52.

58. The Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any property seized under section 52 and subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he would have dealt with such property if it had not been sold.

Appeal from  
orders under  
section 55,  
section 56 or  
section 57.

59. The officer who made the seizure under section 52, or any of his official superiors, or any person claiming to be interested in the property so seized, may, within one month from the date of any order passed under section 55, section 56 or section 57, appeal therefrom to the Court to which orders made by such Magistrate are ordinarily appealable, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.

Property when  
to vest in  
Government.

60. When an order for the confiscation of any property has been passed under section 55 or section 57, as the case may be, and the period limited by section 59 for an appeal from such order has elapsed, and no such appeal has been preferred, or when, on such an appeal being preferred, the Appellate Court confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of such property, such property or such portion thereof, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all incumbrances.

Saving of  
power to release  
property seized.

61. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent any officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section 52.

Punishment for  
wrongful  
seizure.

62. Any Forest-officer or Police-officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Act shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

63. Whoever

## (Chapter IX.—Penalties and Procedure.)

1880. 63. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code—

*Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks on trees and timber and for altering boundary-marks*

- (a) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person; or
- (b) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on a tree or on timber by or under the authority of a Forest-officer; or
- (c) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary-mark of any forest or waste-land to which the provisions of this Act are applied,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

64. (1) Any Forest-officer or Police-officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards.

*Power to arrest without warrant.*

(2) Every officer making an arrest under this section shall, without unnecessary delay and subject to the provisions of this Act as to release on bond, take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise such arrest for any act which is an offence under Chapter IV unless such act has been prohibited under clause (c) of section 30.

65. Any Forest-officer of a rank not inferior to that of a Ranger, who, or whose subordinate, has arrested any person under the provisions of section 64, may release such person on his executing a bond to appear, if and when so required, before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or before the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

*Power to release on a bond a person arrested.*

66. Every

(Chapter IX.—Penalties and Procedure.)

Power to prevent commission of offence.

66. Every Forest-officer and Police-officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any forest-offence.

Power to try offences summarily.

67. The District Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may try summarily, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or both.

Power to compound offences.

68. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, empower a Forest-officer—

(a) to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed any forest-offence, other than an offence specified in section 62 or section 63, a sum of money by way of compensation for the offence which such person is suspected to have committed, and

(b) when any property has been seized as liable to confiscation, to release the same on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer.

(2) On the payment of such sum of money, or such value, or both, as the case may be, to such officer, the suspected person, if in custody, shall be discharged, the property, if any, seized shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken against such person or property.

(3) A Forest-officer shall not be empowered under this section unless he is a Forest-officer of a rank not inferior to that of a Ranger and is in receipt of a monthly salary amounting to at least one hundred rupees, and the sum of money accepted as compensation under clause (a) of sub-section (1) shall in no case exceed the sum of fifty rupees.

Presumption that forest-produce belongs to Government.

69. When in any proceedings taken under this Act, or in consequence of anything done under this Act, a question arises as to whether any forest-produce is the property of the Government, such produce shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved.

CHAPTER X.

(Chapter X.—Cattle-trespass. Chapter XI.—Of Forest-officers.)

## CHAPTER X.

## CATTLE-TRESPASS.

70. Cattle trespassing in a reserved forest or in any portion of a protected forest which has been lawfully closed to grazing shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of section 11 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, to apply.

71. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed under section 12 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under section 70 of this Act such fines as it thinks fit, but not exceeding the following, that is to say:—

Power to alter fines fixed under that Act.

For each elephant . . . . .	ten rupees.
For each buffalo or camel . . . . .	two rupees.
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer . . . . .	one rupee.
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid . . . . .	eight annas.

## CHAPTER XI.

## OF FOREST-OFFICERS.

72. (1) The Local Government may invest any Forest-officer with all or any of the following powers, that is to say:—

Local Government may invest Forest-officers with certain powers.

- (a) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same;
- (b) the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents and material objects;
- (c) power to issue a search-warrant under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898; and
- (d) power to hold an inquiry into forest-offences, and, in the course of such inquiry, to receive and record evidence.

(2) Any

83



## (Chapter XIII.—Miscellaneous.)

- (c) to prevent, as required by sub-section (1), any fire in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest; or
- (d) to assist any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest-offence, or, when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Management of forests the joint property of Government and other persons.

80. (1) If the Government and any person be jointly interested in any forest or waste-land, or in the whole or any part of the produce thereof, the Local Government may either—

- (a) undertake the management of such forest, waste-land or produce, accounting to such person for his interest in the same; or
- (b) issue such regulations for the management of the forest, waste-land or produce by the person so jointly interested as it deems necessary for the management thereof and the interests of all parties therein.

(2) When the Local Government undertakes under clause (a) of sub-section (1) the management of any forest, waste-land or produce, it may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that any of the provisions contained in Chapters II and IV shall apply to such forest, waste-land or produce, and thereupon such provisions shall apply accordingly.

Failure to perform service for which a share in produce of Government forest is enjoyed.

81. If any person be entitled to a share in the produce of any forest which is the property of Government or over which the Government has proprietary rights or to any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, upon the condition of duly performing any service connected with such forest, such share shall be liable to confiscation in the event of the fact being established to the satisfaction of the Local Government that such service is no longer so performed:

Provided

## (Chapter XIII.—Miscellaneous.)

Provided that no such share shall be confiscated until the person entitled thereto, and the evidence, if any, which he may produce in proof of the due performance of such service, have been heard by an officer duly appointed in that behalf by the Local Government.

82. All money payable to the Government under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act, or on account of the price of any forest-produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Act in respect of such produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered under the law for the time being in force as if it were an arrear of land-revenue. Recovery of money due to Government.

83. (1) When any such money is payable for or in respect of any forest-produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first charge on such produce, and such produce may be taken possession of by a Forest-officer until such amount has been paid. Lien on forest-produce for such money.

(2) If such amount is not paid when due, the Forest-officer may sell such produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount.

(3) The surplus, if any, if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

84. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any land is required for any of the purposes of this Act, such land shall be deemed to be needed for a public purpose within the meaning of section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. Land required under this Act to be deemed to be needed for a public purpose under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

85. When any person, in accordance with any provision of this Act, or in compliance with any rule made thereunder, binds himself by any bond or instrument to perform any duty or act, or covenants by any bond or instrument that he, or that he and his servants and agents will abstain from any act, the whole sum mentioned in such bond or instrument as the amount to be paid in case of a breach of the conditions thereof may, notwithstanding anything in section 74 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, be recovered from him in case of such breach as if it were an arrear of land-revenue. Recovery of penalties due under bond.

86. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof. Repeals.

## THE SCHEDULE.

## (The Schedule.)

## THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 86.)

## ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3	4
1878	VII	The Indian Forest Act, 1878.	So much as has not already been repealed.
1890	V	The Forest Act, 1890.	Ditto.
1891	XII	The Amending Act, 1891.	So much of Part I of Schedule II as relates to the Indian Forest Act, 1878.
1901	V	The Indian Forest (Amendment) Act, 1901.	So much as has not already been repealed.
1911	XV	The Indian Forest (Amendment) Act, 1911.	Ditto.
1914	X	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1914.	So much of the Second Schedule as relates to the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Forest Act, 1890, and the Indian Forest (Amendment) Act, 1901.
1918	I	The Indian Forest (Amendment) Act, 1918.	The whole.
1920	XXXVIII	The Devolution Act, 1920.	So much of Schedule I, Part I, as relates to the Indian Forest Act, 1878.

# ACT No. XVII OF 1927.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 21st  
September, 1927.)

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the provision, maintenance and control of lighthouses by the Government in British India.

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the provision, maintenance and control of lighthouses by the Government in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

## PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Lighthouse Act, short title,  
extent and  
enforcement  
1927.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "Customs-collector" means an officer of customs exercising the powers of a Customs-collector under the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and includes any person appointed by the Governor General in Council to discharge the functions of a Customs-collector under this Act;

(b) "district" means an area defined as a district for the purposes of this Act under section 5;

(c) "general lighthouse" means any lighthouse which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be a general lighthouse for the purposes of this Act;

(d) "lighthouse"

Price 1 anna or 1½d.]

(Preliminary.)

- (d) "lighthouse" includes any light-vessel, fog-signal, buoy, beacon, or any mark, sign or apparatus exhibited or used for the guidance of ships;
- (e) "local lighthouse" means any lighthouse which is not a general lighthouse;
- (f) "local lighthouse authority" means a Local Government, local authority or other person having the superintendence and management of a local lighthouse;
- (g) "owner" includes any part-owner, charterer, or mortgagee in possession and any agent to whom a ship is consigned;
- (h) "port" means any port, as defined in the Indian Ports Act, 1908, to which that Act extends; and XV of 1908
- (i) words and expressions used in this Act and not otherwise defined have the same meanings respectively as in the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923. XXI of 1923

Appointment  
of officers.

3. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India,—

- (a) define areas to be districts for the purposes of this Act;
- (b) appoint a person to be the Superintendent of Lighthouses in each district;
- (c) appoint a person to be the Chief Inspector of Lighthouses in British India; and
- (d) appoint persons to be Inspectors of Lighthouses.

Advisory  
Committees.

4. (1) The Governor General in Council shall appoint a Central Advisory Committee and shall consult it in regard to—

- (a) the erection or position of lighthouses or of any works appertaining thereto;
- (b) additions to, or the alteration or removal of, lighthouses;
- (c) the variation of the character of any lighthouse or of the mode of use thereof;
- (d) the cost of any proposals relating to lighthouses; or
- (e) the making or alteration of any rules or rates of dues under this Act.

(2) The

*(Preliminary. General Lighthouses. Local Lighthouses.)*

(2) The Governor General in Council may, if he thinks fit, appoint an Advisory Committee for any district for the purpose of advising in regard to any of the matters specified in sub-section (1) in so far as the interests of the district are affected thereby.

(3) Advisory Committees shall consist of persons representing interests affected by this Act or having special knowledge of the subject-matter thereof.

## GENERAL LIGHTHOUSES.

5. (1) The superintendence and management of all general lighthouses are vested in the Governor General in Council.

Management of general lighthouses by the Governor General in Council and delegation of management.

(2) The Governor General in Council may require any local lighthouse authority to undertake the superintendence and management of any general lighthouse situated in or adjacent to the local limits within which the authority exercises its powers, and shall pay to the authority such sums to defray the cost of superintendence and management as he may determine.

## LOCAL LIGHTHOUSES.

6. (1) The Chief Inspector of Lighthouses may, at any time, and any Superintendent or Inspector of Lighthouses may, if authorised in this behalf by a general or special order in writing of the Governor General in Council, enter upon and inspect any local lighthouse and make such inquiries in respect thereof or of the management thereof as he thinks fit.

Power to inspect local lighthouses.

(2) Every person having the charge of, or concerned in the management of, any lighthouse shall be bound to furnish to any officer authorised by or under sub-section (1) to inspect the lighthouse all such information regarding the same as the officer may require.

(3) Every local lighthouse authority shall furnish to the Governor General in Council all such returns and other information in respect of the lighthouses under its supervision and management, or of any of them, as he may require.

7. (1) If.

*(Local Lighthouses.)*

(control of local  
lighthouses by  
the Governor  
General in  
Council.

7. (1) If, after an inspection under section 6 or such other inquiry as he thinks fit, the Governor General in Council is satisfied that a direction under this sub-section is necessary or expedient for the safety, or otherwise in the interests, of shipping, he may direct any local lighthouse authority—

- (a) to remove or discontinue or to refrain from moving or discontinuing any lighthouse under its superintendence and management or to make or refrain from making any variation in the character or mode of use of any such lighthouse, or
- (b) to erect, place or maintain, or to refrain from erecting, placing or maintaining, any lighthouse within the local limits within which the local lighthouse authority exercises its powers.

(2) A local lighthouse authority shall not erect, place, remove or discontinue any lighthouse or vary the character or mode of use of any lighthouse, unless it has given to the Governor General in Council at least one month's notice in writing of its intention so to do:

Provided that, in cases of emergency, a local lighthouse authority may take such action as it deems necessary and shall give immediate notice of the same to the Governor General in Council and, so far as is possible, to all shipping approaching or in the vicinity of the lighthouse.

(3) If a local lighthouse authority—

- (a) fails to comply with any direction made under sub-section (1), or
- (b) fails to exercise or perform, or exercises or performs in an improper, inefficient or unsuitable manner, any power or duty relating to the superintendence or management of lighthouses conferred or imposed upon it by or under any law for the time being in force, or
- (c) fails to make adequate financial provision for the performance of any such duty,

the Governor General in Council may, by order in writing, require the local lighthouse authority to comply with the direction, or to make arrangements to his satisfaction for the proper exercise

## (Local Lighthouses. Light-dues)

exercise of the power or performance of the duty, or to make financial provision to his satisfaction for the performance of the duty, as the case may be, within such period as he may specify.

(4) If the local lighthouse authority fails to comply with an order made under sub-section (3) within the specified period or within such further time as the Governor General in Council may allow, the Governor General in Council may exercise the power or perform the duty or make the requisite financial provision, as the case may be, and the local lighthouse authority shall be liable to repay to the Governor General in Council any expenditure incurred by him in so doing.

8. The Governor General in Council may, at the request of a local lighthouse authority, undertake the superintendence and management of any local lighthouse on its behalf, and the local lighthouse authority shall pay to the Governor General in Council such sums to defray the cost of superintendence and management as may be agreed.

Management of local lighthouses by the Governor General in Council.

## LIGHT-DUES.

9. For the purpose of providing or maintaining or of providing and maintaining lighthouses for the benefit of ships voyaging to or from British India or between ports in British India, the Governor General in Council shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, cause light-dues to be levied and collected in respect of every ship arriving at or departing from any port in British India.

Levy and collection of light-dues.

10. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribe rates, not exceeding two annas per ton, at which light-dues shall be payable, and may prescribe different rates for different classes of ships, or for ships of the same class when in use for different purposes or in different circumstances.

Rates of light-dues leviable

(2) Light-dues payable in respect of a ship shall be paid by the owner or master of the ship on its arrival at, and on its departure from, any port in British India;

Provided that, if light-dues have been paid in accordance with the provisions of this Act in respect of any ship, no further dues shall become payable in respect of that ship for a period



(*Light-dues.*)

period of thirty days from the date on which the dues so paid became payable.

(3) An order under sub-section (1) imposing, abolishing or varying light-dues shall not take effect till the expiration of thirty days from the day on which the order was notified in the Gazette of India.

11. Light-dues shall be paid to the Customs-collector who shall grant to the person paying the same a receipt in writing specifying—

Receipts for light-dues.

- (a) the port at which the dues have been paid;
- (b) the amount of the payment;
- (c) the date on which the dues became payable; and
- (d) the name, tonnage and other proper description of the ship in respect of which the payment is made.

12. (1) For the purpose of the levy of light-dues, a ship's tonnage shall be reckoned as under the Merchant Shipping Acts for dues payable on a ship's tonnage, with the addition required under section 85 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, with respect to deck cargo.

Ascertainment of tonnage.

(2) In order to ascertain the tonnage of any ship for the purpose of levying light-dues, the Customs-collector may—

- (a) if the ship is registered under any law for the time being in force in British India or under the law of any foreign country in respect of which an Order in Council has been made under section 84 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, that ships of that country shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers (any such ship being hereafter in this section referred to as a registered ship), require the owner or master or other person having possession of the ship's register or other papers denoting her tonnage to produce the same for inspection and, if such owner, master or other person refuses or neglects to produce the register or papers, as the case may be, or otherwise to satisfy the Customs-collector as to the tonnage of the ship, cause the ship to be measured and the tonnage to be ascertained; or

(b) if

- (b) if the ship is not a registered ship and the owner or master fails to satisfy the Customs-collector as to the true tonnage thereof according to the mode of measurement prescribed by the law for the time being in force for regulating the measurement of registered ships, cause the ship to be measured and the tonnage thereof to be ascertained according to such mode.

(3) If any person refuses or neglects to produce any register or other papers or otherwise to satisfy the Customs-collector as to the true tonnage of any ship when required to do so under this section, such person shall be liable to pay the expenses of the measurement of the ship and of the ascertainment of the tonnage, and, if the ship is a registered ship, shall further, on conviction by a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction in the port where the ship lies or in any port to which she may proceed, be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

13. (1) If the owner or master of any ship refuses or neglects to pay to the Customs-collector on demand the amount of any light-dues or expenses payable under this Act in respect of the ship, the Customs-collector may seize the ship and the tackle, apparel and furniture belonging thereto, or any part thereof, and detain the same until the amount of the dues or expenses, together with the costs of the seizure and detention, is paid.

*Recovery of  
light-dues,  
expenses and  
costs.*

(2) If any part of such dues, expenses or costs remains unpaid after the expiry of five days following the date of the seizure, the Customs-collector may cause the ship or other thing seized to be sold, and with the proceeds of the sale may satisfy the dues, expenses or costs remaining unpaid, together with the costs of the sale, and shall repay the surplus, if any, to the person by whom the same were payable.

14. The officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any ship shall not grant the port-clearance until the amount of all light-dues, expenses and costs payable in respect of the ship under this Act and of any fines imposed thereunder has been paid, or until security for the payment thereof has been given to his satisfaction.

*Refusal of  
port-clearance.*

(Light-dues.)

Determination  
of disputes as  
to liability for  
payment.

15. If any dispute arises as to whether light-dues, expenses or costs are payable in respect of any ship under this Act or as to the amount of such dues, expenses or costs, the dispute shall, on application made in this behalf by either of the disputing parties, be heard and determined by a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction at the place where the dispute arises, and the decision of such Magistrate shall be final.

Light dues  
payable at one  
port recoverable  
at another.

16. (1) If the master of any ship in respect of which any light-dues are payable at any port causes the ship to leave such port without having paid the same, the Customs-collector at that port may by writing require the Customs-collector at any other port in British India to which the ship may proceed or in which she may be to recover the dues remaining unpaid.

(2) Any Customs-collector to whom such a requisition is directed shall proceed to levy such sum as if it were payable under this Act at the port at which he is the Customs-collector, and a certificate by the Customs-collector at the port at which the light-dues first became payable, stating the amount payable, shall be sufficient proof in any proceeding under section 13 or section 15 that such amount is payable.

Penalty for  
evading pay-  
ment of light-  
dues

17. (1) If the owner or master of a ship evades or attempts to evade the payment of any light-dues, expenses or costs payable in respect of the ship under this Act, he shall, on conviction by a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction in any port to which the vessel may proceed or in which she may be found, be punishable with fine which may extend to five times the amount of the sum payable.

(2) In any proceeding before a Magistrate in a prosecution under sub-section (1), any such certificate as is mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 16, stating that the owner or master has evaded such payment, shall be sufficient proof of the evasion, unless the owner or master shows to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the departure of the vessel without payment of the sum was caused by stress of weather, or that there was lawful or reasonable grounds for such departure.

Exemption  
from payment  
of light-dues.

18. The following ships shall be exempted from the payment of light-dues under this Act, namely:—

(a) any ship belonging to His Majesty or the Government or to a foreign Prince or State and not carrying cargo or passengers for freight or fares; and

(b) any

*(Light-dues. Accounts. Rules.)*

(b) any ship of a tonnage of less than fifty tons;

and the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, exempt any other ships, or classes of ships or ships performing specified voyages from such payment, either wholly or to such extent only as may be specified in the notification.

19. Where light-dues have been paid in respect of any ship in excess of the amount payable under this Act, no claim to refund of such excess payment shall be admissible, unless it is made within six months from the date of each payment. Refund of excess payments.

## ACCOUNTS.

20. (1) The Governor General in Council shall cause to be maintained a separate account of all amounts received by way of light-dues, expenses, costs and fines under this Act and of all expenditure incurred for the purposes of this Act, and shall cause such account to be laid before the Central Advisory Committee as soon as possible after the close of each financial year. Accounts, etc.

(2) The Governor General in Council shall cause to be laid before the Central Advisory Committee before the close of each financial year a statement of the estimated receipts under, and expenditure for the purposes of, this Act during the forthcoming year.

## RULES.

21. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules consistent with this Act to carry into effect the purposes thereof. Power to make rules.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the powers and duties of the Chief Inspector of Lighthouses and of Superintendents and Inspectors of Lighthouses;

(b) the procedure and conduct of business of Advisory Committees constituted under this Act;

(c) the

(Light-dues.)

to whether light-dues, expenses any ship under this Act or as  
 ses or costs, the dispute shall, by either of the disputing  
 a Presidency Magistrate jurisdiction at the place  
 of such Magistrate

which any  
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Year.	No.	Particulars.	Amount.
1871	11	The Light-dues Act 1871	100
1872	11	The Light-dues Act 1872	100
1873	11	The Light-dues Act 1873	100

1927.]

# ACT No. XXIII OF 1927.

(b) 27

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

and the G  
the G  
ships  
either  
not

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the  
22nd September, 1927.)

An Act further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, in order  
to protect the manufacture of cotton yarn in British India.

VIII of 1894.

**W**HEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian  
Tariff Act, 1894, in order to protect the cotton textile  
industry in British India against competition in cotton yarn  
produced under industrial conditions which enable such yarn  
to be produced at a cost below that at which it can be produced  
in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Tariff (Cotton Yarn Short title.  
Amendment) Act, 1927.

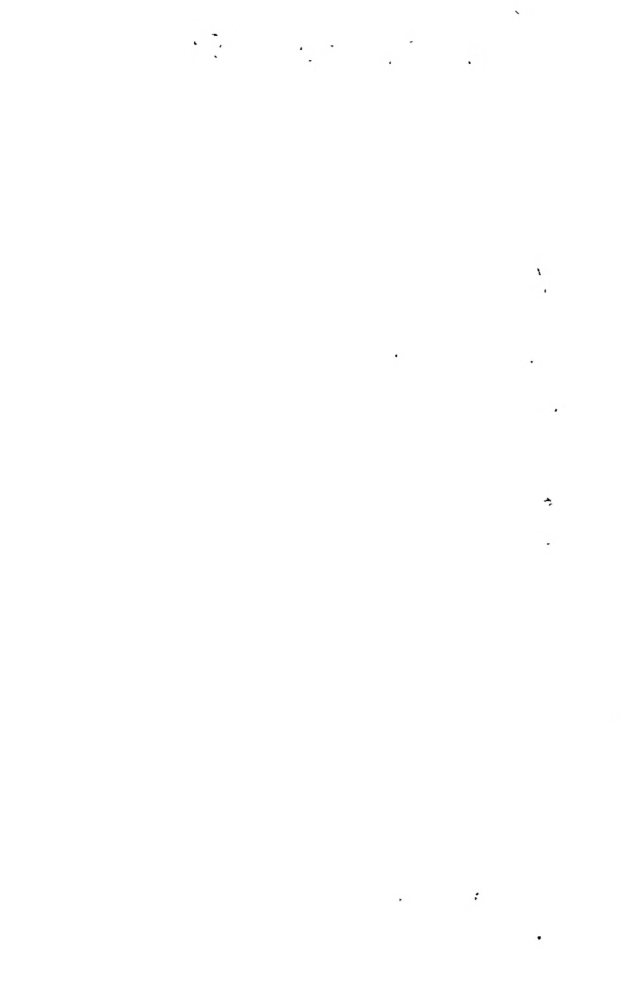
VIII of 1894

2. (1) In Item No. 44 of the Second Schedule to the Indian Amendment of  
the Second  
Schedule to Act  
VIII of 1894.  
Tariff Act, 1894, after the figure and words "5 per cent" the  
figure and words "or 1½ annas per pound, whichever  
is higher" shall be added.

(2) The amendment made by sub-section (1) shall have  
effect up to the 31st day of March, 1930.

*Price 1 anna or 1½d.]*

31611—L—1-106—19-11-27—7,500.



# ACT No. XXIV OF 1927.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

*(Received the assent of the Governor General on the  
22nd September, 1927.)*

An Act further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, in order to remove or reduce the customs duties on certain machinery and materials of industries; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1927. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on the 1st day of October, 1927.

2. In the Second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, there shall be made the amendments specified in the Schedule to this Act. Amendment of the Second Schedule, Act VIII of 1894.

## THE SCHEDULE.

*(See section 2.)*

1. In Item No. 1A, for the word and figures " No. 68 " the words, letter and figures " Nos. 1B and 68 " shall be substituted.

2. After Item No. 1A, the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

" 1B | Sago flour."

3. After Item No. 6, the following heading and item shall be inserted, namely:—

" TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.

6A | Tallow."

4. After Item No. 8, the following item shall be inserted under the heading " MISCELLANEOUS," namely:—

" 8A | China Clay."

5. After

1

*Price 1 anna or 1½d.]*



(The Schedule.)

5. After Item No. 13, the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"13A | Bleaching paste and bleaching powder."

6. After Item No. 14, the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"14A | Magnesium chloride."

and Item No. 14A shall be re-numbered 14B.

7. After Item No. 14B, the following heading and item shall be inserted, namely:—

" DYES AND COLOURS.

14C | Dyes derived from coal-tar and coal-tar derivatives used in any dyeing process."

8. After Item No. 18, the following heading and items shall be inserted, namely:—

" MACHINERY.

18A | MACHINERY, namely, such of the following articles as are not otherwise specified:—

(1) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same, portable engines (including power-driven road rollers, fire engines and tractors), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts;

(2) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts;

(3) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by

pose;

(4) control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and transmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials and driving chains, but excluding driving ropes not made of cotton;

(5) bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not; and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof.

Note.—The term 'industrial system' used in sub-clause (3) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or extraction of any commodity.

18B

## (The Schedule.)

18B The following TEXTILE MACHINERY AND APPARATUS by whatever power operated, namely, healds, heald cords and

machines; doubling machines; silk twisting machines; cone winding machines; piano card cutting machines;

18C PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC MATERIAL, namely: presses, aluminium lithographic plates, composing sticks, chases,

paper.

18D COMPONENT PARTS OF MACHINERY, as defined in Nos. 18A, 18B and 18C, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose:

Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition

to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.

9. After Item No. 24, the following items shall be inserted, namely:—

"24A Ropes, cotton.

24B Starch and farina."

10. After Item No. 43, under the heading "YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS", the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"43A Artificial silk yarn and thread. Ad valorem 7½ per cent."

11. In

(The Schedule.)

11. In Part III of the Schedule, the heading "MACHINERY", and Items Nos. 51, 51A and 51B shall be omitted.

11A. For Item No. 54 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

54 { The following printing material, namely, type, leads, brass rules, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys and metal furniture.

12. For the second proviso to Item No. 63, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in No. 18A or No. 18D shall not be deemed to be included hereunder."

13. In the proviso to Item No. 64, for the figures and letter "51" and "51A" the figures and letters "18A" and "18D" shall be substituted, respectively.

14. In Item No. 68, after the word "FLOUR", the words "except sago flour" shall be inserted.

15. For Item No. 77, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"77 { All sorts of stearine, wax, grease and animal fat not otherwise specified."

16. In Item No. 92, after the word "sorts" where it occurs for the first time, the words "not otherwise specified" shall be inserted.

17. In Item No. 96, the brackets, words and figures "(see Nos. 15, 16, 18 and 51B)" shall be omitted.

18. In Item No. 103, for the figures "51" the figures and letter "18A" shall be substituted.

19. In Item No. 106, after the word "FIBRE" the words "not otherwise specified" shall be inserted.

20. In Item No. 111, for the figures "51" the figures and letter "18A" shall be substituted.

21. Item No. 117 shall be omitted.

22. In Item No. 149A, the words, figures and letter "see Nos. 51 and 51A" shall be omitted.

23. In Item No. 153, for the figures and letter "51, 51-A" the figures and letters "18A, 18D" shall be substituted.

